

in this direction, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn the Board's opinion on the facts. In the mulberry lands in the Tahirpore and Puttea estates the rates are believed to be too high, and on receipt of complete information the Commissioner intends to reduce them. The general condition of the ryots in the estates is said to be prosperous, but there are some exceptions. The relations of the tenantry with the management are on the whole satisfactory.

16. *Dacca Division.*—There were 14 wards and 6 attached estates in this division. Omitting the statistics of the large Dhankhura property, which was taken in charge in September 1882, and of which the accounts are still in confusion, the collections equalled the current demand in two small estates, exceeded it in ten, and fell short of it in the remainder. The dispute between the minor sons of Lalit Mohan Rai and their uncles regarding the title to one-sixth of the whole property has been decided in favour of the wards. The tenantry are generally prosperous. The two male minors live with their mother in Dacca and attend the collegiate school, but are not making much progress. In the Purna Chandra Rai estate the collections were only 87·2 per cent. on the current demand in consequence of the refusal of the tenants of a temporary *howala* to pay, and to the loss of crops and diluvion of lands by the overflowing of the Megna. A portion of the estate is to be sold to liquidate debts and the arrears due. The general condition of the ryots is indifferent, and their relations with the management unsatisfactory. The Rakini Kant Rai and Hari Chandra Chakravarti estates are small, and the results of the year's management were not very satisfactory. It seems doubtful to the Lieutenant-Governor whether the estates should ever have been taken under management. The collections (Rs. 1,60,949) in the large estate of Jagat Kishor Acharjya were 91·6 per cent. on the current demand, Rs. 1,88,193. This result is far from satisfactory, but it is said that certain refractory ryots of Sutiakhali withheld payments. The estate still owes nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees, though Rs. 54,744 were liquidated during the year. The suit valued at 50 lakhs, which was instituted for the whole property against the minor, has been decided in his favour.

It is reported that no over-assessments prevail in the Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh districts, from which alone information has been received.

17. *Chittagong Division.*—The financial result of the year's administration is not so good as it was last year, the falling off, which is unexplained, being most marked in the Chittagong district. Towards the end of the year the estate of Fazl Ali Khan of Dohazari—the richest Mahomedan zemindar in Chittagong—was taken in charge by the Court. The general condition of the tenantry in the Chittagong district and their relations with their landlords continue satisfactory. In Noakhally the collections uniformly exceeded the current demand. An amicable settlement has been arranged for the present in regard to the disputed debt of the Courjon estate mentioned in last year's report. The tenantry are fairly prosperous, and their relations with the estate generally satisfactory. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,65,373 in Basharat Ali Chaudhuri's estate, the collections were Rs. 79,098, or 99·3 per cent. on the current demand, against Rs. 79,646, or 105 per cent. in the previous year. The minor is working steadily in the Dacca Madrissa. The cost of management, which represents 16·1 per cent. on the current demand, is excessive. In the case of several estates in this division the management charges are high.

It is only in Basharat Ali Chaudhuri's estate that any fear of over-assessment exists. To remedy this a cadastral survey of the estate is contemplated.

18. *Patna Division.*—In this division also the collections were generally not so good as in the previous year, being Rs. 2,92,721, or 99·5 per cent. on the current demand (Rs. 2,94,122), against 107 per cent. in 1881-82. The percentage of collections in the large Narhan estate was 98·6 on the current demand of Rs. 1,70,795. Rupees 10,636 were realized on account of debts due to the estate; and of the balance (Rs. 46,546), Rs. 45,508 are due from the Ramgarh Baboos, who have offered to pay the whole at once with a deduction of 10 per cent. Of the debts due by the estate (nearly 3½ lakhs) Rs. 96,023 were paid during the year. It is said that owing to these heavy encumbrances but little can be spared for improvement, but

something should be attempted; the rental was raised by Rs. 5,317, principally from the settlement of lands directly with the ryots. The tenantry are contented. The minor is under a private tutor and lives with his mother, but owing, it is believed, to zenana influences, makes no progress in his studies. Arrangements are being made to place him in the Durbhunga school. The collections in the Raghunandan Prasad Singh estate were Rs. 21,050, or 95·6 per cent. on the current demand. The Collector is not satisfied with the progress made by the minors in their studies. The condition of the ryots, except in one village, Unwas, where, owing to crop failure, it is miserable, is said to be a shade better than that of the surrounding ryots, the Court of Wards' management being more indulgent than that of most zemindars. There were no visible signs of improvement, and in the present state of poverty and general ignorance among the ryots no hope of material improvement exists. It is not, however, the Collector adds, high rent, but want of discretion, which accounts so much for the ryots' poverty. This is a species of explanation which, it is hoped, will not be repeated in future reports. There must be evidence of active exertion on the part of the manager to stimulate improvement. The Sasseram endowment continues to be well administered, and seems to fulfil the objects of its creation, which were religious, charitable, and educational. The ryots of the Patna district are generally well off and healthy. Rupees 1,174 were expended in repairing embankments in the Bhagwant Narain Singh and Debi Prasad Singh estates. A landlord who undertakes such works becomes, it is said, very popular with the ryots. Bhagwant Narain Singh, the only male minor in the district, is in the Patna City school, and is described as a very promising boy. In the Debi Prasad Singh estates the collections were 112·2 per cent. on the current demand (Rs. 15,557), and a small portion of the debts due was liquidated. The three estates—none of them extensive—in the Sarun district were released during the year after a successful management of 19 years in the case of two, and of 14 years in that of the third.

On the subject of rack-renting the Commissioner reports that, "so far as this Division is concerned, there is no valid ground for the assertion that the managed estates are often rack-rented." The Collector of Shahabad is, however, of opinion that the wards' estates in his district are rack-rented; and a further report on the subject is awaited.

19. *Bhagulpore Division.*—With but two exceptions—the small Lalpur estate in Monghyr, and the large Surjapur estate in Purneah—the collections in all cases exceeded the current demand. Omitting Srinagur, from which the returns were not received in time for incorporation in the report, the demands of revenue, rent, and cesses were almost wholly satisfied. Over half a lakh was paid towards debts (Rs. 2,70,587) due by the estates. The cost of management proper was about 12 per cent. on the current demand. The expenditure on improvements, such as cuttings, drainage, &c., was Rs. 8,910, of which Rs. 8,208 appertains to Chanchal alone. An agricultural exhibition was held for the first time at Kissengunge in January 1883. The ryots seem to take to the sugar mills and American ploughs, of which several were purchased; and indents have been submitted for other implements and seeds of various kinds. The tenantry on the Surjapur estate are in good condition and well satisfied with the management. The minors being in delicate health were sent to Simla for a change. They are under a private tutor, and are learning zemindari work. The rental of the Chanchal estate has undergone some changes, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 5,552. The collections (Rs. 1,78,463) were satisfactory, being 103·6 per cent. on the current demand (Rs. 1,72,210). Of the balance (Rs. 82,046), Rs. 47,229 were not realizable till after the close of the year. During the past ten years Rs. 81,288 have been laid out on improvements, the most important of which have been the survey and settlement. In this estate, which, when first taken in charge, was utterly destitute of roads and carts, there are now over 4,000 carts and over 130 miles of main roads, besides over 30 miles of feeders, and the estate is considered, with regard to roads, as in a more favourable position than any other portion of the district. Six middle class, six upper primary, and sixty-one lower primary schools receive grants from the estate. The survey and settlement operations have been closed, and only the preparation of *jamabandis* and the interchange

of engagements in some villages now remain. The classification of lands where objections were raised, and the fixing of rates, were carried out in consultation with the headmen and ryots themselves, and the ryots seem well satisfied. It is said even that tenants from bordering estates have removed their homesteads to the Chanchal estate. In connection with the condition of the tenantry the Commissioner writes:—

“Formerly the tenant could only look to the local market for the sale of his produce, and no less than nine-tenths of his rental was paid from the surplus produce of his rice lands. The improvement in lines of communication has enabled the tenant to raise crops to meet the demand of more distant markets. Such crops as jute, tobacco, oilseeds and wheat, which, in former days, were only sown, if at all, for home consumption, are now cultivated largely for export, and are the chief crops from which the rent is paid. The enormous increase in the two crops of wheat and jute will alone shew how matters have changed in the past few years. Thirteen years ago hardly a wheat-field, it is said, was to be seen; now the export is enormous, and over 20,000 bighas were sown in wheat in this estate alone. Then, as regards jute, little or no jute was exported from this part of the country; while the exports in this year from one mart alone were, it is said, over three lakhs of maunds, including both the raw material and the locally made-up gunny-bags.”

The minor is making fair progress in his studies and his conduct is satisfactory. The management and condition of this estate reflect much credit on the manager, Mr. Reilly, who takes a keen and enlightened interest in his work and affords a good example of what effective management can do.

The collections in the three larger estates in Monghyr exceeded the current demand, and portions of the debts due were paid. The admitted debts of Phulberia are still heavy—Rs. 76,722. The condition of the agricultural classes in the estates in Monghyr is not prosperous. The ryots on these estates are ignorant people, who regard any attempt to improve their status as the precursor of enhancement, and unhesitatingly quit their holdings. The tenantry in some parts of Phulberia are said to be very troublesome, but generally they are contented and live on good terms with the management. All the minors reside together in Monghyr and attend the zillah school.

In the three estates in the Bhagulpore district, the realizations of rent and cesses were very satisfactory. The liabilities of the estates were somewhat reduced; but their embarrassed condition prevented any outlay on agricultural improvements. The tenantry are described as much indebted, owing to thriftless, improvident, and reckless expenditure on marriages, funerals, and similar occasions; but they are on the whole better off and more contented than their neighbours, who, under native zemindars, pay higher rents, besides illegal cesses. The minors of Shahpur and the two elder minors of Lalpur Patori attend school, but the attendance and progress of the latter are very poor.

On the subject of rates of rent it is stated that, while enhancements have been effected in some localities, they have been found to be fair and no complaints are made. In one mehal in one estate only, Phulberia, have the rates been disputed, and it is a singular fact that in that mehal no enhancement has ever been made. The Commissioner remarks, however, that, if the calculation for the proportion of produce taken as rent is correct, it is very high. Further enquiry will be made on the subject. What is true of Phulberia might also be found true of other estates.

20. *Orissa Division.*—The administration in this division continues to improve. The collections of rent and cesses were 109·3 per cent. on the current demand, against 98 per cent. in the previous year. Jamkunda is the only estate now in debt, and its liabilities have been reduced during the one year of its management. The cost of management proper in the division, omitting expenditure incurred in the construction and repair of buildings, &c., was 10 per cent. on the current demand. Works of improvement, such as repair of embankments, construction of sea-dykes for the promotion of cultivation, and excavation of tanks, are in hand in the Kanika estate. The collections here were remarkably good, having risen from 99 to 113 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 1,11,569. The condition of the tenantry is generally good, and their relations with the manager are satisfactory. The Sukinda ryots have not improved, and it would have been more satisfactory if the Collector could have written in more positive terms regarding the Jamkunda ryots. The absence of complaints is not a sufficient reason for the omission to enquire into the condition of

things in wards' estates. The minor is being educated by his maternal grandfather with the latter's children. The condition of the tenantry in the remaining four estates* in Cuttack was not altogether satisfactory, and the lands being subject to inundation, the majority of the ryots had to borrow money for the agricultural work of the year. The wards of Panimanda and Gotra were educated in zemindari work. The education of the other minors has been somewhat neglected, and remedial arrangements are in contemplation.

The rates of rent in Pooree and Balasore are not excessive. No report on the subject has been yet received from the Collector of Cuttack.

21. *Chota Nagpore Division.*—The collections were 93·1 per cent. on the current demand, against 116·8 per cent. in the previous year. The chief reasons for short collections in the Chota Nagpore estate—93·6 per cent. on the demand—are to be found in the fact that the Encumbered Estates Department paid much less than before. Recoveries under decrees were also much less, and a large instalment of the realizable demand fell due after the close of the year, owing to the Sambat year prevailing in the estate. Extensive survey and settlement operations have been going on in this estate for years past, the cost being, up to March 1882, Rs. 77,261. No improvements were undertaken during the year, but large works are in contemplation. The minor Maharaja and his brother the Kumar made satisfactory progress in their studies. The appointment of an European gentleman as guardian has resulted in a great improvement in the moral and general behaviour of the boys. In the Dhanwar estate the collections fell from 105·7 to 83·3 per cent. on the current demand. This, it is stated, was owing to the ryots of several villages having withheld payment pending disposal of certain appeals which had been made to Government against the settlement and enhancement of rent. Orders have been now passed on the subject, which will govern not only this, but all estates similarly circumstanced. In the Jeridah estate the crops were mostly exceedingly good; but the ryots are encumbered with debts. The minor does not appear to be progressing in his studies. In the Serampore estate also the harvest was good and the tenantry are in a satisfactory condition. The minor is doing well in the Hazaribagh zilla school.

An interesting historical narrative is given of the extensive Deogan property in Palamow, which was released in July 1882 after 18 years' management. The rental was raised from Rs. 12,361 to Rs. 26,170 "more by constant improvements, attention to irrigation, and attention to the wants of cultivators, than by any enhancement of rents." The debts due to and by the estate, which were large, have been satisfactorily adjusted. Extensive works of improvement were carried out. The value of the landed property which, when the estate was taken in charge, was Rs. 1,76,855, stood at Rs. 3,94,738 when the estate was released. A system of forest conservancy was introduced 10 years ago, which has been so advantageous that the reserves, if carefully looked after, will not only be of great value to the estate for agricultural purposes, but will 20 years hence be worth fully three lakhs of rupees in timber, estimating each tree at the lowest possible valuation. A scheme for settling immigrants in the estates was fairly successful. The tenantry have been happy and have generally reaped good harvests, but they appear lamentably wanting in industry. It is hoped, however, that the line of railway which is to pass through the estate will afford the materials needed for an advance in education and prosperity among the people. The late ward's education was closely watched, but he seems to have taken more kindly to out-door sports than to his studies.

The large estate of Dhalbhoom was also released just as the year closed, after about 16 years' management, during which it is stated that the rent-roll has been increased by Rs. 9,006 without enhancement of rates; the tenantry are prosperous, and live on satisfactory terms with their landlord. They will not emigrate from the estate, although recruiters for the tea districts have done their best to induce them to do so; assessments are light, and a large extension of tillage has been accompanied by an increase in the variety of crops cultivated. The collections in the Katras and Nowagurh estates were 106·3 and 98·3 per cent. respectively on the current demands. The tenantry are not in a satisfactory condition, owing, it is said, to distance from good markets and the want of communications. These defects should be remedied. Their relations with

the landlord in the former estate are most cordial, but in the latter much ill-feeling prevails against the zemindar and manager. The Commissioner intends to visit the estate and try and arrange matters.

The collections of rent and cesses in the estates under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876 were Rs. 2,37,889 and Rs. 24,479 respectively, being 94·3 and 85·9 per cent. on the current demands. These do not compare favourably with last year, when the percentages were 105 and 101 respectively. The collections were best in Singbhoom. The total debts which, at the commencement of the year, were Rs. 14,92,044, were reduced to Rs. 13,35,467. No improvements were undertaken during the year, but improvement schemes are in contemplation, and it is hoped that next year's report will shew some advance in that direction. The condition of the tenantry, and, except in nine estates in Lohardugga, their relations with their landlords, continue satisfactory.

Rent-rates in the Chota Nagpore estates are, the local officers maintain, light and adjusted according to local custom. Recent cases, however, have satisfied the Lieutenant-Governor that if the rates be light, excessive enhancements have been too suddenly allowed, and against this provision must be made in future.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—LAND REVENUE,

Darjeeling, the 23rd October 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Board's Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1882-83.

The Report has been submitted with punctuality by Mr. Dampier, who administered the Land Revenue Department of the Board during seven months of the year. In reviewing the Report, which is an excellent record of the year's work, the Lieutenant-Governor will follow the usual order of subjects.

2. The number of estates of each class on the revenue roll during the year was as follows:—

		Class I. Permanently settled estates.	Class II. Temporarily settled estates.	Class III. Government estates	Class IV. Ryotwari tracts.	Total of all classes.
1881-82	...	141,391	7,698	2,822	23	151,934
1882-83	...	142,929	7,682	2,706	26	153,343
Difference	...	+1,538	—16	—116	+3	+1,409

The causes of increase are, as usual, the operation of the deara survey, partitions, escheats, and purchases by Government at auction sales. The decrease under class III is chiefly due to the consolidation of small into large estates in Chittagong, and under class II an increase would have been shown had 73 estates in the Darjeeling district, the leases of which had fallen in, not been transferred to class III and taken under Government management.

3. The year opened with an arrear demand as follows:—

			1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Class of Estate, I	...	...	6,42,801	4,55,709
Ditto, II	...	...	8,87,330	9,46,815
Ditto, III	...	...	8,30,497	8,16,793
Ditto, IV	...	...	1,76,252	1,62,518
Total	...	...	25,36,880	23,81,835

It is understood that the figures for the last year are still liable to adjustments, and that the balance shown as outstanding may admit of reduction.

4. The current demand for 1882-83 stood thus compared with the preceding year:—

			1881-82 Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Class I	...	...	3,23,08,670	3,23,06,382
" II	...	...	27,09,618	27,13,650
" III	...	...	19,65,378	19,96,054
" IV	...	...	7,53,260	8,45,339
Total	...	...	3,77,37,226	3,78,61,925

There has been an increase in the land revenue demand of the Province of Rs. 1,24,699, which, though less than the increase in the few preceding years, is still for a permanently settled province substantial evidence of an expanding revenue.

5. Turning now to the year's collections, the Lieutenant-Governor finds the facts to be these: The total outstanding demand, arrear and current, amounted to Rs. 4,02,43,760, of which a sum of Rs. 1,15,721 was remitted during the year, leaving a realizable balance of Rs. 4,01,28,039. Of this sum Rs. 3,81,67,960 were recovered during the year, a balance of Rs. 19,60,079 thus remaining outstanding at its close. Portion of this balance is nominal, and much of it has since been recovered. This result is the most satisfactory which has been attained by the Revenue Department in these Provinces during recent years, and, as it

has been achieved more by careful administration than by any increased pressure on zemindars and ryots, it is matter only for congratulation.

6. The satisfactory character of the results as a whole is reflected in the details, except in the case of Government estates, in which less financial progress, to judge from the aggregate figures, has been made than might have been expected. Here, however, a distinction must be made between Government estates under direct management and those not managed directly. From a separate report which the Board has submitted on estates under direct management, the Lieutenant-Governor gathers that the financial results are good in connection with such estates. The less satisfactory features of the report under notice are connected with Government estates not managed directly. On this point, however, the present report furnishes insufficient information. The difficulty which the Lieutenant-Governor now feels would be obviated in future reports by distinguishing between (1) Government estates under direct management; (2) Government estates not managed directly; and (3) estates managed owing to the recusancy of the proprietors—and by furnishing separately for each of these three classes of estates all the information which the Board have furnished for classes (1) and (2) conjointly.

Returning to the report now under notice, Mr. Rivers Thompson desires to say that, while in the review of the preceding year's administration he had to notice that in ten districts collections had failed to reach the standard of 90 per cent. on the demand, this year only seven districts have failed to reach that standard, and of these seven districts four show greatly improved results. Pooree is still backward; but this is no doubt attributable to the uncertainty which prevailed as to the results of the Khoordah ryots' appeal to Government against the assessment of that estate. As this matter has now been disposed of in the acceptance of a lighter assessment, the next year's report will probably not show Pooree below par in the punctual realization of the public dues. The explanations in the other cases are sufficient. In reviewing the last year's Land Revenue Administration in these Provinces, the Government of India suggested that there was some want of distinction in the classification of remissions, and the matter was brought to the Board's notice. The Board now explain the principles underlying the classification into "nominal" remissions, remissions "of right" and "of grace," and to them no exception can be taken. The Board promise to assure the observance of these principles in future. The remissions made during the year under review seem unobjectionable in character and amount.

7. The Board notice the proposal made by the Government of India to allow a discount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to those who pay in advance the revenue of a future year out of the surplus proceeds of a good season. The Board, after consulting the Divisional Commissioners, reported that "the proposal could not be carried out in Bengal, either in the case of permanently or temporarily settled estate, the property of individuals, because the zemindars could not pay in advance unless ryots and intermediate holders also paid them in advance, and the rate of discount offered was not likely to tempt any one; that ryots would be likely to pay their debts, which carry large interest, out of any funds they might have, in preference to paying their rents in advance, when no inducement of discount was held out to them, or even with the inducement of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, if the proposal could be made to reach them; that indebted zemindars would not accept the risk of making an advance payment of revenue which, instead of being credited as such, would be entered as a deposit in the accounts, and be liable to attachment by the civil courts; that, as the revenue payable by zemindars to Government bears a very small proportion to the rent payable by the ryot to the zemindar, the latter, as a class, would be apt to oppose the grant of discount to the tenantry, as such a course would involve loss to themselves, and would refuse payments in advance. The tenantry would then either have to forego the discount, or would have to make a deposit in the collectorate, thus converting the Collector into a general receiver of rents, and the expense of increased establishments to do the work would fall on Government. Lastly, as regards estates held *ijmali* by several co-sharers, no advance payments would be possible unless some protection could be given to shareholders making such payments, and without a very material alteration in the law very general litigation might result. As regards estate under the management of Govern-

ment, the Board thought the proposal would not work when there were middlemen between Government and the actual cultivator; and that in the case of ryots paying direct, the rate of discount offered was not sufficient to exercise any considerable influence in encouraging prepayments." The Lieutenant-Governor has already communicated to the Government of India his concurrence in the Board's views on this question.

8. Having thus stated the nature and character of the year's financial results in their broadest aspects, the Lieutenant-Governor will now examine them in detail with reference, where necessary, to administrative considerations. Beginning with the most important class of estates—those permanently settled—he observes that the revenue demand from permanently settled estates amounted to Rs. 3,27,62,091 (Rs. 3,23,06,382 current and Rs. 4,55,709 arrear), and the collections to Rs. 3,23,43,451. The collections were therefore 98·7 per cent. on the demand, which is not only satisfactory in itself, but an improvement on last year. The balances are small in all districts, being nowhere over 5 per cent. on the demand, and in the case of Wards' estates there is no longer the same large outstanding arrears of revenue which disfigured the pages of earlier reports. The fact that the total balance due from such estates amounted this year only to Rs. 51,746, as against Rs. 2,48,217 in 1879-80, must be taken as a sign of successful management.

9. In class II (*temporarily settled estates*) Rs. 29,89,611 were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 36,60,465, the collections being thus 81·6 per cent. on the demand against 67·31 per cent. in the preceding year. The largest balances appear against Midnapore (Rs. 3,42,143), Backergunge (Rs. 74,612), Furreedpore (Rs. 48,410), and Pooree (Rs. 45,952). The Midnapore balance is chiefly due from the Majnamutba and Jellamutha Estates, to the disorganized state of which special reference was made last year. The balance is large; but the Lieutenant-Governor willingly recognizes the successful efforts which have been made during the year under review to introduce order and regularity into the management of these important estates. Mr. Rivers Thompson has no doubt that perseverance under the Board's supervision in the policy prescribed last year will, before another report falls due, have removed the sources of difficulty and friction with the tenantry on those estates. In regard to the other balances it is impossible to judge from the report to what precise causes in all cases they are due; but the Lieutenant-Governor, having regard to the broad results of the year's administration, accepts the assurance which Mr. Dampier's remarks suggest, that the causes are such as are inseparable from the administration of a large department, and are not due to defects of principle or to the failings of individual officers. Mr. Rivers Thompson will, therefore, only repeat his opinion that it is above all things essential to prevent the accumulation of arrears, and that where the assessment is equitable, and no crop failure calls for a suspension of the demand, the best and truest policy to pursue is—prompt remission of irrecoverable balances and prompt recovery of those that can be paid.

10. In class III (Government estates) the total demand was Rs. 28,12,847, out of which but Rs. 19,31,328, or 68·6 per cent. was recovered. There were remissions to the extent of Rs. 55,113; and an additional sum of Rs. 13,766, is shown as likely to be remitted. The total realizable balance is thus put at Rs. 8,12,640, which is a very large balance indeed. Explanations given by the Board in regard to about three lakhs of this balance, attribute the failure to collect in some districts to short crops; in others to low prices; in others to combination among ryots to withhold payment of enhanced rents; and in Tipperah, besides the unprecedented fall in the price of staple products, "the Collector seems to think that excitement at the prospect of a change in their legal status may have caused ryots to withhold payments." Having regard, however, to the satisfactory nature of the collections made in estates under direct management as stated in the Board's report of 24th August on such estates, the explanations cannot be considered as satisfactory.

11. The case is different as regards the management of Ryotwari Tracts. The total collections on these tracts have reached 89·6 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 9,03,570 having been collected out of Rs. 10,08,357), and this is the best

result which has been attained for several years. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 23,386 have been allowed, and the outstanding balance is now Rs. 81,401. Only in Julpigoree (Rs. 39,215) and Backergunge (Rs. 11,631) are the balances considerable; while in several districts the arrears have been reduced since the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the action taken by the Board in instituting enquiries as to the fairness of the settlements made in Julpigoree where the accumulation of such large arrears is calculated to create misgivings on the point; and he agrees in thinking that, notwithstanding the considerable balance in Backergunge, all due from the Tooshkhali Estate, the improvement in the management of that estate is marked, and does credit to the officers engaged in it. On the whole, then, the financial results of the management of ryotwari tracts must be pronounced satisfactory. Whether the management has been equally good from an administrative point of view is a question on which the Lieutenant-Governor will be better able to pronounce an opinion when he examines the further report promised by the Board.

12. The sources of miscellaneous revenue (sale proceeds of Government estates, fees and fines under various Acts) were less productive than in the preceding year, the total income from them being Rs. 1,57,412, or Rs. 20,000 less than in 1881-82.

13. *Surveys.*—The revision of the survey in Midnapore still continues, and the creation of the new district of Khulna necessitated some village demarcation work in the 24-Pergunnahs which is now well advanced. The survey of the estates bordering on the Ganges in the Patna Division in correspondence with the cadastral surveys in the North-Western Provinces was completed; but the measurement of the ghatwali lands in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions was much impeded by disputes between zemindars and ghatwals as to the limits of ghatwali and *mal* lands. In Orissa some survey work was done in the Khoordah Estate, chiefly in the way of re-surveys, and corrections of errors. The dearah survey operations, under the control of the Superintendent, Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, were continued through the Backergunge and Noakholly estuaries to the Bay of Bengal, and the survey in the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra was completed. The area surveyed during the year (ending 30th September 1882) was 3,002 square miles, 1,124 square miles of which, however, was water. The surplus lands discovered by the survey amounted to 92½ square miles, which will, it is expected, yield close on Rs. 45,000 of revenue. The accuracy of the dearah survey during the year was quite up to the high standard previously attained in the operations under Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy.

14. *Settlements.*—The following statement exhibits the results of settlement work in these Provinces during the last two years :—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RE-SETTLEMENTS.			SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.			SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
1881-82	560	70,130	2,889	2,64,279	19,591	124	58,682	6,248	6,293	13,70,564
1882-83	260	38,472	1,023	1,23,989	31,808	56	27,331	1,032	6,506	7,78,548

The net increase of revenue produced by these settlements amounts to Rs. 71,472. The Board notice the fact that in the Sunderbuns several engagements for the cultivation of waste lands have been thrown up, and an enquiry into the causes of these relinquishments seems to indicate that the rules for assessing waste lands in that district need revision. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a special report from the Board. It is very desirable that no avoidable obstacle should be thrown in the way of reclamation enterprise in the Sunderbuns.

15. In the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Patna, and Chota Nagpore Divisions the settlement work of the year was unimportant; in the Dacca Division it was larger, but raised no questions of difficulty; but in Chittagong certain defects have been discovered in the Noabad settlement operations, which have necessitated a revision of that work which had been reported in the early part of 1882 as satisfactorily concluded. On this question the Lieutenant-Governor has recently received a report from the Board, which is now under his consideration. The questions raised by the Noabad settlement proceedings are very intricate. The Lieutenant-Governor had lately an opportunity of discussing them personally with the Commissioner of the Division at Tipperah, and as they have an important bearing on portions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, they are being considered in that connection.

16. In the Chota Nagpore Division the settlements of Government estates have been unimportant from a financial point of view; but certain facts which have come to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in connection with the system of assessing rents in the Dunwar Wards' Estate have raised doubts in his mind as to the soundness of the principles of settlement followed in that Division. Mr. Rivers Thompson has recently conveyed to the Board of Revenue his views on settlements in Chota Nagpore, and he would now request the Board at a convenient opportunity to report whether the procedure in regard to settlements in Government estates there is in harmony with those views.

17. In Orissa the chief settlement work was in the Khoordah Estate, in which, however, matters were impeded by the suspense which prevailed regarding the action of Government on the petitions presented against the settlement by the Khoordah ryots. As orders have now been passed on that petition, which are generally favourable to the claims of the ryots, it is to be expected that the settlement will now be concluded without further difficulty or delay. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the Board's remarks on the arrangements made to keep the settlement records up to date, and he will be glad to hear of the progress of these arrangements. They might probably find a place in a larger system of local agency under the proposed Agricultural Department.

18. Paragraphs 94 to 111 of the Board's report, which refer to irrigation, drainage, and embankments, will be referred for consideration to the Public Works Department under this Government.

19. *Subordinate Executive Service.*—The Board are of opinion that "the reports of the local officers afford ample evidence of the continued usefulness of the Subordinate Executive Service. In most cases the officers composing it have been employed in their legitimate out-door work, such as settlements, partitions, land registration, collection of zemindari dâk tax, measurement of Government estates, collection from estates under khas management, maintenance and repair of Government embankments, identification of estates and tenures purchased by Government at revenue sales, preliminary enquiries in land acquisition cases, statistical enquiries, testing surveys, excise matters, and in making enquiries into the progress and condition of new churs." This state of things is in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's views as expressed in the 23rd paragraph of his Resolution on last year's report, and Mr. Rivers Thompson is glad to perceive that the functions of this branch of the Subordinate Executive Service are now clearly understood by district officers, and as a rule properly enforced. As the Commissioner of the Presidency Division remarks—

"Past experience shows that there was too great a tendency on the part of Sub-Divisional Officers to relieve themselves of much of their judicial work by making it over to their Sub-Deputies, to the detriment of the legitimate work of these officers. Any relaxation of the rules is, therefore, likely to lead to a repetition of the evils that were brought to light at the enquiry held by the Special Committee appointed in 1880 to reorganize this service."

The remarks quoted from the Burdwan Commissioner's report in the Board's 114th paragraph, regarding the propriety of promoting deserving canungoes to sub-deputyships have the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence, and will be considered in the Appointment Department of this office.

20. *Land Registration.*—The following table shows the work done in this department since the beginning of operations under the Act:—

Total number of applications received up to 31st March 1883.	Total number disposed of prior to 31st March 1883.	Total number disposed of during 1882-83.	Balance pending on 1st April 1883.	Total number of applications granted up to 31st March 1883.	Number of cases in preceding column of which particulars have been entered in register.	Number remaining to be entered on 1st April 1883.	Total cost incurred up to 31st March 1883.	Total fees received up to 31st March 1883.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,027,490	862,441	82,580	92,463	760,562	757,447	3,115	Rs. 4,07,961	Rs. 1,41,116	

The work is now quite finished in 31 districts, and in six others only a few cases remained to be disposed of. Practically the work is complete in 37 districts, and only in Chittagong and Orissa, where the number of estates to be registered was enormous, does much work remain to be done. During the year 79,310 registrations were effected in these districts. The general excellence of the work is again attested by the fact that only 341 appeals were preferred to the superior revenue authorities during the year, and only 41 suits instituted in the Civil Courts to contest the orders of the Revenue Courts of First Instance. These suits all arose in two districts—Bhagulpore and Pooree. The total expenditure during the year in this department amounted to Rs. 54,037. The marked success and ease with which this great administrative reform has been accomplished, notwithstanding many prognostications of failure from experienced officers, encourages the Lieutenant-Governor to think that the time has come when the registration of proprietary title, which has been effected, should be extended to tenures of all descriptions. This point is under his consideration in connection with the Tenancy Bill. There were grave irregularities in the land registration work in Calcutta, and much of the work completed is so untrustworthy and useless that a complete revision has to be undertaken. With the aid of a special officer now deputed to the duty, the work should be thoroughly carried out under proper supervision.

21 *Road and Public Works Cess.*—The Board's report reviews the cess operations for the year ending 30th September 1882, and the following statement compares the results of the year under review with those of the two years preceding:—

	DEMAND.			BALANCES.			Deduct remissions.	Net arrears.	Per cent. on gross demand of net balance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879-80	60,37,377	10,12,829	78,50,206	7,69,113	1,74,934	9,44,047	21,289	9,22,758	11.7
1880-81	69,14,587	9,22,041	78,36,628	10,06,326	1,84,826	11,91,152	17,523	11,73,629	14.9
1881-82	70,10,994	11,71,062	81,82,056	9,54,818	1,92,233	11,47,051	10,941	11,36,110	13.8

This table shows an apparently unsatisfactory state of affairs in the fact that very large balances were outstanding at the year's close. Things, however, were really better than they seem, as the following remarks of the Board will show:—

“To give full credit to the several Collectors for the year's realizations, it is necessary to add to the collections of the year under review the collection made in the first quarter of the succeeding year during which no demand of cess falls due. Omitting Orissa and the four districts of Darjeeling, Chittagong, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga, to which the above remarks do not apply, it has been shown that the total balances of the remaining districts were reduced on the 31st December 1882 from Rs. 10,69,148 to Rs. 6,38,464, and the total gross demand of the year for the same districts being Rs. 75,18,344, the percentage of the balance to the gross demand is 8.4 against 9.07 in 1880-81 and 7.6 in 1879-80. Thus, with the exception of 8.4 per cent., the total demand of the year, most of which did not become payable till the last days of the year, had been realized within three months of its

close; but this result was obtained at the cost of the labour entailed by filing in the Collector's office, and causing to be served notices of no less than 93,745 certificates under the Public Demands Recovery Act.

The results thus obtained entirely bear out the remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor in the 25th paragraph of the Resolution on last year's report, that "all that is needed to make this (certificate) procedure a perfectly effectual means of recovering the just dues of Government without injustice to ryots, and in a smooth and rapid manner, is that it should be worked systematically." When thus worked for a short time, people will come to realize the desirability of punctual payment, and the number of certificates will, Mr. Rivers Thompson has no doubt, rapidly diminish.

22. During the year revaluations were completed in the districts of Julpigoree, Maldah, and Manbhoom, with the result of increased valuations in each district. In several districts of Central and Eastern Bengal partial revaluations were effected, also with the result of increased assessments. Should the revaluations now going on in Behar show similar results, the suspicions of those who believed that the cess returns of 1878-79 in placing the legitimate zemindari rental of these Provinces at $13\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees (the revenue being $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores), far understated the facts. What the illegitimate income from abwabs and cesses may be we can only guess from such reports as those of the Collector of Purneah and the Commissioners of the Rajshahye, Chittagong, Presidency, and Patna Divisions. It is very safe to say, however, that it must be great.

23. *Sales.*—Under the provisions of the sale law, 9,735 estates and shares of estates became liable to sale for arrears of revenue, and of these 2,148 were actually brought to sale. As in previous years, by far the largest number of sales—indeed two-thirds of the whole—took place in the district of Chittagong. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor's attention was arrested by the frequency of revenue sales in that district, and enquiries were made as to the causes at work. These enquiries have not yet been completed; but enough has been ascertained to show that the causes lay far deeper than the system of collection to which the defaults had been attributed. Where assessments were bad in themselves, and made on wrong principles, it was hopeless to expect good collections. The Chittagong settlement question is no doubt an intricate one; but there is now ground for hope that, under the measures which have been recently adopted, the errors that have occurred will be corrected, and the frequency of forced sales in this district reduced within the moderate limits which elsewhere prevail.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the remarks made by the Board in the 138th and 139th paragraphs of their report, on the absence of any legal power on the part of either the Board or the Government to interfere with revenue sales unless an appeal has in the first instance been made to the Commissioner. It is satisfactory to find that the Sale law is worked leniently by most district officers; but clearly from the instances quoted this is not always the case, and a right of intervention should be reserved. On this subject the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if the Board of Revenue would consider the law more at length in communication with the law officers of Government, and favour him with a separate report.

25. *Separate Accounts.*—Under this head the year's results closely approximate to the results recorded last year, and there is nothing of special interest to note, except that increased advantage is being taken of the protective clauses of the law. Separate accounts are now open for 28,899 shares of all sorts, while 4,329 tenures are protected against cancellation at revenue sales.

26. The Board enter fully into the working of the certificate procedure, to which allusion has been made under the head of Road and Public Works Cess. It seems that in Orissa and Behar recourse is had to the procedure chiefly to recover arrears of water-rates under Act III (B.C.) of 1876; while in Bengal certificates are chiefly issued for the collection of cesses under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880. The following remarks quoted from the Report show clearly the effect of the procedure:—

"When reviewing the operation of the Cess Department in 1881-82, the Board pointed out that it was a mistake to suppose that the mere filing of a certificate by the

Collector, and issue of a notice under section 10 of the Act, signified the employment of coercive measures; they explained that there was nothing restrictive in the proceeding, except that the notice of the certificate prevented the transfer of immoveable property, and that coercion did not begin until the property was attached at the expiration of the period of the notice. The Board's views on the subject were illustrated by figures which shewed to what stage it had been necessary to carry the certificate proceedings before recovery of the claim in the majority of the cases in which the procedure had been put in force; and the result shewed that in comparatively few cases was it necessary to proceed to sale, either of moveable or immoveable property, before the demand could be recovered.

The following statement has been prepared in further illustration of the subject, showing the results for each division:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of certificates filed during the year 1882-83.	Number of cases in which payments were made on mere issue of notices.	Number of cases in which payments were made on attachment of property.	Number of cases in which recourse to actual sale was necessary.	Number of cases in which warrant was issued and amount paid without recourse to imprisonment of defaulters.	NUMBER OF DEBTORS IMPRISONED.	
						Number released on payment of debt before expiration of imprisonment.	Number released without payment of debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	39,033	26,823	9,062	686	968	15	19
Presidency...	9,658	3,888	2,330	616	159	1	4
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	8,805	2,071	2,495	77	4,337	.....	6
Dacca ...	16,893	5,628	6,376	2,995	1,042	16	4
Chittagong ...	6,295	1,245	2,422	1,784	712	5	34
Patna ...	37,607	14,541	12,370	539	2,291	2	1
Bhagulpore ...	10,200	4,564	2,651	380	288	9	9
Orissa ...	1,41,822	72,949	12,655	260	3,791	12	4
Chota Nagpore ...	1,046	550	199	51	1	.....	.....
Total ...	2,71,963	1,26,264	50,560	7,388	13,580	60	81

Columns 3 to 6 of the preceding statement account for nearly three-fourths of the certificates filed, and the balance is understood to be pending. These results bear out the remarks already made, and the forecast of the Collector of Midnapore, that "when the provisions of the law become more familiar to the public voluntary payments may improve, and the number of certificate cases decrease."

27. With reference to the employment of the certificate procedure in recovering rents in Wards' estate, the Board have the following remarks:—

"The increase in the number of certificates filed for the recovery of demands in Wards' estates in the 24-Pergunnahs has led the Collector to remark that the rent-collectors under the managers, to save themselves the trouble of making collections, report the ryots as defaulters, in order that the certificate procedure may be resorted to; and similar remark against managers appear in the report of the Commissioner of Bhagulpore. This practice has been already condemned by the Board, and in a recent circular order they have pointed out that it is not intended that certificates should be filed in any cases in which suits would not have been issued under the former procedure, and that it rests with Collectors to exercise due care and discretion on the working of certificates, so as to leave no room for any misapprehension of the practice. A manager should not sit in his office and write out certificates by thousands, but should stir up his assistants to push on collections, and not until all reasonable means short of suits have failed should he have recourse to the certificate procedure."

In these remarks the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees; indeed they are in complete harmony with the observations made by him in the Resolution recorded last year on the Wards' Report. Mr. Rivers Thompson trusts the Board will lose no opportunity in giving effect to this policy; and he desires that the names of any managers of Wards' estates found misusing the certificate procedure in the manner indicated may be specially reported to Government.

28. *Partitions.*—In last year's Resolution reference was made to a proposal to amend the Butwara law with a view to placing a limit on the creation of petty estates. It was found impossible to legislate during last session of Council; but the Government of India have now agreed to an amendment of the Partition Law, whereby no estate shall be created with a smaller revenue than Rs. 10. The right, however, to enforce a partition without affecting joint responsibility for revenue will be preserved to co-sharers, the revenue on whose shares would fall within the Rs. 10 limit, by an amendment of sections 265 and 396 of the Civil Procedure Code. Separate possession of their

shares will thus be secured to such sharers; and by opening separate accounts with the Collector, such sharers may thereby enjoy all the practical benefits of a Butwara, without the delays to themselves and inconvenience to the administration which the present system involves. The number of applications for Butwara showed a slight decrease during the year, being 571 against 605 in the preceding year. As before, the institutions were chiefly in the Patna Division, while in Dacca and Bhagulpore the numbers were nearly equal. Partition cases have taken place in no other portion of the province. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 469, which is an improvement on the preceding year's results, but still leaves much to be desired.

29. Under the heads of redemption and alienation, the report furnishes the usual information, which, however, for the year under review, presents no feature of special interest.

30. *Land Acquisition*.—During the year the Board confirmed proceedings in regard to the acquisition of 10,526 acres of land at the cost of Rs. 14,50,990, besides Rs. 2,539 in the shape of abatements of revenue. The land was chiefly needed for irrigation and railway extensions, and the Board express themselves satisfied with the conduct of the officers engaged in these operations. The questions referred to by the Board in their 193rd and 194th paragraphs, regarding award of compensation to occupancy ryots, and the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, have been referred for the consideration of the Government of India.

31. *Waste Lands*.—The following statement gives the particulars of waste lands held under cultivation leases in these Provinces:—

DISTRICTS.	In 1882-83.				ALTOGETHER TO END OF 1882-83.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Sunderbuns	2	2,564	.....	1,278	21	24,781	4,743	18,162
{ Ordinary settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10,039	.....	9,306
{ Grants under rules of 1879 for larger capitalists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Cultivation leases under rules of 1879 for small capitalists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	3	53	.....	256	15	148	8	436
{ Ordinary leases	1	4,950	.....	1,354	55	47,480	16,259	27,308
Julpigoree	120	3,247	236	2,435	2,109	97,780	15,917	81,836
{ Tea leases	3	868	.....	651	59	28,603	3,871	21,475
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6	12
Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,248	.....	1,343
Total	129	11,682	236	6,476	2,269	210,104	40,834	1,59,907

No change in the general policy of Government in regard to waste lands was introduced during the year; but after its close the propriety of granting more favourable terms in tea leases, and of adjusting the lease provisions of arable grants, so as to press even less than they do now on small capitalists, were taken into consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that his orders on the first point have met the wants of the planting community. The second point is still undecided.

32. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the remarks contained in the Board's 197-99th paragraphs on the relations of waste land grantees, and the actual cultivating ryots in the Sunderbuns. The same questions have been raised by the settlement proceedings in Chittagong and Noakholly, and they have, as the Board observe, a most important bearing on the Tenancy Bill. As at present advised, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the difficulties to which the Board refer might be solved by a definition which, preserving as occupancy ryots (no matter under what designation) those grantees who retain a substantial cultivating interest in the holding, would class as tenure-holders all those other grantees who have divorced themselves from all connection with, or responsibility for the cultivation, and are mere rent-receivers. Thus, under the elastic rent system prevalent in some deltaic districts, where cultivation

expands or contracts yearly with the rise or fall of prices, the responsibility for the holding is largely shared by the

"The ryots are resident, or intend to become so as soon as they have cleared a sufficient piece of jungle. Their lands are steadily cultivated year after year, rarely vary, except towards extension, by the further clearance of jungle, and seldom relapse into waste except for some serious burden or calamity; their rates do not fluctuate, but are fixed in the same way as ordinary ryots' rates with which they conform in all respects. The dawlādars take no active part in reclamation, except, perhaps, during the first year or two in felling the jungle: in all other respects they are influential middlemen, who consider themselves entitled to at least 25 per cent profit on their subordinates' rents, which they have no particular objection to Government's fixing."

grantee, and he might fairly be allowed the *status* of an occupancy ryot. But in such cases as those referred to by Mr. Pargiter in the passage quoted in the margin, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that on no equitable principle, and on none of true expediency, can the cultivators of the soil be excluded from the rights secured by the law to occupancy ryots. This whole question, however, will come under careful revision during

the progress of the Tenancy Bill through Council. As regards the operation of the Lease Rules of 1879 in the Sunderbuns, there seems no present reason for any modifications. If, as the Commissioner asserts, even more favourable terms would not promote clearances, no necessity for any change arises; and certainly as affecting the reserved and protected forests in Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor would maintain the policy that reclamations must be subservient to considerations of forestry. There is plenty of land for cultivating purposes; the area of forests and of fuel supplies is limited.

33. *Canongoes and Patwaris* are, in every district where they exist, in a very unsatisfactory condition, and this state of things must continue till the law on the subject is altered and brought into harmony with the times. The subject is receiving the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and a recent communication on the legislation necessary to establish the system on a proper basis has been made to the Board of Revenue.

34. *Relations of Landlord and Tenant*.—There were fewer enhancement and more relinquishment notices than in the preceding year; but the Board do not think the figures on either head indicative of the real feelings of zemindars and ryots, or such as to call for special remark. The Board give extracts from some of the divisional reports as to the state of feeling generally between zemindars and ryots in these divisions; but do not sum up the effect of the opinions they quote, which, besides, cannot be taken as a satisfactory indication of the state of opinion in other divisions which are not mentioned. However, it may be noticed that in the Rajshahye Division opinions are of a negative rather than of a positive character, the fact that in most districts no open breaches of the peace have occurred being apparently a matter for congratulation. The evidence before the Government, however, seems to show that a feeling of distrust and hostility exists between zemindars and their ryots (with but few exceptions) in this division. As the Collector of Pubna says: "General testimony concurs in the statement that there is an utter want of sympathy between landlords and tenants." The Commissioner of the Dacca Division states that, while "everywhere considerable difficulty is felt in realizing rents," in Mymensing "the unsatisfactory relations between landlords and tenants have grown and become intensified." Such a state of tension, says the Collector of Mymensing, "cannot be expected to last very long without either collapsing or developing itself, and it is to be hoped that the new Tenancy Act will soon provide a *modus vivendi* by providing landlords with a workable machinery for enhancing to a fair figure, and for getting in arrears of rent admitted to be due. Under the present law, enhancement by suit in court is virtually impossible, and the levy of arrears by suit costly and troublesome, without being speedy."

If enhancement by suit in court be difficult, enhancement by illegal cesses out of court seems easy, if one is to judge by the procedure of the zemindar of Sherepur, who has habitually levied a cess called "*Saheblok khilane ka kur-ha*" (expenses of hospitality), because on one occasion some years ago he entertained some European gentlemen at dinner.

35. From the Patna Division the Commissioner reports as follows:—

"The relations between the landlord and the tenant were not such as to call for any special notice. They were, on the whole, peaceful and undisturbed. It is, however, generally believed that there is a want of real confidence and cordiality between the two classes. Instead of working together in a friendly way, they try to take advantage of any points

which may tend to the other's loss. Writing on this subject, the present Collector of Mozufferpore characterises the zemindars of his district as short-sighted, grasping, and oppressive. This is generally true of the zemindars of Behar as a class; but it is satisfactory to observe that the ryots are gradually and steadily awakening to a knowledge of their rights and privileges, and that they do not now, as they used to do before, submit, without strenuous opposition, to the illegal enhancements of their landlords."

In this "short-sighted, grasping, and oppressive" policy on the part of the zemindars, and in this growing "strenuous opposition" on the part of the ryots, the beginnings of serious trouble are perceptible if early measures are not taken to counteract them by removing their obvious causes. As the late Lieutenant-Governor, shortly before relinquishing his office, said on this subject of agrarian disquiet in Bengal: "All the elements of disturbance are still existent; and the Lieutenant-Governor would strongly advise the Government of India to have the rent question settled in Bengal while the country is tranquil, while seasons are favourable, and the people well off, and reason can make its voice easily heard, rather than allow things to drift on till another famine or a second outbreak of the Pubna riots compel the Government to take up the subject with all the haste and incompleteness that too frequently affect measures devised under circumstances of State trouble and emergency." Sir Ashley Eden wrote in the presence of splendid harvests and general prosperity. But even now significant indications are not wanting that a continuance of this prosperity cannot be counted upon; while with short crops agrarian unrest is, under present circumstances, certain to occur. It therefore seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson to be the imperative duty of the Government no longer to postpone the legislative measures necessary for placing on a satisfactory and permanent basis the interests of all classes of the agricultural community.

Referring to the levy of illegal cesses by zemindars, the Commissioner of Patna reports the fact that "a new form of illegal cess is now taken in the name of Government by unscrupulous landlords. Thus, if the road cess demand is half an anna in the rupee, the proprietor will take one or one-and-a-half annas from the ryot." This method of extortion is, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, very general throughout the Patna Division, and it will continue to be so until security of tenure and a record of rents really demandable afford the ryot a necessary protection. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite willing to recognise the voluntary character of many forms of cesses; but this only enhances the difficulty of dealing with the question.

From Orissa and Chota Nagpore but scant indications of public feeling on agrarian matters have been reported. The reports declare that matters are there generally in a satisfactory condition; but the Lieutenant-Governor does not fail to notice the fact that the aggregate number of rent-suits in those divisions has increased even over the large number reported last year; that in Hazaribagh the notices of relinquishment were filed by tenants of a landholder "who can never suffer his ryots to remain in peace;" while the settlement cases from Chota Nagpore, which have come before Government for revision, tend to show that large bodies of the tenantry are discontented.

36. *Office Inspections.*—In last year's Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he looked on office inspection as a most important part of a Collector's duty, and that he would insist on its punctual performance. It is incumbent on district officers to inspect their offices thoroughly at least once every half-year, and it is not too much to say that without such inspections a well-ordered routine of business cannot be maintained. The Commissioners of Divisions have a much wider range of duty on their tours, and the work of inspection of their own and all subordinate officers rightly devolves upon the Magistrate and Collector of a district. It is therefore with regret that Mr. Rivers Thompson notices the fact that during the year no more than one inspection was made in 16 districts, while in Cuttack, Balasore, and Maldah this important duty, which should have been discharged by the district officer in person, was delegated to subordinates. In Pooree no inspection was made at all by the Collector, Mr. Grant, while in Dacca Mr. Westmacott explained his omission to inspect his office on the ground of want of leisure. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that an expression of his dissatisfaction be conveyed to Messrs. Porch, Grant, and Westmacott, and he requests that the Board specially

report to Government each half-year the names of the district officers who fail to thoroughly inspect their offices in person.

37. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the progress that is being made in arranging records which have fallen into disorder. The Board's remarks regarding the provision of proper accommodation for the Mymensing records will be separately considered.

38. The paragraphs relating to the conduct of officers will be communicated to the Appointment Department; but here the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his appreciation of the services rendered during the year by Lord Ulick Browne and Mr. Beames among Commissioners; by Messrs. Stevens, Wilson, Manson, Nolan, Wace, and Cooke, among Collectors; by Messrs. Finucane, Pargiter, Slack, Hare, Marindin, Macpherson, Carstairs, and the late Mr. Tobin among Covenanted Deputy Collectors; and Baboos Parbutty Churn Roy, Bankim Chunder Chatterjea, Bissessur Banerjea and Moulvie Abdool Jubber among uncovenanted officers.

The Lieutenant-Governor again thanks Messrs. Dampier and Reynolds for their administration during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offy. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for 1882-83.

The Report is submitted by Mr. Home, who succeeded Mr. Gamble as Conservator of Forests in December last. It has reached the Government several weeks after the date fixed for its submission, and some explanation of the delay should have been offered. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, willing to make allowance on this occasion for the fact that this is the first annual report submitted by the present Conservator, and that he was in charge of the department for only a small portion of the year. The Report itself contains full account of the working of the department during the year.

2. The total area under the control of the Forest Department at the commencement of the year was 2,711,101 acres, equivalent to 4,236 square miles, and this was increased by the end of the year to 2,766,288 acres, or 4,322 square miles, 60,087 acres having been added and 4,900 acres previously afforested having been relinquished during the year. The Sitapahar Forest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts has also been declared a reserved forest since the close of the year, and there are other tracts in several of the Divisions which have been notified as proposed reserves under section 4 of the Act, and will be brought under the charge of the Department on completion of the requisite enquiries into private rights. The most extensive reserved forests of the Province lie in the Sunderbuns, where they cover an area of 1,581 square miles, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where they cover 1,345 square miles. The Julpigoree district follows with an area of 428½ square miles, and then Darjeeling with 351 square miles, Singbhoom with 312 square miles, Palamow with 187½ square miles, and Hazaribagh with 31 square miles. In addition to these, there are 43 square miles of forest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs under the management of the District Officers, and extensive tracts of protected forests in the Sunderbuns and the Government estate of Khoordah in Orissa, and of open forests in Julpigoree and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The protected forests of Khoordah and the open forests of Julpigoree have been notified as proposed reserves, and will be incorporated with the reserved area of the Province when the preliminary enquiries have been completed.

3. The Sonthal forests were inspected by Mr. Gamble during the year, and his report has confirmed the Lieutenant-Governor in the view that the time has now arrived for extending a more regular system of conservancy to these forests, under the supervision of an officer of the Forest Department. It has already been decided to apply the provisions of the Forest Act to these forests, and this measure will render it essential that the services of a professional forest officer should be available for their management. No officer can, however, be spared for this duty from the existing staff, and an application for an Assistant Conservator has accordingly been submitted to the Government of India. The examination of the private forests of Chota Nagpore was continued during the year. In Hazaribagh six tracts, comprising 270,517 acres, and in Lohardugga an area extending over 1,500 square miles (in addition to 119,660 acres examined in the preceding year), were inspected. Various tracts in both districts are reported by the inspecting officers to contain well-stocked forests, and to be fit for acquisition by the Government, and the Conservator proposes shortly to submit his own proposals on the subject. The Report, however, omits to mention whether any of the proprietors of those forests have introduced, or propose to introduce, some system of conservancy into the management of their forests. Mr. Rivers Thompson desires that the Forest and District Officers of Chota Nagpore will not fail to impress constantly on these landholders the advantages of a more systematic and careful management of

the forest tracts situated within their estates, and to offer them such aid towards this end as may be practicable. Any action taken in this matter should be always noticed in future reports.

4. The demarcation work completed during the year extended to 197 miles, the principal portions having been done in Singbhoom, where the proposed reserves in the Kolhan and Porahat were partly demarcated, and Orissa, where the demarcation of the Angul forests was proceeded with. In Darjeeling the Goom block, purchased from the Darjeeling Municipality at a cost of Rs. 14,000, was demarcated, and the boundaries of the Singalila range, which was declared a reserve during the year, were completed. Considerable opposition was experienced from the people of Singbhoom in the course of the demarcation work in the Kolhan and Porahat, and their objections were not abandoned until the Deputy Conservator personally explained matters to the headmen. The Conservator rightly recognizes the necessity of displaying a spirit of conciliation towards the Kols in this matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor fully approves of concessions being made to them in regard to the fuel and timber which they may require for home use, until they have become familiarised with the altered conditions necessary for the conservation of the forests.

5. The superior staff of the Department has been weak for some time past. The number of officers was fixed at 14 on the reorganization of the staff by the Government of India in the past year, but one of the Deputy Conservators has not joined his appointment, and since the close of the year three officers, to whom leave could not be refused, have proceeded on furlough. The present staff is clearly inadequate for the proper supervision of the numerous divisions in charge of the Department, and the Lieutenant-Governor has applied to the Government of India for an extra officer, in addition to the officer required in connection with the management of the Sonthal forests. With these officers, as well as a larger and better paid staff of Sub-Assistant Conservators, regarding which also proposals have been submitted to the Government of India, no further addition to the superior staff of the Department will, it is hoped, be needed for some years.

6. The number of cases instituted for breaches of the forest law during the year shows a considerable decline, having been only 73 against 106 in the previous year, and the proportion of convictions to acquittals was also satisfactory, indicating the exercise of a proper discretion on the part of the forest officers in the institution of prosecutions, and in conceding permission to compound offences in accordance with section 67 of the forest law. The comparatively large number of charges for misappropriation of funds preferred against subordinates of the Department belonging to the Forester class, demonstrates the need which exists for very careful supervision by the Divisional Officers, as well as great discrimination in the selection of candidates for admission to this class.

7. The special protective measures against forest fires were very successful in all divisions except Kurseong, Julpigoree, and Buxa; but the failures in these divisions, particularly Julpigoree, where 30,000 out of 98,202 acres suffered from fires, were in the aggregate so large as to detract seriously from the success of the year's operations. The entire area to which the measures were applied was 387,628 acres, and failures occurred over 39,172 acres, giving a percentage over the whole area of 9 against $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year. The expenditure incurred was smaller than in 1881-82, but the saving thus effected was infinitesimal as compared with the value of the timber which was unfortunately destroyed. The season was dry, and this, doubtless, facilitated the progress of the fires; but as most of these conflagrations were attributable to the negligence of travellers, it seems clear that the protective measures would have been more effective had a larger number of guards been entertained for the purpose of warning travellers entering the forests against lighting fires at places other than the camping grounds specially set aside for them. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, approves the Conservator's proposal to increase the number of these guards in the Julpigoree Division during the ensuing season, and desires that the same precaution may be adopted in other divisions also, if necessary. The Divisional Officer of Buxa

deserves credit for his personal exertions in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the Paro block of his division on the 12th February. The Divisional Officer of Kurseong and Mr. Heinig in Palamow are also commended by the Conservator for the good work done by them in connection with fire protection.

8. The subject of natural reproduction is treated on this occasion in a separate section of the Report, and the Conservator endorses the opinion of the Divisional Officer of Kurseong that planting is unnecessary for the reproduction of the Bengal forests, except on extensive grass blanks devoid of seed-bearing trees. The information at present available on this question is, however, limited, the attention of the forest officers not having hitherto been specially directed to it, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the fuller information which Mr. Home promises to submit in future reports. The system of artificial reproduction pursued by the Department consists of the regular planting of open areas, and of the filling up of blanks in existing forests, departmentally termed cultural operations. Regular plantations have so far been undertaken only in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, Julpigoree, and Chittagong Divisions, and their extent, which at the commencement of the year was 1,215 acres, was increased to 1,379½ acres during the year. The trees planted are mainly of oak, tûn, teak, and sâl, and the total expenditure incurred has been Rs. 1,08,294. Cultural operations have been carried on in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, Buxa, and Palamow Divisions, and the total area dealt with up to the end of the year has been 1,060 acres, at a cost of Rs. 16,616. Experiments with exotic trees have been continued during the year, but the results, so far obtained, do not call for notice.

9. The following table shows the number of trees felled during the last two years both by departmental agency and permit-holders in the reserved forests:—

	By departmental agency.		By permit-holders.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Sâl ...	3,371	3,125	393	176	3,764	3,301
Other plains trees ...	1,302	461	159,468	131,535	160,770	131,996
Hill trees ...	1,978	916	745	822	2,723	1,738
Total ...	6,651	4,502	160,606	132,533	167,257	137,035

The fellings in the past year thus exceeded those of 1881-82 by 30,222 trees.

10. The estimated outturn of timber and fuel during the two years in cubic feet was—

	1882-83.		1881-82.	
	Timber.	Fuel.	Timber.	Fuel.
Selection, fellings, and thinnings, &c. ...	121,165	259,994	123,375	392,754
Drift, conversion, purchased, &c. ...	51,799	14,007	64,469	22,415
Removed by permit-holders ...	6,579,543	12,171,032	5,442,167	11,605,747
Total ...	6,752,507	12,445,033	5,630,011	12,020,916
Grand Total ...	19,197,510		17,650,957	

These figures represent an average outturn per square mile of the reserved forests of 4,442 cubic feet of timber and fuel during the past year against 4,167 cubic feet in 1881-82. In addition to the timber and fuel, it is estimated that 17,415,767 bamboos were taken from the forests against 18,477,020 in 1881-82, and 4,146,632 maunds of other forest produce against 4,000,141 maunds. It will be observed from the above table that, while the outturn of timber and fuel cut by the Department has fallen off, the quantity removed by permit-holders has increased, this result being due to the present system of selecting for each season portions of forests to be worked during that season, and offering for sale to the public the forest produce as it stands. The plan has worked well, and its gradual extension promises to be a decided improvement in the forest administration of the Province. The departmental timber operations during the past five years have yielded a total income of Rs. 8,15,275, giving an average revenue for this period of Rs. 39 against

an average cost of Rs. 29-3, and a profit of 25 per cent. on every 100 cubic feet of timber and fuel brought to depôt. The net revenue per cubic foot has thus been 1 anna and 7 pies.

11. The working of the Department during the past ten years has given the following results:—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Area of reserves.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,654	87,260	1,467
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,434
1878-79	4,16,027	3,38,675	77,352	2,967
1879-80	4,49,524	2,75,748	1,73,776	2,945
1880-81	5,61,340	3,35,381	2,25,959	3,411
1881-82	6,33,734	3,94,610	2,39,124	4,236
1882-83	6,93,959	3,82,184	3,11,775	4,322
Total	39,17,268	25,18,207	13,99,061	.....
Average of ten years	3,91,727	2,51,821	1,39,906	.....

The surplus receipts have, it will be seen, steadily advanced during the last four years. The Sunderbuns Division, as usual, returned almost the entire surplus of the past year, the balance remaining in that division, after provision for the total expenditure, having amounted to Rs. 3,00,980, being an increase of Rs. 66,845 over the balance of the previous year.

12. In the Resolution on the last report reference was made to the creation of village forests in parts of the Province where waste lands are available for the purpose, and a want is felt for firewood and building materials. Attention has since been further drawn to the matter by the issue of the Resolution of the Government of India pointing out the advisability of establishing fuel and fodder reserves wherever practicable in localities now destitute of such reserves. Enquiries are being made on the subject, which has a special importance for many parts of Bengal, and it will be fully considered when the reports of all the officers consulted have been received.

13. The following are the points deserving of notice in the working of the different divisions during the year:—

Darjeeling.—More accurate data regarding the area of this division having been obtained during the year, 1,996 acres were excluded from its estimated area of 25,584 acres, but the addition of the Singalila range, comprising 41,254 acres, raised the area during the year to 64,842 acres. The Goom block of 700 acres, purchased from the Darjeeling Municipality, also remains to be added. The draft notification finally constituting this block a reserve has, the Conservator states, been in the hands of the Forest Settlement Officer since March last, and the cause of the delay in submitting it to the Government is not known. The Commissioner will be requested to expedite its submission. The plan of working the forests of this division prepared by Dr. Brandis in 1880 was revised by the present Inspector-General of Forests in April 1882, and will be adhered to during the term of ten years (beginning with 1880) for which it has been framed. It provides for the allotment of certain areas annually for the supply of timber, fuel, bamboos, grazing and other forest produce to the station of Darjeeling, the Cantonment of Jellapahar, the station of Kurseong (partially), the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the tea estates, and the Government cinchona plantations. The supply of firewood to the station of Darjeeling will in future be left entirely to private enterprise, the right to cut firewood in the areas selected for each season being periodically sold by public auction. The Government fuel depôt has now ceased to supply the station, but it will be retained as a reserve, until the private trade has been established on a thoroughly satisfactory basis, in order that the station may not at any time be left without fuel through the failure of the private dealers to meet the demand. The arrangements for grazing have also been completed,

the principle being the location of the graziers on blocks specially set aside for their use. The men were each offered the choice of a block, and every effort was made to suit their convenience as far as practicable. The measures for the prevention of forest fires in the division were attended with complete success during the year. An inspection of the Singalila range having shown that its forests have suffered much from former fires, probably caused by graziers, the Conservator is of opinion, and has separately recommended, that the range should be entirely closed to grazing. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, expressed his unwillingness to sanction so extreme a measure, and he will await the fresh proposals which Mr. Home has been requested to submit after a visit to the range in company with the Deputy Commissioner. The system of artificial reproduction by regular plantations has been more largely practised in this Division than elsewhere, and the area of the plantation at the end of the year was 551 acres. Cultural operations, on the other hand, have been undertaken on a total area of only 61 acres. The forest roads were kept in repair during the year, but it is not satisfactory to learn that the only new road constructed has proved of little value, owing to faulty construction and the selection of an unsuitable line. The cause of this failure is attributed to the inexperience of the subordinate officer placed in charge of the work, but having in view the responsibility of the Divisional Officer for work entrusted to subordinates, the explanation is not sufficient. The quantity of fuel and timber taken out of the forest by the Department during the year was 251,541 and 4,928 cubic feet respectively, showing a falling off of 139,594 cubic feet in the total quantity as compared with the previous year; but the reduction was nearly made up by an increase of 128,986 cubic feet, or about 57 per cent. in the quantity removed by purchasers, which amounted to a total of 355,879 cubic feet. The total income of the Division was Rs. 71,396, and the expenditure Rs. 74,664, the year thus closing with a deficit of Rs. 3,268, a result which was, however, due to the large payment made to the Darjeeling Municipality for the Goom forest.

14. *Teesta*.—The area of this division was increased during the year by the addition of the Jeet and Chee Chu and the Jaldaka forests comprising 18,833 acres, and its total acreage at the close of the year was 160,187 acres. The number of prosecutions for forest offences was only six, in all of which convictions were obtained. The Conservator states that great difficulty is experienced in checking illicit grazing by persons living across the Sikkim frontier, as the offenders can seldom be apprehended within our territory. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion this is not a matter of sufficient importance to call for the adoption of special measures, and the Department must endeavour to prevent the infringement of its rules with the means at present at its command. The amount of road work done during the year was considerable, consisting of six miles of construction, chiefly along a high ridge at an altitude of from 8,500 to 10,000 feet, and 57½ miles of repairs. The only trees felled by the Department were 190 sâl, and 2,232 sleepers were supplied to public departments from the depôts. The quantity of timber and fuel removed by permit-holders was 28,532 and 32,550 cubic feet respectively, there being in both cases a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. The revenue of the year was Rs. 10,182 against an expenditure of Rs. 27,905.

15. *Kurseong*.—A block of 142 acres was excluded from the reserves during the year, reducing their area to 57,216 acres. A regular system of working has been gradually introduced in this Division during the last three years, and the sale of forest produce by tender has also been commenced. Fires were somewhat numerous during the year, and altogether 2,132 acres were burnt; but considering the extreme dryness of the hot weather months in the Western Terai, the Conservator observes that the results of the protective measures may be deemed satisfactory. The system of planting in lines was extended to this Division in 1881-82, and is said to be answering well. The main advantage of this plan is that the young plants are well protected by natural shade, and that a considerable reduction is obtained in the cost of the operations. The regular plantations comprised 438½ acres at the end of the year, and the cultural operations 239 acres. The chief timber work undertaken in the Division was the supply of narrow-gauge sleepers to the Northern

Bengal State Railway, the number of which supplied during the year was 20,000. Complaints were made regarding the quality of some of the supplies, but the Conservator points out that the indents are not usually submitted in time to admit of seasoned sleepers being got ready, and suggests that, in the case of saj sleepers especially, the indents should be sent in more than a year in advance. His remarks on the subject will be communicated to the Railway Branch. The quantity of timber, in logs and sleepers, sold during the year was 33,425 cubic feet, and, in addition, 336 cubic feet, in logs and pieces, 1,425 maunds of firewood, and several hundred bamboos and India-rubber cuttings collected by the Department were sold outside the depôts. The Division yielded an income of Rs. 58,858, while the charges amounted to Rs. 43,928 only.

16. *Julpigoree*.—No change was made in the area of this Division, which consists of 114,270 acres. The forests being young are not yet worked for revenue, and only trees absolutely required for local purposes are felled. As already noticed, very considerable damage was done during the year by fires. Regular plantation has hardly been undertaken in the division, only 3 acres having been planted with teak, tûn, and sâl. No new roads were constructed in the past year, but 50 miles of old road were kept in repair, and 23 miles of bridle-paths were cut and kept clear. The sales from depôt amounted to only 4,755 cubic feet of timber, and 3,380 maunds of firewood, and 67,966 cubic feet of timber; dry wood and fuel were also sold on permit. The Division cannot obviously be expected to yield a surplus until the forests are fit to be regularly worked. The income in the past year was Rs. 11,805, and the expenditure Rs. 18,974, the result being a deficit of Rs. 7,169.

17. *Buxa*.—This Division also retained the same area (160,000 acres) throughout the year. A very noticeable feature of its forests is the vigorous growth of the natural sâl seedlings in the Buxa reserve. Plantations have not been attempted, but the cultural operations have been the most extensive of any Division, 75½ acres having been thus planted to the end of the past year. An experiment in growing the rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*) is being made, and seems to promise success. The forests suffered greatly during the year from two fires, extending over an area of 7,040 acres. A new road was commenced in the Paro block, and the compartment lines in the Buxa and Borojhar ranges, with a total length of 79 miles, were kept cleared for ponies and elephants, and in some places for carts also. The felling operations of the year were chiefly confined to some compartments of the Rajabhatkawa block. The sales from depôts amounted to 50,394 cubic feet, including 17,902 sleepers, and in the forests to 2,422 cubic feet, including 78 sleepers. The chief departmental work was the supply of 15,976 sleepers to State Railways. An indent for 25,000 sleepers was also received from the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, but owing to the difficulty of procuring sawyers, the shallowness of the river on which the boats were to be loaded, and the distance of the forests from Dacca, the sleepers could not be delivered before the close of the year. It is assumed that the indent has since been complied with. A number of Mechis from the Goalpara district are reported to have come over and taken permits for felling about 200 sâl trees, which they cut into logs and left in the forest to season until after the rains, when they proposed to return and remove them. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn the result of this venture in the next Report. Such a system of working by outsiders seems to deserve encouragement. The quantity of timber, dry wood and fuel taken by permit-holders during the year was 53,275 cubic feet, being a considerable increase over the quantity removed in 1881-82. The financial result of the year was a surplus of Rs. 8,534, the receipts having been Rs. 80,443 and the expenditure Rs. 71,909.

18. *Palamow*.—The area of the reserves was reduced to 117,313 acres during the year by the exclusion of 2,762 acres from two of the forests. The plantation system has not yet been introduced into the Division, and cultural operations have been undertaken to a very limited extent only. No new road work was done during the year. The divisional bungalow at Palamow was enlarged and repaired, and the depôt rest-house at Kechki was completed, but the Conservator speaks unfavourably of the manner in which these works were carried out. The departmental operations were limited to the felling of

427 poles, and 237,110 bamboos were also cut. The sales from depôts comprised 95 poles and 566,439 bamboos, and those on permits 128 maunds of fuel and 29,550 bamboos. The public demand for forest produce in this Division is very limited, there being large areas of forest and grass lands still open, to which the people are free to resort, and the revenue is accordingly small. Only Rs. 5,824 were realised during the year, against an expenditure of Rs. 21,686. The real value of these forests, however, lies in the future, when their large stocks of timber can be utilised for railway construction in Chota Nagpore.

19. *Hazaribagh*.—The reserved forests of Hazaribagh are of comparatively small extent, covering an area of not more than 31 square miles at the end of the year, which has since been increased to about 46 square miles by the addition of a new block. Fellings have not yet been allowed in the division, and the only forest produce removed during the year was a few thousand bamboos and loads of sabai-grass, which yielded Rs. 85, while the cost of management was Rs. 3,431.

20. *Singbhoem*.—This Division already covers an area of 312 square miles, and large additions in the Kolhan and Porahat are contemplated, the preliminary notifications of which under section 4 of the Act have been issued. The only operations at present carried on is the felling of dry sâl trees for sleepers, and 2,499 broad-gauge sleepers were thus prepared during the year. The receipts of the year were Rs. 766, including Rs. 716 paid by purchasers of bamboos and minor produce, and the charges amounted to Rs. 19,415. The Conservator anticipates that in a few years the Division will yield a surplus second only to that of the Sunderbuns.

21. *Sunderbuns*.—This is the largest as well as the most profitable of the Divisions, supplying, as it does, the populous districts of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs and the town of Calcutta with timber, fuel and other forest produce. The only timber operation undertaken by the Department during the year was the preparation of 800 sundry planks for the Calcutta Municipality. The sales of drift, confiscated wood, and timber amounted to 2,643 cubic feet. The forests are almost exclusively worked by permit-holders, and the total quantity of timber and firewood taken by them last year was 17,816,230 cubic feet against 16,290,594 cubic feet in 1881-82, besides 3,755,668 maunds of minor produce against 3,299,250 maunds. The revenue was Rs. 3,45,684 with an expenditure of Rs. 44,704. It is essential, for the protection of the revenue in this Division, that the stations should be constantly visited and supervised, and this duty should be very carefully attended to by the Divisional Officer.

22. *Chittagong*.—There was no change in the area of the reserves during the year, but the Sitapahar forest has also been gazetted a reserve since the close of the year. The plantations of the Division comprised 357 acres at the end of the year, and the system of planting in lines introduced in the previous year was continued, but the short rainfall and great heat of the weather in July and August were unfavourable to the young plants, many of which were destroyed as soon as they were put out. An attempt to raise a crop of teak seedlings failed, and a similar experiment with mahogany seed, which had been previously tried without success, also resulted in almost complete failure. Twenty-five seedlings only survived, and these it was proposed to plant out during the rainy season of the present year. A commencement was made with departmental felling during the year, and 67 trees were cut, which gave 64 logs and 499 sleepers. Twenty-nine pieces of six species of wood were despatched to London for sale, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of such timber in the London market; the result of the sales was not quite satisfactory, and the suitability of these kinds of wood for the home markets is doubtful. The forest produce conveyed by permit-holders past the revenue stations consisted of 8,188 cubic feet of timber, 3,672,473 bamboos, and 15,299 maunds of minor produce, in addition to which a number of boats, several thousand bamboos and canes and 20 seers of gurjun oil were collected and sold by the Department. The revenue of the year was Rs. 11,508, and the expenditure Rs. 10,946, the results being satisfactory as compared with previous years.

23. *Open Forests.*—The only forests of this class worked during the year were in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and revenue was realised on produce removed from them by an *ad valorem* fee of 10 per cent. levied at the revenue stations. The estimated outturn of produce from these forests in the past year was 347,465 cubic feet of timber, 47,618 cubic feet of fuel, 13,143,550 bamboos and 50,659 maunds of minor produce, showing a decrease in all articles except have firewood, the cause of which the Divisional Officer should have reported. The forests yielded a surplus of Rs. 59,987 after provision for an expenditure of Rs. 17,614.

24. *Protected Forests.*—The Khoordah forests were managed as protected forests by the district authorities during the year, but they have since their notification as proposed reserves been placed under the Forest Department after the close of the year. Timber operations were commenced with the aid of elephants towards the end of the year, and large indents have since been received from the Public Works Department. The Conservator anticipates a steady sale of timber as soon as the export tracks have been opened up to wheeled traffic. The receipts of the year were Rs. 242 and the charges Rs. 9,652. The Sunderbuns forests continued to be worked during the year on the system introduced in the previous year of allowing firewood to be felled and seasoned on the spot before removal, and to this the Conservator partly attributes an increase which took place in the quantity of fuel removed. The total number of cubic feet of timber and fuel and of maunds of minor produce exported was 1,380,741 and 132,941 respectively, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 23,565 against charges aggregating Rs. 18,114.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the general results of the forest administration during the year satisfactory, and his thanks are due to Mr. Gamble, the late Conservator, and Mr. Home, for their careful management of the Department. Among the Deputy and Assistant Conservators Messrs. Davis, Chester, Manson, and Heinig have been specially assiduous in the discharge of their duties.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 29th October 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1882-83.

This report, which, as in previous years, is very complete, is submitted by Mr. Smith, who was Commissioner of the Division throughout the year.

2. *Tours.*—The Commissioner, in the course of his tours, which extended in the aggregate to 100 days, visited the head-quarters of every district and sub-division in his jurisdiction, and spent some time in the Nilgiri, Mohurbhunj, and Keonjhar Tributary States. The inspections made appear to have been very thorough, and it is gratifying to learn that the inhabitants of Mohurbhunj, who have in the past had experience of British administration, are pleased at their State having again come under management. Messrs. Pawsey and Jones, who were Magistrates of Cuttack during the year, were absent from their head-quarters for some portion of nearly every month in the year, and appear, during the 90 days spent by them in camp, to have done useful work. In Balasore, Mr. Beadon was in camp for 108 days, and Mr. Grant, the Collector of Pooree, for 115 days. The tours made by the Sub-Divisional Officers were also sufficient and apparently thorough. The only district in the division which has a Joint-Magistrate at head-quarters is Cuttack. Mr. Manisty was in camp for 24 days. The division thus received full and careful inspection, the example set in this respect by the Commissioner being followed vigorously by his subordinates.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The year under review was very favourable to the crops, as the rainfall was generally ample, but not sufficient to cause floods, such as have, in previous years, often destroyed the crops of Orissa. In some parts of the Khurda sub-division there was a slight deficiency of rain, but, on the whole, the following remarks made regarding Balasore are described as applicable to the whole division:—"The copious and well-distributed fall resulted in a bumper crop with the least possible injury from floods. The winter crop suffered to a certain extent from want of rain in December and January, but the outturn was not below that of an average year. In fact the crops of the year have been exceptionally good, the rice harvest having been extraordinarily heavy, while other crops have been up to the average mark." The *sarad* rice, which is said to supply from 45 to 96 per cent. of the ordinary food-supply according to locality, yielded 12 annas and upwards everywhere, except in the Khurda sub-division, where this crop is of less importance than elsewhere. The rainfall varied from 45.66 per cent. in the Sudder sub-division of the Pooree district to 91.68 per cent. in the Bhadrak sub-division of Balasore.

4. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—Presuming, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, that the registration of deaths was not less efficient in the year under review than in the previous year, it is satisfactory to learn that in Cuttack the total number of deaths reported fell from 40,760 to 33,582, or from 23.4 to 18.7 in the thousand. If these figures are not absolutely, they are probably relatively, correct, and thus indicate a better state of general health during the year under notice than in the preceding one. With the exception of cholera, the mortality from which rose from 5,001 to 7,256, all other causes of death were less active than in the previous year. In Pooree the number of deaths (19,197) remained practically unchanged, but the mortality from cholera was much greater than in 1881 (3,783 against 2,162 cases), while that from other diseases, especially small-pox, shewed a decline. Efforts continued to be made by the circulation of simple instructions in the vernacular to induce the people themselves to take steps to check the spread of cholera among the pilgrims visiting the temples. In the Balasore district the number of deaths rose from 20,779 to 25,051 in consequence of increased mortality under all heads of disease except small-pox; cholera and

bowel-complaints being especially fatal. In the Bhadrak sub-division the early rains alone are believed to have prevented an epidemic of cholera. The total number of persons vaccinated was 43,855 against 40,908 in the previous year, 41,268 cases being reported as successful. In another portion of the report it is stated that the inhabitants of Mohurbunj, though still believing in charms as the only remedy against ordinary diseases, have of their own accord imported vaccinators to battle with small-pox.

Regarding the material condition of the people there is a consensus of opinion among the district officers that the year has been one of exceptional prosperity. There was everywhere sufficient food and plenty of money to spend on marriages and other festivals. The Collector of Balasore discusses the subject at some length, arriving at the conclusion that so long as Orissa depends, as it now does, on one crop (rice), its condition, liable as the country is to drought and floods, cannot be considered satisfactory, and that its real permanent prosperity must depend on the introduction of new crops and agricultural improvements to which the apathy of the cultivators and the fear of the zemindars of an enhanced rate at the coming settlement present serious obstacles. The Commissioner does not agree in this view, holding that neither "the rent law nor the coming settlement—still 14 years ahead—has anything to do with the omission of the Uriya ryot to take to new cultivations." "The *thani* ryot," Mr. Smith adds, "whose rent was fixed at the last settlement, 50 years ago, and cannot be enhanced till the next, would not be deterred by the first cause, and he takes no more to new crops than other cultivators. The Khurda ryot has had his rent fixed for the next 30 years, and cannot be affected by the second cause, and he inclines to new crops just as little as the ryots elsewhere. The Uriya ryot, like the peasantry in other places, prefers growing a crop that he knows will pay, and which he knows how to cultivate, to making experiments in which he may fail. He will grow new crops readily enough if he sees his way to making them pay better than rice does. That it would benefit the country to convert good rice land into other crops, because rice may fail once in a series of years, is doubtful. What is needed in a case of that kind is to provide, as the expression goes, for the rainy day. That the Uriya peasantry are less prepared to face a year of failure of crops than the ryots of other parts of India, I do not believe. The fate of the province in the famine does not prove the contrary. The people then had money, but it was of no use to them: there was no food to buy. The conversion of the rice lands to other crops, unless they were food-crops, would not have mitigated, but would have increased the evil. That equally productive food-crops may not be grown on rice lands when rice fails, I cannot say; but I am not aware of any that can. We have, however, by the extension of irrigation works, done much of recent years to prevent rice failing; and by the opening out of canals and the improvement of our harbours and roads we have done much to permit of food being placed at any time at any point at which it may be wanted. The opening out of a railway in a year or two will, I hope, complete the measures for securing the food-supply of the province in the event of any temporary failure of its own crops." With a large portion of these observations the Lieutenant-Governor agrees; but it is obvious to remark that, had improved communications in 1866 made trade with Orissa possible, the possession of staples by the people, other than food crops, would have averted the disaster: and if the Uriya ryot now is conservative in his methods of agriculture, that is because improvements are not brought within the range of his means and recommended for his adoption by successful practice. Special attention has of late been directed by Government to the improvement of communications with Orissa; and by these and the wider development of the resources of the province through an Agricultural Department the evils of the present system will be removed.

5. *Emigration and immigration.*—There is nothing to add under this head to the remarks made last year. Emigration under the law is unimportant, but internal movements continue to take place on a very large scale.

6. *Prices of food and labour.*—An increase of the foreign demand sufficed, notwithstanding the abundant crops, to keep up the price of rice in all districts, and in Balasore even to cause a slight rise. The lowest price reached by rice was in the Kendrapara sub-division of Cuttack, where, in January, 52½ seers sold for a rupee. The highest selling price was 22½ seers in December in Cuttack.

7. *Manufactures and mines.*—The mines of Orissa remain unworked, in consequence of their inaccessibility, as in previous years. The gold and silver filigree-work of Cuttack, which is the only art-manufacture of the division, is becoming better known and commands a good price. The salt manufacture will form the subject of a separate report from the Board of Revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks will be recorded in connection with that report. The figures given by the Commissioner shew that the manufacture has decreased in all districts as compared with the previous year, the decrease being accompanied by a corresponding decline in revenue.

8. *Trade and commerce.*—The following table compares the export and import trade of Orissa during the year under review and the previous year:—

	FALSE POINT.		BALASORE.		POOREE.		TOTAL.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	8,47,163	1,73,061	51,48,049	52,90,117	3,797	23,164	59,99,025	54,96,242
Exports	10,53,894	29,70,497	47,68,283	43,92,009	80,607	3,41,345	68,42,784	77,04,751
Total	28,41,054	31,44,458	99,16,332	96,82,026	84,404	3,64,509	1,28,41,810	1,32,00,993

The most noticeable feature of the year's trade is the increase of traffic at both False Point and Pooree, notwithstanding the competition of Chandbally. A slight falling off in exports has taken place at the latter port, owing to the dulness of the Calcutta market, for hides and oil-seeds. The sudden increase in the exports from Pooree, after a series of years of decline, is explained by the Collector as being due to the advent to the port of two new dealers who exported rice in large quantities to Madras. Large stocks of rice have been available for export from Pooree for many years, but the enterprise necessary for their shipment is said to have been wanting till the year under review. It is probable that the increase is more apparent than real, direct exportation from Pooree by sea having, in consequence of the presence of the two shippers mentioned, to some extent prevented the diversion of Pooree rice to Chandbally for purposes of export. Owing to the absence of means of information regarding the rice leaving the district by land it is impossible to say how much of the rice exported from Chandbally was grown in Pooree. The stimulus given to export of rice led to an increase in the import of gunny-bags from Rs. 1,055 to Rs. 16,310. The following figures are given in the report for the passenger traffic between the Orissa Ports and Calcutta during the year:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total.
1881-82	61,381	63,426	124,807
1882-83	69,379	57,186	126,565

The Collector of Balasore believes that the traffic is limited only by the capacity of transport, and will increase with an increase in the number of steamers. The internal traffic of the Cuttack district is said to be gradually improving, owing to the facility afforded by the extension of water communication; but in the almost entire absence of registration in this and the other districts of the division, it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the real traffic. During the year under review two stations were established by the orders of Government to register the traffic passing on the Sambalpur road and the Mahanadi river, with a view to ascertain the prospects of the proposed railway to Orissa. The results of the registration are given in the report, and will, with those of the registration of the traffic on Government canals, be considered in the Statistical Department of the office.

9. *State of public feeling and the public press.*—The Commissioner's remarks on the state of public feeling and the tone of the public press in the division are as follows:—

The general public of Orissa seldom feel or manifest any interest regarding matters which do not directly concern them, and there has occurred nothing during the past year immediately affecting their interests. The discussion of the policy of local self-government, begun in the preceding year by the small minority of educated natives, most of them Bengalis

was continued for some time during the year under report. The excitement at first shewn even by these seems to have much abated. The excitement regarding the Criminal Code Amendment Bill has been confined to the European community and the educated portion of the native community who read the papers, the general body of the people knowing nothing of and caring nothing for it. The complaints regarding water-rates, referred to by Mr. Jones, are confined to the agricultural classes in the limited area covered by the irrigation canals, and have, I believe, their origin in the hope of obtaining easier rates, now that the five-years' leases have expired and are under renewal. The cultivators will no doubt protest that the rates are too high till the first drought comes. The moment the crops are felt to be in danger there will be a rush for water.

Public Press.—The newspapers of the division are four in number: two of them—the *Utkal Darpan* and the *Baleswar Sambad*—are published at Balasore; one, the *Utkal Dipaka*, and the fourth, the *Purushotam Patrika*, a new journal, at Pooree. The two last-named discuss local matters with more moderation than the others. The district officers, however, complain of the inability of any of the Orissa newspapers to discuss the aims and objects of public officers without misrepresentations. On this subject the Collector of Balasore, Mr. Beadon, has the following remarks, to which the Commissioner lends the sanction of his authority.

There never seems to be the least attempt made by the editor of a native paper to convey truth to its readers or to judge a case impartially. The whole subject is deeply tinted with class prejudice. The lead given by a Calcutta paper of the same kidney is accepted, the only change being the exaggeration of the caricature and heavier daubing. No such thing as adverse criticism or explanatory contradiction of misstatements in those papers, such as may be gathered from the European journals, has, as far as I have seen, ever been indulged in when the subject has been the misrepresentation of alien races or classes. As regards general information, the papers are worthless. Any false rumour to fill up so much type is greedily seized and inserted, no effort being made to ascertain if the facts are true; no thought being given as to their probability.

10. *Administrative changes.*—The only change of importance which took place during the year was the annexation of Kila Banki to the Cuttack district under Act XXV of 1881. As a report regarding the result of this measure is about to be submitted to the Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will defer his remarks on the subject for the present. A proposal was made by the Commissioner to station at Kendrapara one of the moonsifs now sitting at Cuttack, but was negatived on the recommendation of the High Court. Mr. Smith's remarks on the subject will be considered in the Judicial Department.

11. *Police and crime.*—The chief results of the criminal administration of the division for the year 1882, as compared with the average of the previous five years, are summarized in the following table:—

	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Gurjats.	Total.
Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Area	3,782	2,472	2,066	1,590	9,910
Population as per census of 1881	1,795,065	888,487	945,280	167,862	3,789,694
1. Average number of cases reported during five preceding years	2,570	2,637.8	1,542.2	561.8	7,311.8
2. Cases reported during 1882	2,818	1,978	1,040	230	6,076
3. Do. not enquired into under section 117, Criminal Procedure Code	24	43	97	3	167
4. Do. investigated by police	2,298	1,498	936	227	4,959
5. Number of cases in which conviction was obtained	1,192	691	549	131	2,563
6. Persons arrested during the year	3,333	1,945	1,315	380	6,973
7. Ditto actually put on trial	3,306	2,000	1,349	385	7,040
8. Acquitted by Magistrate	742	651	443	96	1,932
9. Ditto by Sessions or High Court	12	14	1	.....	27
10. Convicted by Magistrate	2,471	1,340	845	283	4,849
11. Ditto by Sessions or High Court	21	16	16	2	55
12. Number of cases in which property was stolen	785	717	402	159	2,063
13. Ditto ditto recovered	432	461	230	92	1,215
14. Value of property stolen	14,685	7,127	5,311	1,250	28,373
15. Ditto recovered	6,881	3,086	1,220	678	11,865
16. Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	463	91	231	13	803

The total number of cognizable cases reported in the year 1881 was 6,040. An increase therefore took place in the year under review, though the number of cases was considerably below the average of the preceding five years. The increase, which was confined to Cuttack and Balasore, was entirely due to a larger number of prosecutions for "other offences," and does not imply any increase in the criminality of the district. In Cuttack, the Commissioner is inclined to believe that a somewhat injudicious activity was shewn in the prosecution of nuisance cases. An increase also took place in prosecutions under the excise law which were especially numerous in the recently annexed Kila Banki.

The Commissioner has called for a report as to these prosecutions. In the case of newly-annexed territory much tact and discretion are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, necessary in dealing with offences against the excise and kindred laws, which must, in order that they may not operate as a hardship, be introduced gradually and with sympathy for the previous habits of the people. It is important that a newly-annexed population should not be harassed and rendered discontented in order that a small amount of revenue may be secured to the Government. The proportions of conviction to cases reported true and of persons convicted to persons arrested (44·7 and 68·4 per cent. respectively) were slightly better than in the previous year. Of the persons actually brought to trial 69·5 per cent. were convicted. Eighty-two persons were committed to the Sessions during the year, of whom 55 were convicted and 27 acquitted. In Cuttack and Pooree the proportions of acquittals to convictions (36·3 and 46·6 per cent. respectively) were unsatisfactory. In respect of the recovery of stolen property the police were more successful than in either of the preceding years, but the amount recovered—Rs. 11,865 out of Rs. 28,373—still leaves room for improvement. Non-cognizable crime shewed a slight decrease.

12. *Civil justice.*—The following tables summarize the most important statistics given by the Commissioner under this head:—

	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.						VALUE.					
	Suits for money and moveables.		Title and other suits.		Rent-suits.		Suits for money and moveables.		Title and other suits.		Rent-suits.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack...	4,813	5,836	905	1,016	3,503	3,309	2,93,415	2,73,359	2,64,173	3,91,917	} Not given.	} Not given.
Pooree...	1,789	2,010	93	102	2,383	2,806	1,33,449	1,65,641	10,653	11,705		
Balasore	1,710	2,225	390	492	2,794	2,712	75,832	97,612	36,299	51,458		
Total...	8,312	10,071	1,388	1,610	8,670	8,827	5,02,696	5,36,612	3,11,125	4,55,080		

AVERAGE VALUE OF SUITS.							
				Suits for money and moveables.		Title and other suits.	
				Rs.		Rs.	
1881	...	...	...	60		224	
1882	...	...	...	53		282	

With the exception of a slight decline in the number of rent-suits in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, an increase has taken place in all classes of litigation throughout the division, the average value of property in dispute in suits for money and moveables remaining unchanged, while that of property in dispute in title and other suits has risen considerably. In Cuttack the increase in the number of ordinary suits, which represents chiefly Small Cause Court cases, is ascribed to the general increase of trade and to the extension of public works, which has caused the employment of petty contractors on a large scale. In Pooree and Balasore, the Collector believes the increase to be due mainly to the effect of a good harvest in enabling creditors to sue, with a prospect of success, for the recovery of their debts. The decline in the number of rent-suits in the Cuttack district is the result mainly of the decrease in the cases of notice of enhancement and relinquishment and deposit of rent under Act VI, and is ascribed, apparently with reason, to an improvement in the relations between landlords and tenants in this district. Similar good feeling seems to exist, speaking generally, in the Balasore district; but in Pooree, the Collector writes that "there is no open rupture nor is there any particular ill-feeling between landlords and tenants anywhere in the district; but owing to grain being cheap the landlords find difficulty in recovering their rents—a difficulty which is further increased by the fact that advantage was taken by the zemindars of the high prices which obtained till lately to secure enhanced rents, which in the present state of the market the ryots cannot very well pay." The Commissioner, however, does not consider the relations prevailing in this district between landlords and tenants unsatisfactory. No complaint is made on this occasion regarding the too free use of the certificate procedure in the Khurda sub-division.

13. *Land revenue administration.*—The total number of permanently-settled estates, and the revenue due from them, remain unchanged; and, as in the preceding year, the whole demand, amounting to Rs. 1,46,805, was paid. The number of temporarily-settled estates on the roll rose from 5,584 to 5,606, the demand increasing from Rs. 14,43,201 to Rs. 14,51,817. The collections shewed some improvement, amounting to 95·6 per cent. against 94·1 per cent. in 1881-82. Remissions were granted on a slightly larger scale than in the latter year, and the period under review therefore closed with a much smaller balance, most of which having fallen due in the last quarter has probably not been realized. In the Government estates, though one only was added to the roll, the demand, owing to the resettlement of Khurda, rose from Rs. 4,82,718 to Rs. 6,04,215. The collections though in the aggregate higher than in the previous year only amounted to 58·5 per cent. of the demand. The arrears were almost entirely due from the Khurda estate, the terms of the resettlement of which have been under the Lieutenant Governor's consideration and have formed the subject of a long correspondence between the Government and the Board of Revenue. The reduction which has now, with the consent of the Government of India, been made in the assessment will, it is hoped, render the work of collection easy in future. Out of sixty estates and shares which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue during the year, two estates and one share only were sold.

14. *Land registration.*—In respect of the registration of estates, the Orissa Division still continues backward. At the commencement of the year 155,800 applications had been disposed of out of 192,117 filed. During the year 11,225 new applications were received and 24,957 cases were disposed of. The number of pending cases has therefore been reduced to 22,585, of which 50 belong to Balasore, 147 to Pooree, and the remainder, 22,388, to Cuttack. The decline in the number of disposals in the smaller districts is ascribed to the increasing difficulty of the few last suits; but as the Commissioner points out, the same explanation is altogether insufficient when offered in the case of Cuttack. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Commissioner is giving his personal attention to the matter, and trusts that the result may be seen in an improvement in the state of the files at the close of the current year.

15. *Road and public works cesses.*—A revaluation is now in progress in all the districts of the division, but the effect of it will not be apparent until next year. The year under review commenced with arrears of Rs. 13,356, and the current demand was Rs. 52,540, giving a total of Rs. 65,896, of which Rs. 47,714 were collected. In Pooree the whole of the arrear demand was collected, but in Balasore and Cuttack the balances are very heavy. The matter will be further considered in connection with the Board's Land Revenue Report.

16. *Partitions.*—As in previous years the officers in charge of *batwara* cases in Cuttack and Balasore found it impossible to keep pace with the institutions, and the number of pending cases rose in the former district from 54 to 64, and in the latter from 10 to 13. At Pooree only one case is shewn as pending, and it has been practically settled.

17. *Excise.*—A further increase took place during the year in the excise revenue, of which the gross receipts after deduction of Rs. 7·4 a seer, the cost price of excise opium, were Rs. 4,72,738 against Rs. 4,60,025 in 1881-82. The excise charges, which amounted to Rs. 9,055, were slightly less than in the preceding year, the net result being an increase of Rs. 12,832, or 2·8 per cent. As compared with the average revenue of the previous five years the largest increase (Rs. 32,289) has taken place in the revenue realized from opium, and it is gratifying to observe that this improvement has gone side by side with a decrease of consumption from 301 to 284 maunds. In the case of country spirits also there has been a large increase of revenue (Rs. 23,779); but this has been accompanied by an increase of consumption. While, however, the revenue has risen by over 70 per cent. the consumption is greater by 23 per cent. only than in the five years ending with 1881-82. The most profitable article of excise after country spirits and opium is ganja, and in this case also the increase of revenue in the past five years (Rs. 16,706, or nearly 31 per cent.) has been accompanied by a slight increase of consumption (40 maunds, or 14·5 per cent.). The Commissioner adheres to the opinion expressed last year that the extension of the outstill system has not led to any

increase of drunkenness and that the greater consumption is due solely to the larger amount of money available for the purchase of luxuries. The result of excise cases was on the whole satisfactory.

18. *License tax.*—The total demand on account of license tax, which fell in the year 1881-82 from Rs. 66,050 on 2,383 assesses to Rs. 48,632 on 2,230 assesses, rose in the period under review to Rs. 56,834 on 2,494 assesses, the increase being marked in each district, and being attributed to increased trade and to the inclusion of Banki in the Cuttack district. The average burden of the tax on each assessee is about Rs. 15-8, and the incidence per head of the population is under three pies. The remissions were rather heavy, but the balance uncollected at the close of the year was only Rs. 110, of which Rs. 100 are said to be irrecoverable.

19. *Stamps.*—The total revenue derived from stamps, exclusive of postage and telegraph labels, amounted to Rs. 2,69,997 against Rs. 2,84,447 in the previous year. In Pooree and Balasore the fluctuations were unimportant, but in Cuttack a decline took place of no less than Rs. 16,436, due mainly to the falling off in the number of applications for registration under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876. Consequently the decrease is most marked under the head of judicial stamps. The incidence of the revenue from stamps varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in Pooree to 8 and 9 pies, respectively, per head of the population in Cuttack and Balasore. Impressed stamps yielded about 93·4 per cent. of the total revenue from non-judicial stamps, but the sales were somewhat less than in the previous year. The explanation given by the district officers of Cuttack and Pooree of the fluctuations in sales in their district, viz. the abundant harvest, is discredited by the Commissioner, who attributes the rise in the former and the decline in the latter district to the state of the import trade, which has fallen off to a great extent in Cuttack and has increased in Pooree. On the whole judicial and revenue officers appear to have shewn considerable discretion in instituting prosecutions for breaches of the stamp law, 60 out of 70 persons prosecuted having been convicted.

20. *Wards' and attached estates.*—Of the ten estates under management at the commencement of the year, one was released before its close. Two new estates were brought on the roll, one of which, Jamkunda, in Balasore, was of sufficient importance to call for the appointment of a separate manager. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,052 out of a demand, arrear and current, of Rs. 2,74,735. Rupees 35,296 were remitted, and Rs. 13,103 are said to be irrecoverable. The total collections, which last year fell short of the current demand, exceeded it in the period under review by about 10 per cent. The resettlement of the Kanika ward's estate was completed during the year. Regarding the condition of the tenants on Government estates, the Commissioner makes the following remarks:—

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, Nos. 87R of the 11th March 1882, and 315R of the 4th July following, the condition of the ryots in the wards' and attached estates continued good during the past year. Generally speaking, there are no chances of dispute regarding their holdings. In the temporarily-settled estates—and the majority of the estates under the Court's management belong to this class—there exist complete records prepared at the settlement of the tenants' rights and all particulars, such as the boundaries of their holdings, the kind and class of lands comprised in them, &c., &c. Of the two permanently-settled estates of importance, survey and settlement have been recently made in those parts of Kila Kanika where the operations were called for, and in the other estates, Sukinda, a part of the lands was surveyed during 1881-82, and the measurement of the rest was in progress during the past year. In addition to the security thus afforded, the ryot enjoys the benefit of moderate rates of rent. In the case of the thani holdings in the temporarily-settled estates, which form no inconsiderable proportion of the ryoti tenures in those estates, the rates were fixed nearly half a century ago, and are necessarily far below what they might equitably be now, looking to the rise in the price of the produce that has taken place during this long period. Such being the state of things, there has existed no cause for a rupture between the managers and the tenants. The relations between them have accordingly remained satisfactory. As regards improvements, the financial condition of nearly all the estates, which are petty ones, does not admit of any expensive works being undertaken. The only exception to this is Kanika, in respect of which a survey is being made in view to the construction of sea-dykes, estimated to cost Rs. 24,000, and calculated to extend cultivation in the coast tracts. In the case of some of the other minor estates embankments to keep off floods have been built. Some have been now, at places where needed, proposed, and will be constructed in due course after sanction.

21. *Irrigation.*—In Balasore, owing, evidently, to the satisfactory rainfall which rendered it unnecessary to irrigate the *rabi* crops and reduced the temptation to irrigate the *kharij* illicitly, the area under assessment fell from 1,876 acres to 1,378. Nearly the whole of the demand (Rs. 2,171) was realized, the charges remaining unchanged since 1881-82 and consequently bearing a higher ratio to the demand than in that year. In Cuttack there was a slight increase in the area irrigated for the *kharij* and a slight decline in that irrigated for the *rabi* harvest, the total being 132,067 acres against 130,438 acres. The decline in the *rabi* area is attributed to the temporary closure of certain distributaries during the construction of new drainage channels. Owing to the inclusion of a large amount of arrears the demand appears to have been Rs. 3,23,219 against Rs. 2,55,900. Excluding the item of arrears, the current demand was slightly less than in the previous year, in consequence of a decrease in the amount of land assessed at penalty rates.

22. *Monetary arrangements.*—The general briskness of trade led to a large increase in the transactions in currency notes, of which the receipts amounted to Rs. 11,93,195 and the issues to Rs. 10,76,505 against Rs. 8,39,320 and Rs. 7,75,905 respectively in 1881-82. The total sales of stock-notes amounted to only Rs. 14,449-8; and in Balasore, where the largest number of sales took place, the Collector believes that the smallness of the interest, as compared with the ordinary profits of even petty capitalists, is sufficient to prevent their sale, and, consequently, to render them unpopular. The Commissioner considers this opinion premature. A small number of postal notes were issued during the year. Money-order transactions shewed a large increase both in number and value, and there seems no room for doubt as to the popularity of this mode of effecting remittances. The number of depositors in Government Savings Banks increased in all districts, and the amount deposited rose and that withdrawn fell in Cuttack and Balasore. In Pooree there was some falling off in deposits, and an increase in withdrawals. The Collector of Balasore attributes the increasing popularity of the Savings Banks to the facilities now offered for opening accounts in the names of dependents and others, and for the withdrawal of deposits at pleasure.

22. *Communications.*—The main roads of the division are said to have been kept generally in good repair throughout the year, though the Sub-divisional Officer of Khurda has expressed a very strong opinion regarding the method adopted for the repair of the Ganjam road. A new road is under construction from Bhadrak to Chandbally, and a road has been nearly completed, which will connect Khurda with the Trunk Road. Progress was made with the coast canal in Balasore, and the high level canal was extended to Bhadrak, between which place and Cuttack a steamer now plies twice a week. Additional provision has been made to facilitate the drainage of the country through which the coast canal passes.

The proposed expenditure of the district road funds for the year amounted to Rs. 86,060, of which Rs. 77,400, or 89.9 per cent., was actually spent, Rs. 8,866 being devoted to village roads. The proportion of the funds given to village roads in Cuttack and Balasore has decreased for the last two years, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Commissioner has called the attention of the Chairmen of the Road Cess Committees to the fact. Generally speaking the district roads are said to be in fair order. The Commissioner strongly urges the importance of providing a railway to Orissa, a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government.

23. *Education.*—A further increase took place during the year under review in the number of schools under inspection, which rose from 8,035 with 96,321 pupils to 9,186 with 109,558 pupils, the average number of pupils at each school remaining as before a little less than 12. A large number of *tols* and *maktabs* were transferred during the year from the list of indigenous schools to that of lower primary schools. The Commissioner estimates that about 39 boys in every 100 of school-going age attend school, and one girl in each hundred of the population. The number of girls' schools rose from 33 with 899 pupils to 36 with 1,018 pupils.

Though the number of pupils at the Ravenshaw College (39) was only higher by one than in the previous year, no less than five of the number passed the B.A. and seven the F.A. Examination. All but eight of the pupils were

Uriyas. It is hoped that the establishment of high English schools, to act as feeders to the College, will in time lead to a large increase in the number of pupils. A further much-needed improvement is about to be supplied by the establishment of a hostel, for the construction of which the Maharaja of Keonjhar has very liberally subscribed Rs. 5,000. It is not necessary to follow in detail the statistics given regarding the progress of education in the division, as these will be considered hereafter in connection with the general report of the Director of Public Instruction.

24. *Dispensaries.*—The only point calling for remark under this head is the refusal of the Cuttack Municipality to pay for the Pilgrim and General Hospitals on the ground that they are district rather than municipal institutions. The matter will be considered in the Medical Department of the Government of Bengal.

25. *Conduct of zemindars.*—The Commissioner's observations on this subject are extremely satisfactory and are here reproduced:—

The zemindars have generally conducted themselves well. Baboo Baidyanath Pandit, Rai Bahadur, zemindar of Kila Darpan; the Maharaja of Burdwan, as the virtual zemindar of Kila Koojang, in Cuttack; and Raja Syamanand De; Baboo Nemai Charan Bose, Rai Bahadur; Baboo Kailas Chandra Ray Mahashay, in Balasore, have maintained their reputation for public spirit and liberality. Rajah Syamanand De's son, Kumar Baikantha Nath De continued making himself useful as an Honorary Magistrate and as Vice-Chairman of Municipal and Road Cess Committees. Baboos Nemai Charan Bose, Rai Bahadur, and Kailas Chandra Ray Mahashay also rendered useful services as Honorary Magistrates.

The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to hear so good a report regarding the zemindars of Orissa.

26. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's observations on this head

Mr. Beadon, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore.
 „ Godfrey, Joint-Magistrate, Pooree.
 „ Taylor, Settlement Officer, Khurda.
 Baboo Jaga Mohan Ray, Personal Assistant to Commissioner.
 „ Nandakishor Dass, ditto ditto.
 „ Mahananda Gupta, ditto, Balasore.

will be communicated to the Appointment Department. The officers whose names are given on the margin are selected for special praise by

Mr. Smith.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—MISCELLANEOUS

Calcutta, the 30th October 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for the year 1882-83.

Mr. Hewitt, by whom the report is submitted, was absent on leave from the 24th April to the 6th November; during this interval Mr. Edgar officiated as Commissioner.

2. *Tours.*—It does not appear from the report that any inspection work was done by Mr. Edgar. Mr. Hewitt, shortly after resuming charge, visited Gya to discuss the various railway schemes proposed for Chota Nagpore with the Hon'ble Member of Council and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. On his return from Gya, the Commissioner commenced his tour, passing through the eastern portion of the Lohardugga district inhabited by Munda Kols, and through Khursowan and Seraikela to Chyebassa. After a short tour in the tributary estates, the Commissioner was compelled by fever to return to Ranchi early in February. In March Mr. Hewitt inspected the Deputy Commissioner's office at Purulia, and made a short excursion to Calcutta to confer with the Board of Revenue. The principal matters which engaged the Commissioner's attention were the cultivation of tasar in Lohardugga, the best lines to be followed by the railways, the relations between the zemindars of Khursowan and Seraikela and their ryots, and the Dhulbhoom settlement. All the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers, except the Assistant Commissioner at Giridi, made sufficient and useful tours, that of Major Garbett, in Singbhoom, being specially commended. The explanation given by Mr. Bedford of the short period spent by him in camp at Giridi is altogether inadequate, and the Commissioner should see that this officer does not again fall short of his duty in this respect.

3. *Weather and the crops.*—The rainfall, which was generally more abundant than in the previous year, was also more evenly distributed. The crops, however, of the Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts, and of the sudder sub-division of Lohardugga, suffered from blight, and were not so good as might have been anticipated from the satisfactory character of the rainfall. In the Palamow sub-division all crops yielded very plentifully, except the mahua and mango, which were injured by hail. In Singbhoom the mahua crop failed, but all other crops did well.

4. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—The health of the Hazaribagh district, and of the Palamow sub-division of Lohardugga, was exceptionally good, there being an almost entire absence of epidemic disease. The sudder sub-division of Lohardugga, though it suffered somewhat from cholera, was not unhealthy. In Singbhoom small-pox was prevalent throughout the year, though the mortality was greatest in the cold weather. Many cases occurred at Chyebassa, both among the unvaccinated and those supposed to be protected. "Of those attacked," it is said, "over 51 per cent. were protected, having been inoculated, or vaccinated, or having previously had the disease; out of those who died, over 60 per cent. were protected. Altogether about 797 operations in the town were performed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and of these above 612 were successful." These facts, as the Commissioner remarks, "if verified, would certainly prove most extraordinary." The matter is one which will be specially considered in the Medical Department. Some light would appear, however, to be thrown on the alleged liability of protected persons to small-pox by the figures given in the last three annual reports. Thus in the report for the year 1880-81, it is said that out of 33,514 operations performed in Singbhoom, no less than 32,529, or 93·7 per cent., were successful; in that for the year 1881-82, that out of 15,361 cases, 15,249, or 99·4, were successful; but in the year under review, in which figures are given only regarding the operations performed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, and therefore presumably performed with special care, only 612 out of 1,231 cases were success-

ful. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the report of successful operations in previous years is absolutely valueless, and the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends the untrustworthy record now brought to light is merely a sign of general carelessness, showing that the operations themselves have been imperfectly performed. If this supposition be correct, the distrust felt by the Kols as to the efficiency of vaccination need not cause wonder, though it is much to be regretted. In the Manbhoom district cholera, fever, and bowel-complaints were especially rife. The Commissioner's remarks on the subject of vaccination will be transferred to the Medical Department.

The year, as already observed, was one of only fair harvests, but there is a general agreement among district officers that the condition of the people has in no way deteriorated; while in the Palamow sub-division and in Singbhoom a further improvement is said to have taken place.

5. *Emigration.*—The following figures shew the number of emigrants registered in the division for the last five years:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Hazaribagh	6,952	2,819	1,738	2,809	3,015
Lohardugga	10,021	6,888	1,885	2,766	1,695
Singbhoom	1,799	938	609	896	386
Manbhoom	324	3,170	1,502	1,285	1,642
Total	19,096	13,815	5,734	7,756	6,738

These figures do not include the so-called free labourers who emigrate directly to Assam without the intervention of the authorities, and who are not placed on contract till after their arrival. Of these the number has, under the new Act, greatly increased; and it is probable that the amount of emigration during the year under review was largely in excess of that during the previous year. Statistics obtained by Mr. Risley at Raniganj shew that about 12,000 Chota Nagpore emigrants left that station during the year 1882, *en route* for Assam in goods wagons or covered trucks, and with a special form of ticket. These are supposed to represent about two-thirds of the emigrants dispatched from Raniganj. A considerable number travel from Giridi. It seems probable therefore that the actual emigration is about four times as great as would appear from the figures. The abuses existing under the system of free emigration, which no doubt places facilities in the way of unscrupulous agents to entice women and children away from their homes, have been under the serious consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor for some months, and have formed the subject of a communication to the Government of India. As at present advised, Mr. Rivers Thompson considers that it would be premature to amend the Act, but the dangers involved in the system call for the exercise of much vigilance on the part of District Officers. Cases of malpractice are from their nature extremely difficult of detection, and should be severely punished when brought to light. If the liberty of the law is seriously abused, the Lieutenant-Governor will have no alternative but to exclude the Chota Nagpore districts from the operation of the Act.

6. *Prices of food and labour.*—The average price of common rice was higher in all districts, except Singbhoom, than in the previous year; the rise being most marked in Hazaribagh, where it amounted to nearly three seers in the rupee, *i. e.*, from 22 seers 5 chittacks to 19 seers 7 chittacks. Owing to the difficulties of carriage the variations in the price of rice are always great in the Chota Nagpore Division, and a good instance of this was seen in the month of September 1882, when common rice was selling at 18½ seers to the rupee in some parts of Hazaribagh, and at 64 seers in some parts of Singbhoom. Wheat is grown in any quantity only in the Palamow sub-division, and there the average price was 25 seers to the rupee. The reduction of the duty on salt has had an important effect in lowering the price throughout the division. The extension of public works at Ranchi has led to a rise in wages in the sudder sub-division of Lohardugga. Elsewhere wages remain almost stationary, and on the whole are lower than in any other part of Bengal.

7. *Manufactures and Mines.*—The manufactures of the division are still unimportant, the principal being lac, tasar, country cloth, potstone and brass ornaments. No particulars worthy of note are given in the report regarding them. The division is rich in mines, but owing to the want of good means of

communication no very extensive works have up to the present time been opened. The total area of coal-bearing strata is estimated at 5,000 square miles. Coal is produced for the Dehri workshops at Rajhara in Palamow, and borings in the Daltonganj coal-fields have disclosed four, if not five, distinct strata yielding coal which has been pronounced as "equal to the best Raniganj." Mr. Hodges at Rajhara has, it is believed, a scheme in contemplation, by blasting rocks to render the Koel navigable in the rainy season. If this can be done, the early development of a large coal trade may, the Commissioner says, be looked for. The Manbhoom coal-field is not worked owing to its distance from the East Indian Railway. More than one scheme is under consideration for the construction of railways in the tracts here referred to; and it is hoped that the new line of railway from Sitarampore to the Central Provinces will render the coal resources in Manbhoom available. The output of the Gobindpore coal-field is estimated at over 129,315 tons. The report makes no mention of the Kurharbali coal mines near Giridi. The copper mines of Hazaribagh have not yet been worked, though arrangements are, it is believed, in progress to work them. In Singbhoom a small amount of iron is worked locally.

8. *Tea*.—The total number of tea gardens in the division is now 37, of which six, with 846 acres under mature plants, and yielding about 93,510lbs of tea, are in Hazaribagh, and 31, with 924 acres under mature plants, and yielding 19,678lbs, in Lohardugga. One new garden, with 8 acres of immature plants, was opened out during the year in Manbhoom. In the Hazaribagh gardens there are 199 acres of immature plants, and in those of Lohardugga 1,741 acres. The average prices realized fell about 2 or 3 annas in the pound, owing partly to the poverty of the spring crops, which in Chota Nagpore fetch exceptionally high prices, and partly to the general fall in prices in the Calcutta and London markets.

9. *Trade and Commerce*.—The import trade of the division, in which piece-goods, salt and spices are the most important items, appears to have risen considerably in Singbhoom, the general cheapness of food having no doubt left a considerable surplus of money for the purchase of luxuries. In Manbhoom, where the figures given are probably of more value than elsewhere, the partial failure of crops has caused a decline in the demand for foreign commodities, as the inhabitants for the most part wear home-made clothes. Scarcity of money is naturally at once indicated by a fall in exports. The statements given for Hazaribagh show a diversion of the import traffic from Chattra to Gya owing to the opening of the Bankipore-Gya Railway, but do not indicate any fluctuation. For Lohardugga no figures are forthcoming, and the Deputy Commissioner recommends that registering stations should be established. The matter will be considered in the Statistical Department of the Secretariat. If the figures given in the report are trustworthy, the export trade in rice from Manbhoom and Singbhoom has increased from 4,900 maunds in 1881-82 to 40,200 maunds in the year, but the increase is so remarkable that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn how the figures have in each case been obtained. A small quantity of rice was exported from the Giridi sub-division of Hazaribagh, and a considerable quantity from Lohardugga. The export of stick-lac from Manbhoom fell from 92,000 maunds to 60,000 maunds, and that of shellac rose from 16,000 maunds to 28,000 maunds. No explanation of these fluctuations is given, and the exports of lac from Lohardugga are not mentioned. Til seeds were exported in considerable quantities from all districts. The trade in timber for sleepers, which was formerly of much importance in Lohardugga, collapsed to a great extent in 1881-82, owing to the substitution of iron for wooden sleepers on the East Indian Railway, but revived considerably in the year under review. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates that the revival will not last, as the competition of iron from Barakar will again drive timber out of the market. In Manbhoom bad forestry has almost destroyed the timber supply, but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that in the Gobindpore sub-division the zemindars are now beginning to conserve their forests. The forests of Chota Nagpore are now receiving attention from the Forest Department, and by this means the timber supply may be much improved. Large quantities of reeled silk and tasar cocoons were exported from Hazaribagh, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom; but though the

yield was large, the prices obtained were low. The Commissioner, who has given much attention to the subject, states that the ascetic observances which are required of silk-cultivators are so arduous, that the crop is unpopular, and the distances to which, owing to the clearances of jungle, the cultivators are now often obliged to go, serve to increase the disinclination to pick cocoons. The following remarks fully explain the present unpopularity of the crop:—

In the more cultivated villages of Singbhoom, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and East Hazaribagh, the tasar worms are fed on pollarded *asun* trees, some of which have been planted for the purpose, but the greater number are remnants of the jungle which once surrounded the village. The usual number of trees tended by each man is from 10 to 20. The average yield, as far as I could ascertain from enquiries made from a number of tasar cultivators in Singbhoom, is about 30 cocoons per tree, though in a good year a tree ought to yield about 100 cocoons, so that the average number of cocoons yielded by an average of 15 trees is about 450; and if the price paid be 8 annas per 80 cocoons, all that he and his family get for their watch of about a month, continued day and night, is a little more than Rs 5-8. If this were all that could be looked for, the number of people who would go through the drudgery of watching, and the minute observances as to cleanliness and food necessary, would be very small. It is only the chance of a bumper crop of 100 cocoons or more per tree that induces cultivators to try their luck in the trade. The number who cultivate tasar is yearly decreasing, and will decline very considerably in a series of years if heavy rain and wind should make the yield as bad as it was last year in Eastern Lohardugga.

Mr. Hewitt made further enquiries into the question of the home demand for tasar when on leave, from which it appears that, though some of the large English manufacturers prefer Indian to Chinese silk, the necessity for bleaching the former, and the superior cheapness of the latter, are fatal to Indian silk as at present grown. He believes, however, that, if the cultivation of tasar were taken up scientifically, if gardens of *Lagerstræmia Indica* were planted by the cultivators near their own houses, and if the experiment were tried on a large scale, the trade might be made to pay well. If the Forest Department can help at all in the direction indicated, their services can be utilised. The Commissioner's remarks, which are of much interest, are appended to this Resolution.

10. *State of public feeling.*—As might be expected in so backward a part of the country as Chota Nagpore, the subjects of Local Self-Government and the Bill for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure have excited no interest. In the Gobindpore sub-division the Arms Act is said to be unpopular, but this would appear to be the consequence rather of defective administration than of faults in the Act. The Deputy Commissioner has now authoritatively re-published a notice formerly issued in the sub-division, to the effect that licenses under the Act will be granted free of cost to residents of jungly villages who require arms for protection against wild beasts, and this measure should serve to allay discontent. The land agitation is said by the Commissioner to have died out, but from the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, it would seem that it may revive at any time. "So long," Mr. Power writes, "as a landlord asks for no more than the village rate, all goes well; but it is considered monstrous oppression to enhance or to eject, and nothing is clearer than that every khodkhasht ryot has a right of occupancy in his holding. The Kol's view of the question is tersely summed up, when he says that the landlord is master of the *mal* (rent), but not of the soil, the proprietary right in which, in his opinion, rests with the village community." The license tax, which is not felt by the masses, is not disliked, and as touching chiefly the *mahajans*, is said to be regarded with silent satisfaction.

11. *Administrative changes.*—No changes of importance have been made during the year, but the Commissioner anticipates good results from the steps now being taken to provide in Government service for some of the better educated inhabitants of the division.

12. *Police and crime.*—The term discreditable, which was applied last year to the police of the division, is, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to say, too mild to be employed on the present occasion. The numbers of the district police have been increased by the amalgamation with them of the municipal force and the cantonment police of Hazaribagh, but the new-comers appear to be in no respect behind their older companions in misconduct. Last year, out of 926 policemen of all grades, 186 or 19·19 per cent. were punished either judicially or departmentally. This year the average is higher: 347 individuals or 22·5 per cent of a force of 1,642 men having incurred punishment. The diffi-

culty of securing good under-officers has no doubt much to do with this, and the Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest the result of the experiment which has been made in Lohardugga to induce the hitherto idle sons of zemindars to accept employment in the higher grades. It is hoped also that the investiture of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Palamow with the powers of a District Superintendent may help to keep the force of this large district better in hand. The complaint of the District Superintendent of Manbhoom "that no material improvement can be expected in the results of the police investigation, unless investigating officers themselves take a personal interest in the detection of cases reported to them, instead of satisfying themselves, as they now do, with going to the spot, searching the houses of the local bad characters, and then returning to their station and reporting the case in C form true," is undoubtedly correct, but the fact that investigations are conducted in this lax and superficial manner is by no means creditable to the local heads of the police, and will be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General. The state of the chaukidari police in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga would appear to have improved somewhat during the year, at any rate in respect of regularity of payment. The fact that in the former district a mere explanation to some of the *ilakadars* as to their duties sufficed to make them pay their dues would apparently indicate that local officers have hitherto given insufficient attention to explaining the state of the law to villagers during their tours. The matter is one in which personal explanation is apt to be very effective. The administration of the Act is, however, very difficult in the division. Considering the state of the police force, it is not remarkable that cases of cognizable crime should have increased from 5,012 to 5,448, the increase being common to all districts, and being most marked in offences against property and other offences in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga. In Singhbhum, where the amount of reported crime is very insignificant, the increase took place in nuisance cases and offences against special laws. In Hazaribagh and Manbhoom the increase is said to be partly due to the larger number of cases taken up directly by Magistrate, and in the latter district the Deputy Commissioner has been obliged to warn his subordinates against allowing the criminal courts to be used for the settlement of civil rights. Out of 5,516 persons arrested, 3,482 were convicted, giving an average of 63.1 per cent. against 65 per cent. in the previous year. In sessions cases the percentage of acquittals, though high, shews some improvement. The section of the report bearing upon the Police and the administration of Criminal Justice will be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.

13. *Civil suits.*—The number of civil suits instituted in the division in 1881 underwent little change in the year under review, though small fluctuations took place as between the different districts, and there was a considerable increase in the average values of title and rent suits thus:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS IN						VALUE OF SUITS IN					
	1881.			1882.			1881.			1882.		
	Suits for money and moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under the rent laws.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under the rent laws.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under the rent laws.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title suits.	Suits under the rent laws.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	1,164	65	901	1,024	72	884	2,54,365	38,210	5,946	2,08,403	61,427	69,202
Lohardugga ...	799	114	582	876	130	836	1,07,906	1,98,725	5,946	1,45,881	4,01,899	66,786
Singbhum ...	33	5	12	19	8	14	5,051	2,827	1,091	9,818	1,767	629
Manbhoom ...	1,536	448	1,584	1,564	517	1,634	1,44,921	1,55,382	88,659	28,283	5,07,472	1,05,238
Total ...	3,532	632	3,079	3,503	727	3,358	5,13,145	3,95,147	1,01,642	4,62,385	9,72,565	2,41,766

The Commissioner attributes the decrease in suits for money and moveables in Hazaribagh, while the same suits have increased in Lohardugga and Manbhoom, to the more extensive operations under the Encumbered Estates Act. Two heavy cases account for the rise in the value of title suits in Lohardugga. In Singhbhum, it is said that all rights to land have been so thoroughly defined on Wards' estates and Government property, which comprise between them nearly the whole district, that there is little room for

litigation about land; while good crops and light assessments have combined to reduce suits for money and moveables to a minimum. The increases in title and rent suits in Manbhoom are due respectively to suits instituted to set aside decisions of the Assistant Superintendent of Ghatwali Survey as to ghatwali lands, and to suits brought by the Pachete Raja to recover rents from his jaghirdars.

14. *Land and land revenue.*—The collection of land revenue, though still good, were not quite so satisfactory as in the previous year, being Rs. 3,66,207, or 96·5 per cent. of a demand of Rs. 3,79,336 from 378 estates, against Rs. 3,75,520, or 97·5 per cent. of a demand of Rs. 3,84,956 in 1881-82. In Hazaribagh the whole arrear demand was collected, and nearly the whole of the current demand. In Singbhoom the collection amounts to 99·9 per cent. of the demand, the small balance of 33 being irrecoverable. In Lohardugga the balance amounted to Rs. 11,356 out of a demand of Rs. 1,03,250, and is due almost entirely from Palamow, where the money for the last kist cannot be realized till the ryots receive the proceeds of the rabi crop. In Manbhoom the arrears were small. The re-settlement of the Koderma estates in Hazaribagh was completed in August 1882, and resulted in an increase of revenue of Rs. 3,292. The re-settlements of Kharakdihi and Choi, in the same district, made good progress.

The survey of the Khalsa villages in the Chota Nagpore Estate has advanced considerably, owing apparently to the employment, as amins, of young men from Chota Nagpore, educated for the most part at the mission schools. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs with the Commissioner that the fact that these apprentices are reported to give great satisfaction, and to be "less given to fudging their work than older men, is certainly a most satisfactory feature of the survey work, as by this means a large number of well-trained surveyors, who are inhabitants of the country, will be made available for employment in settlements and measurements, and it will not be necessary in future settlements to import so many outsiders into the division." The settlement of this estate, like that of Kharakpur and Choi, will be governed by the orders of Government as to the rates in the Dunwar estate. The settlement of the Dhalbhoom Estate under the Court of Wards in Singbhoom was completed. In Manbhoom the survey of the ghatwali and other service lands, which is now nearly complete, has been somewhat impeded by the re-survey of the holdings in which land was concealed in collusion with the zemindars. The Commissioner devotes a long and carefully written section of the report to the consideration of the question of the rates of rents to be demanded in Chota Nagpore. The views expressed by Mr. Hewitt have already come under the notice of Government, and as orders have on a full examination of the question been already passed, the subject need not be discussed here.

Owing to the default of the Raja of Pachete the collections of Road and Public Works cesses, which were elsewhere good, were unsatisfactory in Manbhoom, but steps are being taken for the recovery of the arrears. Nine hundred and forty-five applications for certificates out of a total number, including applications pending from the previous year, of 1,312 filed were disposed of. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Commissioner is watching the proceedings under the Act with a view to prevent abuses of it.

15. *Excise.*—The following table, reproduced from the report, shows the very large advance made by the excise revenue of the division during the last four years:—

DISTRICTS.	Average of 1879-82.	Actuals of 1881-82.	Actuals of 1882-83	Increase of revenue of 1882-83 over average of 1879-82.	Increase over actuals of 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,39,608	1,78,156	1,91,275	51,667	13,119
Lohardugga	1,94,928	2,45,027	2,65,782	70,854	20,755
Singbhoom	18,518	19,210	20,606	2,088	1,396
Manbhoom	56,366	74,507	79,052	22,686	4,545
Total	4,09,320	5,16,900	5,56,715	1,47,395	39,815

Of the total excise revenue Rs. 4,58,480, or over 82·3 per cent., was realized from country spirits, and this increase has been accompanied by a

decline of 134 in the number of outstills, which is now 667, or one outstill to 406 square miles of country and 6,336 inhabitants. The Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Singbhoom are strongly of opinion that no increase of drinking has resulted from the introduction of the outstill system, of which the only effect has been to substitute licit for illicit liquor. Mr. Risley, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, while of opinion that for the inhabitants of the district the institution of outstills has made no difference, considers that the presence of liquor shops on the high roads has placed much temptation in the way of travellers, and suggests that no outstill should be allowed within a quarter of a mile of a high road. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Risley as to the effect of the outstills, but believes that the proposed remedy would be ineffectual, giving rise to the illicit sale of liquor, and would thus furnish another opportunity for corruption to the police. The remarks made on the subject by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner will be referred for consideration to the Commission of Enquiry about to be appointed. The increased duty on ganja has led to an enhancement of revenue and a decrease in consumption. The consumption of opium was slightly in excess of that of the previous year.

16. *License tax.*—The result of the year's license tax operations was a reduction from 4,038 to 3,820 in the number of assesseees, and from Rs. 63,310 to Rs. 58,600 in the assessment, giving an average assessment of Rs. 15-13-9 a head in 1882-83, against Rs. 15-10-0 in 1881-82. The total collections fell from Rs. 52,364 to Rs. 50,888. As the assessments in the Giridi sub-division of Hazaribagh and in Manbhoom, which were only re-assessed in 1881-82, are said to have been thoroughly revised during the year, it may perhaps be hoped that they are now fairly correct. In Singbhoom the tax is unimportant, and the assessment was revised by the Deputy Commissioner in the course of his tour. In Lohardugga the assessment of the previous year was followed, a few remissions only being made. The number of objections and appeals was much lower than in 1881-82. The assessment under the Act must always be a matter of difficulty owing to the uncertainty existing regarding the incomes of native traders, but the number of rich traders in Chota Nagpore is so small that the difficulty ought to be less in this division than elsewhere.

17. *Stamps.*—The total revenue, including penalties, realized under the Stamp law amounted to Rs. 2,60,448 against Rs. 2,74,101 in the previous year. The decline, which was confined to Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, is attributed in the former district mainly to the absence of the causes which led to a somewhat abnormal revenue in 1881-82, namely, the sales of certain large estates, the requirements of the Public Works Department in the way of tender forms, and the suits instituted by the zemindar of Ramgarh; and in the latter to a decline in the number of deeds registered and suits filed. In Manbhoom and Singbhoom some increase took place.

18. *Monetary arrangements.*—The receipts and issues of currency notes (Rs. 10,17,660 and Rs. 9,27,010) respectively were higher than in the previous year, and less difficulty than usual was found in cashing notes at the Government treasuries. The sales of stock notes were very insignificant.

19. *Forests.*—At a conference held during the Ranchi fair rules were drafted by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners of Lohardugga and Hazaribagh, the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, and the Conservator of Forests for the management of such forests as might be made over to the department for conservancy by the zemindars, and the Commissioner hopes that these rules may in time, after they have been explained to the landholders, be of some effect in checking the reckless destruction of forests which has been going on so long in Chota Nagpore. The demarcation of the Porahat forests, and of the Saitha block in Singbhoom, has been completed, and steps have been taken in the Mahta and Kailpal estates in Manbhoom to inaugurate forest conservancy.

20. *Communications.*—The year has been one of much importance to the future of the division, owing to the surveys which have been conducted with a view to the establishment of lines of railway from Barakur to Raigarh and Benares to Cuttack. Of the roads in the division seven of the most important are under the Provincial Public Works Department, and the remarks made concerning them will be considered in that department. The resources

of the Road Cess Committees are small, and were for the most part devoted to the repairs of existing roads, though original works on a small scale were carried out in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Singbhoom.

21. *Education*.—A very satisfactory increase has taken place in the number both of schools and pupils in all districts of the division, the improvement being especially marked in the case of primary education, thus:—

DISTRICTS.	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	Number of primary schools.	Number of schools other than primary.	Total number of schools.	Number of pupils in primary schools.	Number of pupils in schools other than primary.	Total.	Number of primary schools.	Number of schools other than primary.	Total.	Number of pupils in primary schools.	Number of pupils in schools other than primary.	Total.
Hazaribagh	246	37	283	1,104	6,073	7,177	290	27	317	6,841	1,142	7,983
Lohardugga	305	78	383	2,013	9,106	11,119	335	79	414	10,314	1,154	11,468
Singbhoom	111	9	120	502	5,204	5,706	125	15	140	5,452	643	6,095
Manbhoom	337	75	412	1,946	8,564	10,510	423	32	455	10,419	1,247	11,666
Total	999	199	1,198	5,565	28,947	34,512	1,173	153	1,326	33,026	4,191	37,217

Of the total number of pupils, 26,713 or 71·6 per cent. are Hindus, 2,248 or 6 per cent. Musalmans, and the remainder aborigines or native christians of aboriginal races, the proportion of Hindus rising to 83·7 in the Higher English and falling to 70·3 in the lower primary. Female education, too, is making some progress; the number of girls (644) under instruction, though still small, being 75 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The complaint made last year regarding the insufficiency of funds to meet the demand for primary education in Singbhoom is repeated; the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it should not have been possible to meet the wishes of the people in respect of education in this district, and desires that the Director of Public Instruction will be good enough to favour him with a special report as to the amount of the allotment now made and the possibility of increasing it.

22. *Committees*.—In the absence of figures shewing the number of members on each committee, the table of average attendance does not throw much light on their diligence or otherwise in the performance of their duties. It is stated, however, that the Manbhoom and Hazaribagh Committees continue to take a lively interest in their proceedings, while the members of those of Lohardugga display interest in matters directly affecting them. The district of Singbhoom is so backward that “the little interest taken by the native members, who, with one or two creditable exceptions, merely attend the committees as a matter of form and out of respect to the official members,” is hardly a matter for surprise. With the spread of education and gradual development of the district promised by the extension to it of railway enterprise things will doubtless improve.

23. *Wards and attached estates*.—The number of Wards' estates under management in the division (9) remained unchanged, one estate, that of Jhalda in Manbhoom, having been taken in charge, and one, that of Deogun in Lohardugga, having been released. Three estates, that of Dhanwar in Hazaribagh, Chota Nagpore in Lohardugga, and Dhalbhoom in Singbhoom have a rental of over half a lakh of rupees. Of the remainder, nearly all are small. The total demand on account of rent on all the estates in the division amounted to Rs. 3,42,301, of which Rs. 3,27,888, or 95·8, were collected, and on account of cesses to Rs. 69,108, of which Rs. 55,445, or 80·2 per cent. were collected. The collections generally, especially those on account of cesses, were less satisfactory than in the previous year. The good done by the management of the Court may be seen from the following instances. Of a debt of Rs. 80,530 due on the Dhanwar estate when taken under management, over three-fourths have been paid off. The Deogun estate, which, when taken over, owed Rs. 28,169, was handed over to its proprietor on his majority free of incumbrances, and with Rs. 1,17,763 invested in Government securities; the annual income at the same time had increased from Rs. 14,411 to about Rs. 30,000. The incumbrances amounting to Rs. 33,864, on the Dhalbhoom estate have been completely paid off, and the estate has since the close of the year been handed over to its proprietor with a sum of Rs. 2,10,700 in Government securities and

a cash balance of Rs. 16,530; while numerous and costly improvements had been effected on the estate. A very favourable account is given of the Chota Nagpore and Katras minors.

Five new estates were brought under the operation of Act VI of 1876 (the Encumbered Estates Act) during the year, bringing the total number of estates under the Act up to 71. The total demand, arrear and current, on account of rent, amounted to Rs. 3,37,771, of which Rs. 2,37,054 were collected and Rs. 14,616 remitted, and that on account of cesses to Rs. 48,193, of which Rs. 24,355 were collected and Rs. 2,668 remitted. The percentage of rent collections to current demand amounted to 107·9 in Singbhoom, 98·7 in Manbhoom, 93 in Hazaribagh, and 91 in Lohardugga—a not very satisfactory result—while that in the case of the cesses was even less favourable. The amount of debt due on the estates under management after determination and such reduction as was legal under the Act amounted to Rs. 16,75,429; of this Rs. 3,43,499 have been paid off up to the present time. This amount is less than had been anticipated, but it is explained that in some cases in Lohardugga, in which it had been intended to pay debts by the sale of portions of the properties, this course has proved unnecessary, increases in the rentals resulting from revision of the *jamabandis* having rendered it possible to pay the debts without sale, though in a slightly longer period than was at first expected.

24. *Conduct of zemindars.*—The only zemindar singled out by the Commissioner for special praise is Babu Rasbihari Lal Singh of Jherria in Manbhoom, but the account given of most of the landowners is on the whole decidedly satisfactory, though in Hazaribagh a number made default in the payment of Government demands. The Deogan zemindar, Babu Krishna Baksh Ray, who has recently attained his majority, is very well spoken of by the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, and the Political Chiefs and zemindars of Singbhoom are said by the Deputy Commissioner “to be thoroughly loyal and perfectly amenable to order and advice. They are also generally respected by their people, and on the whole get on fairly with them. No acts of high-handedness or oppression on the part of any of them have come to notice.” Babu Ram Narayan Singh of Ramgarh, though not so strongly blamed as in previous years, has, the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to read, “taken no pains to improve his estate, while he seems to be preparing for a legal quarrel with the holders of jaghirdari grants.”

25. *Character of officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. Here it may be mentioned that Messrs. Power and Risley; and Babus Rai Charan Ghosh, Ganga Nand Mukharji, and Raj Gopal Ray, and Munshi Nandji are most favourably spoken of.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX.

ABOUT Rs. 89,000 worth of tusser cocoons, manufactured into silk, were exported from Hazaribagh to Moorshedabad and other places, while from Manbhoom and Singbhoom 2,500 and 10,600 kahans respectively of the cocoons were exported during the past year, against the same quantity exported from Singbhoom and 7,500 kahans exported from Manbhoom in 1881-82. The Deputy Commissioners of Singbhoom and Manbhoom are both of opinion that the yield of cocoons in the past year in both districts was very large, though the Singbhoom ryots, to whom I spoke on the subject, complained of the small crop they had got; while the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom says that the low rate at which they were sold in the market prevented a large quantity from being exported.

I have for several years past been engaged in making enquiries about the tusser industry, which might possibly, under efficient and intelligent management, become a source of great wealth to the Division.

Tusser cocoons at present are grown either in the jungle tracts of Singbhoom and the Tributary States, or in Manbhoom and the villages in the east of the Lohardugga and Hazaribagh districts. In the jungle tracts they are grown chiefly in the jungle surrounding villages in which there is little cleared land, and the yield from these villages is yearly decreasing, as the extension of clearances moves the jungles further from the village site. More than once I have asked the people why they had given up growing tusser in these villages. They have said, "Why, sahib, when we grew tusser the jungle was close to our houses, but now look how far off it is." As native superstition requires the tusser grower and all his family to submit to a number of ascetic observances, without which a good crop cannot be expected, the people naturally give up growing a crop which entails so much trouble and long journey to the jungles, when they can get very nearly, if not quite, as large profits from crops grown close to their doors without half the labour and annoyance required by the rules of tusser cultivation.

In the more cultivated villages of Singbhoom, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and East Hazaribagh, the tusser worms are fed on pollarded asun trees, some of which have been planted for the purpose, but the greater number are remnants of the jungle which once surrounded the village. The usual number of trees tended by each man is from 10 to 20. The average yield, as far as I could ascertain from enquiries made from a number of tusser-cultivators in Singbhoom, is about 30 cocoons per tree, though in a good year a tree ought to yield about 100 cocoons, so that the average number of cocoons yielded by an average of 15 trees is about 450; and if the price paid be 8 annas per 80 cocoons, all that he and his family get for their watch of about a month, continued day and night, is a little more than Rs. 5-8. If this were all that could be looked for, the number of people who would go through the drudgery of watching, and the minute observances as to cleanliness and food necessary, would be very small. It is only the chance of a bumper crop of 100 cocoons or more per tree that induces cultivators to try their luck in the trade. The number who cultivate tusser is yearly decreasing, and will decline very considerably in a series of years if heavy rain and wind should make the yield as bad as it was last year in Eastern Lohardugga.

On the other hand, a largely increasing demand for tusser is springing up in England, and during my stay there last year I visited Macclesfield, and spent some days with Mr. Brooksburn, who owns the largest silk mills in that city, and discussed the subject with him and Mr. Wardle, who superintended the preparation of the dyed silks sent by the India Office to the Paris Exhibition, is the head of a large dyeing firm at Lech, and has been for years engaged in making experiments in dyeing tusser.

From what I learnt from them, and from some correspondence I have had with Mr. Wardle, it appears that the English silk firms are prepared to take any quantity of tusser waste at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a pound, but that higher prices for unreeled silk would not now pay in England, while at anything like present rates for cocoons here this price would be utterly unremunerative. Now they can get large supplies from China at these rates, but they have no information whether these supplies will keep pace with the increasing demands of the trade, or whether the China worm, which feeds on the oak-tree, is domesticated or feeds in the jungles. In the latter case the supply is not likely to be largely increased, and a rise in prices, if the demand still continues, may, if the work of production could be reduced, make the export even of Indian tusser waste pay.

The China tusser silk is naturally white, and does not require bleaching, whereas it is a very difficult matter to bleach the Indian tusser. The latter is therefore much more expensive than the Chinese for all white silks, and can only compete with it at present prices in dyed goods and those of its natural colour; but Mr. Wardle writes to me on the 10th March this year - "I should be much delighted if Indian tusser could replace Chinese; I find it is preferred by the spinners." But except when used as waste, he says - "It must be reeled where labour is cheap," as it will not pay for reeling in England.

The price of reeled China tusser given by him in the letter above quoted is from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per pound; but to make a pound of silk according to Major Cousmaker's experiments requires an average of 436 cocoons; and though the cocoons of Chota Nagpore are larger than those of Bombay, where Major Cousmaker's experiments were made, yet, as far as I learn from enquiries among the natives, his estimate must be considered to represent very fairly the outturn from cocoons in this country. At the rate of eight annas for eighty cocoons, the cost of obtaining a pound of silk would be more than Rs. 2-8, or about the price

of the best reeled China silk at home without the cost of reeling. Therefore, before even reeled tusser can pay exporters well, the price at home must be increased, or the cost of production must be materially reduced. Feeding tusser worms on asun trees will never pay, as the trees cover a large space, and the yield of the number of trees which one or one family can look after is very small; but if ryots could be induced to plant hedges of *Lagerstræmia Indica* (a shrub on which Major Cousmaker successfully reared cocoons in Bombay) in the gardens close to their houses as they now plant opium and vegetables, the yield of cocoons could be very largely increased. On an acre of widespreading asun trees only about 440 trees, yielding an average crop of about 13,000 cocoons, could be grown; whereas Major Cousmaker has reared an average of 20,205 cocoons to the acre on *Lagerstræmia*, and probably more could be reared on hedges close to a ryot's house and constantly looked after by himself and his family. But of course the ryots will not do this without the hopes of a large profit, and they must therefore be able to get from the small patches of *Lagerstræmia* they can plant in their gardens more than they now get from the few asun trees they can look after. If a man now gets an average of only about Rs. 5-8, and the industry is declining, it will require at least an average receipt of Rs. 8 to make the cultivation fairly popular; while, if it could be increased to Rs. 10, the number of tusser cultivators would be very largely increased, but only if a family can look after about an acre of hedge planted about two feet apart, and it is only by experiment that an area a family can look after can be ascertained. In order to make a profit on reeled silk at present prices, it would, considering the expenses of setting up and maintaining filatures with reeling machines, added to those of supervision and transport, be necessary to be able to buy the cocoons at not more than 2s. or Re. 1 for the quantity required to make a pound of silk. This would be about in round numbers 440 cocoons, or 110 for 4 annas—a price much less than that now given; but if, on the other hand, the average yield could be raised to 20,000 cocoons an acre by substituting *Lagerstræmia* hedges for asun trees, a ryot could on one-fifth of an acre procure cocoons which he would sell for nearly Rs. 10 at the filature.

Here, however, another question would arise—Could a ryot and his family look after more than one-fifth of an acre? and if they could not, I very much doubt whether the prospect of getting only Rs. 10 would be held by the more enterprising ryots, such as Koorries and Koormis, who would alone undertake the cultivation of a *Lagerstræmia* plot, to be sufficient to compensate them for their trouble, especially as the cocoons must be brought to the filature before this price could be got. I am afraid this would detract greatly from the attractions which the receipt of Rs. 50 for the crop grown on an acre would present if tusser only required the care requisite for ordinary crops. Therefore, even supposing that a pioneer of the trade did appear possessed of the very sure qualities necessary to overcome prejudices of the ryots, the capital necessary to make a profit after many failures and a patience not easily discouraged, the success of his endeavours would be doubtful; but if he did succeed, I believe that owing to the increasing demand for tusser he would make a large fortune, provided the facilities for increasing production in China are not greater than those in India; and as one successful experimentalist would find his example followed by many others, the wealth of the country would be enormously increased by a large and prosperous trade, which would, owing to the cheapness and abundance of labour which the country will probably always furnish, and the probable absence of competition from other countries if Chinese tusser is once beaten out of the market, be likely to be permanent.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th October 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan Oct. 27 '83	Nil	Weather—hot during the day, cool at night and in the mornings; no rain. Crops are suffering for want of rain. In places where no means of irrigation exist the outturn will be very bad. Irrigated crops and crops on very low lands only are doing well. Prospects decidedly bad.
	Cutwa	Nil	
	Culna	Nil	
	Raneegunge	Nil	
	2 Bankoora, " 27	0.05	Mornings and evenings cool, but days warm and sunny. Prospects are unfavourable. The early cessation of the rains has caused great damage to the crops. Detailed reports, however, are more encouraging, and tend to confirm the Collectors' belief that even if no rain falls an 8-anna crop all round will be secured. Prices steady.
	Bishnupore	Nil	
	Mahara	Nil	
	Khatra	Nil	
	3 Beerbhoom, " 27	Nil	Weather—fair and dry; nights cool. Crops suffering for want of rain. Irrigation going on where practicable. Deficiency of harvest most probable. Prices of rice continue rising. Public health good.
	Rampore Haut	Nil	
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	4 Midnapore " 27	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Want of rain is much felt everywhere. Prospects of paddy crop unfavourable. Fever is reported from most parts of the district.
	5 Hooghly, " 27	Nil	Weather—cool and pleasant. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop throughout the district are bad owing to want of rain. At present the outturn does not promise to be at the very most more than half the usual one. From water having been sent down the Kana Nuddee and Kana Damoodar a great deal of rice in that direction has been saved during the last few days. Sugarcane promises pretty well, but is suffering in places for want of water. The land is being prepared for the cold weather crops, which are being sown. Cattle-disease has appeared in thana Harripal, and there have been some cases of cholera. Otherwise public health good.
	Howrah, " 29	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No rain. Rain much needed. <i>Amun</i> rice and sugarcane suffering. Health fair.
	Oolooberiah	Nil	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24. Pergunnahs Oct. 29 '83	Nil	Weather—cool in the morning, evening and night, but hot in the day. Prospects of late paddy crop continue unfavourable. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
	7 Naddea, " 27	Nil	Weather—clear, fine and cool. The <i>amun</i> on the high lands has withered, and on the low lands it is beginning to suffer for want of rain. Sowing of winter crops is going on, but the prospects are bad for want of rain. Fever has increased.
	Kooshtea	1.61	
	Meherpore	0.10	
	Choondanga	Nil	
	Ranaghat	0.9	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	8 Khoolua, " 27	Nil	Weather—hot and clear; wind from north west. Much of the rice on the higher lands has been damaged beyond recovery. From Bagirhat it is reported that prospects continue good. Winter sowings are being delayed for want of rain. Price of rice rising. Public health good.
	9 Jessore, " 27	Nil	Weather—hot in day but cool in night. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop bad. On the high lands it has suffered considerably from want of rain; on the low lands it has also suffered, but not so much as on the high lands. The outturn from the former is estimated at four annas only, and from the latter at eight annas. The prospect is worst in the Jhenida sub-division. The want of rain has also told against the sowing of the winter crops. Fever is prevalent in the district, and is causing many deaths.
	Jhenida	1.00	
	Magura	Nil	
	Narail	Nil	
	Bongong	0.20	
	10 Moorshedabad, " 27	Nil	Bright cool weather. Sreuous efforts are being made to save the late rice by irrigation, which are likely to be partially successful. Sowings for the cold-weather harvest are being vigorously pushed forward in spite of the drought. Prices are rising. Public health good.
	11 Dinagepore Oct. 26 '83	Nil	Weather—bright and cloudy. High land rice is suffering much. On the irrigated lands the rice is still kept alive. There is also a great want of moisture for sowing <i>rubbee</i> .
	12 Rajshahye, " 27	Nil	Weather—cool. No sign of rain. <i>Ropa</i> paddy is fast drying. <i>Amun</i> in low lands fair in parts. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings delayed for want of rain. Prices in distant thanas have risen fast; in Nowgong as high as 11 seers. Stocks being kept back.
	Natore	Nil	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	13 Nowgong " 27	0.06	Weather—hot during day and cool during night and morning. Prospects of <i>amun</i> very unfavourable, specially in the southern portion of the district. If it does not rain shortly a very bad outturn will be the result. Prices of food-grains have risen and are rising still. It is reported that common rice is selling at 8 seers per rupee in the Gaibanda sub-division, and 10 seers per rupee at head quarters. Fever prevalent.
	Rungpore	Nil	
	Gaibanda	Nil	
	Kurigram	Nil	
	Nilphamari	Nil	
	14 Bogra " 27	Nil	No rain has fallen since 16th instant, though the weather is cool. State and prospects of <i>amun</i> crop continue to be very bad, and its outturn will consequently be very poor. Where facilities exist the ryots in many places are endeavouring by means of irrigation to save some of their crops. Fever reported as prevalent in many places.
	15 Pubna, " 27	0.35	Cold weather set in with northerly winds. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> rice commenced; only half an average crop expected. Much has dried up and is used as fodder for cattle. Prospects of winter crops fair.
	16 Darjeeling, " 27	Nil	Weather—bright. Sowing of winter crops continues in the Terai. Outturn of late paddy far below last year's. Prices rising. Public health good in the Hills. A few cases of fever reported from the Terai.
	17 Jalporee, " 27	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. State and prospects of the crops favourable. Public health good.
	Cooch Behar	.....	Report not received.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—concl'd.			
<i>Eastern Districts</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Oct. 27 '83	Nil	Weather—hot by day and cool by night. Sugarcane being cut. Mustard, <i>khesari</i> and <i>musari</i> being sown on high lands. Harvesting of <i>ashini</i> paddy continues. Prospects good.
	Manickgunge	0.19	
	Munshigunge	Nil	
	Naraingunge	Nil	
	19 Farreedpore, " 27	0.40	A little rain fell in the north and middle of the district, but not nearly enough. Bright, calm and cool weather generally. Sugarcane fair. <i>Amun</i> fair in the south, but on the higher lands in the north and middle of the district withered beyond recovery. Rain would still do good to the rest of the crops, and for the cold-weather sowings, which are going on but slowly. Fever very prevalent.
	Goalundo	0.20	
	Madaripore	Nil	
	20 Backergunge, " 25	0.48	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Public health good. Cattle-disease still continues in the Patuakhali sub-division.
	21 Mymensingh, " 26	Nil	Weather—seasonably dry. Sky clear. Warm sun. Cold nights and heavy dews. About eight annas of the <i>amun</i> in the west of the district lost. The heavier rainfall in the east gives a better promise. Mustard and tobacco being sown. River level very low. Fever prevalent.
	Jamalpore	1.15	
Chittagong Divn.	Kishoregunge	0.84	
	Attea	Nil	
	Netrokona	Nil	
	22 Chittagong, Oct. 30 '83	Nil	Weather—fine with misty mornings at times. Prospects of crops favourable. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues. General health good.
	23 Noakholly, " 25	Nil	Weather—clear, coldish; wind northerly. The state of the <i>amun</i> crop is good.
	24 Tipperah, " 26	0.25	Weather—still warm; nights cool. Light north wind. The crops are reported good. Cattle-disease prevalent in the south.
	Brahmunberia	0.33	
	Chandpore	Nil	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 23	Nil	Clear bright weather. Northerly winds and foggy during morning and evening. <i>Jum</i> paddy crop throughout the district has been a good 12-anna crop. The Lushai tribes have done still better and are reported to have reaped enough paddy to last two years. But the cotton crop has failed everywhere; it will nowhere average above 2 annas. Plough-paddy doing well. Lands being ploughed for mustard and tobacco.
	Hill Tipperah, " 24	Nil	Weather—hot in the day and cold at night. Chillies and tobacco are being transplanted. Prospects of <i>amun</i> and sugarcane fair. Public health good.
BEHAR			
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, Oct. 27 '83	0.40	Weather—seasonable. The slight rain that has fallen during the week has been of no appreciable benefit to the paddy crop. <i>Rahar</i> , cotton and sugarcane are doing well. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops is going on. A few cases of cholera reported from Barh town.
	Barh	0.47	
	Behar	0.59	
	Dinapore	0.40	
	27 Gya, " 27	0.52	Weather—set fair, cool. The rice crop will be very bad. The late slight rain has done rice very little good; but has somewhat improved <i>rubbee</i> prospects. Prices rising. Health good.
	Aurangabad	0.41	
	Nowada	0.51	
	Jehanabad	0.82	
	28 Shahabad, " 27	0.55	Weather—seasonable. The late rain has benefited the crops on the ground and has improved the prospects of <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Still much of the winter rice has been lost owing to previous drought.
	Buxar	1.03	
Bhagalpur Divn.	Bhabooh	1.2	
	29 Darbhanga, " 27 '83	0.13	Weather—getting cool and pleasant. The rice crop is irretrievably damaged throughout the district, and under no circumstances it will be more than an eight-anna crop. <i>Rubbee</i> cultivation is progressing, but not under the most favourable circumstances. Prices of food-grains steadily rising.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 27	0.08	Weather—bright and rainless. There has been no rain except a light drizzle on the 20th. The rice on high land has withered and in some places is being cut as fodder; that on low ground is better; the crop will not exceed five annas. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings are in progress.
	Hajepore	0.40	
	Seetamarhi	0.07	
	31 Saran, " 27	0.36	Weather—dry; days hot, nights cool. No sign of rain. Rain most urgently wanted. Paddy crop suffering, except where irrigation is practicable, and <i>rubbee</i> sowings delayed for want of rain. It is doubtful whether a heavy fall would now be of much use to the paddy crop. Prospects bad. Prices rising.
	Sewan	0.06	
	Gopalgunge	Nil	
	32 Chumparan, " 27	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of all standing crops bad. No rain has fallen since the beginning of September. If rain falls within a month the country will be covered with <i>rubbee</i> . If no rain falls most of the <i>rubbee</i> that has already germinated will die off. Generally the condition of the crops causes grave anxiety.
	33 Monghyr, Oct. 27 '83	0.59	Mornings and evenings cool. Winter rice is suffering from the drought; outturn will probably not exceed eight annas. It was benefited but little from the late rain, which was useful for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Public health good.
Bhagalpur Divn.	Jamui	0.76	
	34 Bhagulpore, " 27	0.28	Weather—cloudy for two or three days, but very little rain fell. <i>Rahar</i> , sugarcane, castor, <i>kalai</i> and <i>koorti</i> thriving well. High land paddy will yield nothing. Low land paddy, where irrigation is feasible, will yield from eight to twelve annas, but the general average will not exceed eight annas. Not enough rain for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Price of rice same as last week.
	Banka	0.19	
	Sooopole	0.08	
	Muddehpore	Only a few drops	
	35 Parnab, " 27	0.09	Weather—hot by day with cool nights. Rain much wanted for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Rice crop would hardly benefit by it now. The <i>aghani</i> rice will probably average from eight to ten annas. Fever very bad all over the district.
	Kissengunge	Nil	
	36 Maldah, " 27	0.02	Weather—first three days cloudy; latterly fair and cool. Wind north and north-west. Late rice fast drying up, that on high lands has almost withered in consequence of the drought. Common rice selling at from 11 to 12 seers per rupee at the sudder station. Public health good.
	37 Sonthal Pergis, " 27	Nil	Clear bright days. Cool and dewy nights. Clouds are again gathering. Prospects of paddy crop are reported fair in Passai, Godda, and Barcop talooks in the Godda sub-division. Elsewhere there must be a small outturn from the paddy on the up-lands. The crops protected by irrigation will be fair. Rain is much wanted for crops on the ground, and for ploughing and sowing lands for <i>rubbee</i> .
	Deoghur	Nil	
	Godha	0.18	
	Rajmehal	0.06	
	Jamtara	Nil	
	Pakour	0.10	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack, Oct. 26 '83	0.04	Weather—seasonable. Cutting of <i>beali</i> crop completed. <i>Sarad</i> crop suffered much for want of rain. There were showers of rain during last week throughout the district. This rain has done, to a certain extent, good to the crops. Price of rice has risen a little. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the interior.
	39 Pooree, „ 25 „	0.24	Weather—seasonable. <i>Laghu</i> paddy is ripening and <i>sarad</i> is in ear, but rain is much wanted everywhere, especially in parts of Khoorda. Common rice selling at from 20 to 30 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera in thana Gope.
	Khoorda „ „	0.08	
	40 Balasore, „ 26 „	0.62	Weather—somewhat hot in the day, but generally seasonable. Local showers of rain have fallen in most parts of the district, but the quantity has been very small. The people are bailing everywhere where bailing is possible. A great deal of rice especially in the sudder sub-division is withering or failing to form the ear. Prospects have not improved since last report, and prices are rising. Public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE. South West Frontier Agency.			
	41 Hazaribagh, Oct. 26 '83	0.05	Weather—clear and growing cool. Paddy crop materially injured by the present drought; in many places the outturn is expected to be nil. Preparation of ground for <i>rubbee</i> sowings too is at a standstill for want of rain. Coarse rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. General health good.
	42 Lohardugga, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cool in morning and evening. Warm in day. In the vicinity of Lohardugga and Bahunath stations four annas crop may be yet saved. In Palamow the prospect is unpromising. Want of rain is generally felt. Price of rice rising daily. Public health good, except at Daltongunge where fever is reported to be on the increase.
	Daltongunge „ „	Nil	
	43 Singbhoom, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—days warm, nights cool. Upland paddy is suffering for want of sufficient rain. Prices gradually rising. Cattle-disease still reported from some villages. Public health good.
	44 Manbhoom, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Nearly half of the upland rice crop will probably be lost, and there will also be some loss on unirrigated low land. Cold-weather crops suffering from want of rain. Price of rice rising. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th October 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.									
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
ORISSA.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore ...	29.037	29.987	—	NNW	—	86.6	74.8	85.4	77.6	81.5	—	82.4	73	2.4	
	False Point ...	False Point ...	29.070	29.992	+0.047	NE	103	89.5	65.0	86.7	71.8	79.3	—0.9	83.9	65	3.7	
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.004	29.972	+0.045	NE & Calm.	27	96.4	66.8	88.1	72.5	80.3	—0.3	83.3	67	4.4	
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.941	30.011	—	NNW	55	91.0	61.0	86.6	69.8	78.2	—	80.6	65	3.9	
	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island ...	29.961	29.987	+0.036	N	151	87.2	70.0	85.3	72.8	79.5	—0.3	81.3	73	4.1	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	Midnapore ...	29.875	30.012	—	NE	—	83.5	61.7	82.4	67.1	74.7	—	81.5	60	3.3	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Calcutta ...	29.973	29.995	+0.042	NE & N	96	89.0	62.2	85.6	69.8	77.8	—2.1	80.3	69	1.3	
	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	29.973	29.995	+0.042	NE & N	96	89.0	62.2	85.6	69.8	77.8	—2.1	80.3	69	1.3	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	29.973	29.995	+0.042	NE & N	96	89.0	62.2	85.6	69.8	77.8	—2.1	80.3	69	1.3	
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.903	30.004	+0.042	NNW & NNE	58	92.5	64.4	88.1	68.7	78.4	—1.7	81.0	58	3.9	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	29.903	30.004	+0.042	NNW & NNE	58	92.5	64.4	88.1	68.7	78.4	—1.7	81.0	58	3.9	
	Beerbhoom ...	Ranigunge ...	29.605	—	—	Variable	93	93.5	62.1	90.4	68.5	79.4	—	81.9	57	2.0	
	West Burdwan ...	West Burdwan ...	29.605	—	—	Variable	93	93.5	62.1	90.4	68.5	79.4	—	81.9	57	2.0	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	29.605	—	—	Variable	93	93.5	62.1	90.4	68.5	79.4	—	81.9	57	2.0	
	Nudden ...	Nudden ...	29.605	—	—	Variable	93	93.5	62.1	90.4	68.5	79.4	—	81.9	57	2.0	
	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.960	29.994	+0.047	NE	51	90.2	66.5	87.7	69.9	78.8	—1.1	81.6	71	2.7	
	Khoolna ...	Khoolna ...	29.960	29.994	+0.047	NE	51	90.2	66.5	87.7	69.9	78.8	—1.1	81.6	71	2.7	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.882	29.973	+0.051	NE	38	87.1	70.0	85.3	72.6	79.0	+0.1	80.3	82	1.4	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagri ...	29.882	29.973	+0.051	NE	38	87.1	70.0	85.3	72.6	79.0	+0.1	80.3	82	1.4	
	Backergunge ...	Barrisal ...	29.882	29.973	+0.051	NE	38	87.1	70.0	85.3	72.6	79.0	+0.1	80.3	82	1.4	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	29.882	29.973	+0.051	NE	38	87.1	70.0	85.3	72.6	79.0	+0.1	80.3	82	1.4	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	29.882	29.973	+0.051	NE	38	87.1	70.0	85.3	72.6	79.0	+0.1	80.3	82	1.4	
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	29.942	29.978	—0.037	N	41	89.8	67.5	86.7	70.2	78.5	—1.6	83.2	71	1.1	
	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	29.941	29.980	—	Variable	—	82.6	69.2	81.5	70.2	75.9	—	82.0	70	2.6	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.951	—	—	N	79	88.3	64.9	86.7	70.2	78.5	—	80.9	77	1.9	
	Bogra and Pubna ...	Serajgunge ...	29.938	—	—	Northerly	58	86.9	64.3	85.2	67.9	76.6	—	80.6	74	5.1	
	Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beaulah ...	29.889	29.964	—	N	65	90.6	63.7	84.7	66.7	75.7	—	81.1	66	3.3	
NORTH BENGAL.	Dinagopore ...	Dinagopore ...	29.856	29.979	—	NW & NE	62	86.6	63.6	83.9	66.8	75.3	—	77.3	71	2.9	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	29.891	30.019	—	NE	82	88.8	63.6	84.9	65.7	75.3	—	78.7	73	2.9	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	29.703	29.997	—	NE	75	86.9	62.1	83.8	65.5	74.6	—	76.5	74	3.1	
	Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar ...	29.703	29.997	—	NE	75	86.9	62.1	83.8	65.5	74.6	—	76.5	74	3.1	
	Darjeeling Hill Districts ...	Darjeeling ...	23.090	—	—	NE	72	61.0	44.3	57.3	46.5	51.8	—	54.6	88	4.0	
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	29.888	30.018	+0.074	Calm	21	86.7	61.4	84.2	64.8	74.5	—4.0	77.2	72	4.6	
	North Bhagulpore ...	North Bhagulpore ...	29.888	30.018	+0.074	Calm	21	86.7	61.4	84.2	64.8	74.5	—4.0	77.2	72	4.6	
	Mozufferpore ...	Durbhunga ...	29.860	30.032	+0.121	WNW	69	88.4	65.4	82.6	67.2	75.0	—3.2	76.4	69	2.6	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	29.860	30.032	+0.121	WNW	69	88.4	65.4	82.6	67.2	75.0	—3.2	76.4	69	2.6	
	Chumparun ...	Motihari ...	29.795	30.026	—	W	127	81.6	58.9	78.4	62.6	70.5	—	78.8	61	3.4	
SOUTH BENGAL.	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	29.817	—	—	Calm	0	93.5	62.0	83.5	66.7	75.1	—	77.5	84	2.9	
	Dehree ...	Dehree ...	29.682	30.046	—	SW	—	79.5	64.0	75.6	66.1	70.9	—	75.6	62	3.1	
	Buxar ...	Buxar ...	29.795	30.043	—	SW	82	87.9	61.9	83.6	63.6	73.3	—	79.1	59	2.7	
	Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29.813	30.014	—	SSW	51	88.4	55.0	82.6	62.0	72.3	—	75.6	70	2.7	
	Gya ...	Gya ...	29.631	30.078	+0.036	Calm	27	92.7	56.2	86.4	59.8	73.1	—4.8	78.8	53	2.9	
	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.845	30.034	+0.068	W	56	89.9	62.8	84.3	65.1	74.7	—3.0	78.0	58	2.7	
	South Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	29.844	30.011	—	NW	51	89.4	61.0	83.6	65.1	74.4	—	77.7	67	3.3	
	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	29.844	30.011	—	NW	51	89.4	61.0	83.6	65.1	74.4	—	77.7	67	3.3	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Doomka ...	29.844	30.011	—	NW	51	89.4	61.0	83.6	65.1	74.4	—	77.7	67	3.3	
	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.989	30.031	+0.055	NNE	113	86.5	59.3	80.2	61.8	71.0	—2.7	73.3	57	3.1	
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Lohardurga ...	Lohardurga ...	27.989	30.031	+0.055	NNE	113	86.5	59.3	80.2	61.8	71.0	—2.7	73.3	57	3.1	
	Manbhoom ...	Ranchee ...	27.989	30.031	+0.055	NNE	113	86.5	59.3	80.2	61.8	71.0	—2.7	73.3	57	3.1	
	Singhbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	27.989	30.031	+0.055	NNE	113	86.5	59.3	80.2	61.8	71.0	—2.7	73.3	57	3.1	

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions, rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions from that district, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rain

the week ending Friday, the 26th October 1883.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.												
Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	ORISSA.	
—	1'94	—	7'38	—	—	52'76	—	—	1'9	False Point ...		
0'76	1'85	1'25	6'04	-4'79	57'50	50'00	+7'50	1'7	1'4	Cuttack ...		
0'47	0'79	1'30	5'44	-4'14	50'40	52'31	-1'91	0'8	1'0	Balasore ...		
Nil	2'59	1'15	7'94	-6'79	50'52	61'04	-10'52	—	1'7	Saugor Island ...	South-West Midnapore ...	
Nil	1'08	0'80	4'66	-3'86	40'68	50'23	-10'15	—	0'9	Midnapore ...	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
0'01	0'80	0'96	4'34	-3'28	45'42	50'58	-7'16	0'1	1'1	Calcutta ...	Midnapore ...	
Nil	0'88	1'02	4'22	-3'20	47'23	45'90	+1'27	—	1'1	Burdwan ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	
0'01	0'52	0'51	4'20	-3'69	50'55	51'03	-0'48	0'1	0'8	Ranigunge ...	Howrah ...	
Nil	0'20	0'38	4'58	-4'20	38'34	50'29	-11'95	—	0'4	Berhampore ...	Hooghly ...	
0'30	0'54	1'10	4'23	-3'13	34'20	49'58	-15'38	0'7	1'1	.....	Burdwan ...
—	0'96	—	4'31	—	—	52'97	—	—	1'3	Jessore ...	Bankoora ...	
Nil	1'05	3'96	6'18	-2'22	124'63	123'68	+0'95	—	1'2	Chittagong ...	Beerbhoom ...	
—	1'04	—	8'78	—	—	80'41	—	—	1'1	Demagri ...	West Burdwan ...	
Nil	0'66	3'41	5'18	-1'77	56'21	76'34	-20'63	—	1'0	Barrisal ...	Nuddea ...	
Nil	0'70	4'57	6'46	-1'89	109'05	107'52	+1'47	—	0'8	Noakholly ...	Jessore ...	
0'20	0'61	1'38	4'56	-3'18	40'63	54'67	-16'04	0'7	1'1	Furriedpore ...	Khoolna ...	
0'01	0'52	3'14	4'33	-1'10	42'43	61'20	18'77	0'3	0'9	Dacca ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	
Nil	0'46	2'06	5'51	-3'45	64'31	70'74	-6'43	—	0'9	Commillah ...	Backergunge ...	
—	0'52	—	5'29	—	—	68'69	—	—	0'9	Mymensingh ...	Noakholly ...	
0'06	0'44	0'43	5'17	-4'74	34'75	57'68	-22'93	0'5	0'7	Serajunge ...	Furriedpore ...	
0'01	0'77	0'74	4'67	-3'93	28'54	54'28	-25'74	0'3	0'8	Rampore Beaulah ...	Dacca ...	
—	0'37	—	4'38	—	—	59'88	—	—	0'2	Dinapore ...	Commillah ...	
Nil	0'38	0'07	4'52	-4'45	51'24	77'21	-25'97	—	0'6	Rungpore ...	Mymensingh ...	
—	1'01	—	7'33	—	—	113'22	—	—	1'5	Julpigoree ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	
—	1'57	—	8'06	—	—	149'99	—	—	1'3	Darjeeling ...	Rajshahye ...	
0'05	0'48	0'05	3'24	-3'19	51'24	57'72	-6'48	1'2	0'4	Purneah ...	Dinapore ...	
0'16	0'31	0'16	2'92	-2'76	39'97	41'82	-1'85	1'2	0'3	Durbhunga ...	Rungpore ...	
Nil	0'03	0'01	5'03	-5'02	31'45	45'15	-13'70	—	0'0	Motihari ...	Julpigoree ...	
0'14	0'79	0'14	3'63	-3'49	34'72	41'27	-6'55	1'0	0'5	Chupra ...	Cooch Behar ...	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dehree ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
0'05	0'61	0'05	2'97	-2'92	30'30	38'99	-8'69	2'0	0'6	Buxar ...	Purneah ...	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah ...	North Bhagulpore ...	
0'05	0'25	0'56	2'81	-2'26	37'57	39'75	-2'18	1'5	0'5	Gya ...	Mozufferpore ...	
0'47	0'59	0'47	3'13	-2'66	41'35	39'32	+2'03	2'0	0'6	Bankipore ...	Durbhunga ...	
—	0'62	—	2'83	—	—	41'40	—	—	0'7	Bhagulpore ...	Chumparan ...	
0'06	0'74	0'12	3'72	-3'60	38'97	49'49	-10'52	0'5	0'5	Doomka ...	Saran ...	
—	0'23	—	2'72	—	—	47'30	—	—	0'8	Hazaribagh ...	Shahabad ...	
0'06	0'47	0'28	2'99	-2'71	44'62	46'45	-1'83	0'5	0'9	Ranchoo ...	Gya ...	
Nil	0'76	0'02	2'60	-1'58	50'85	50'64	+0'21	—	1'5	Chyebassan ...	Patna ...	

for the past 1 year. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 26th of October 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 26th October.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 26th October.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 20th October.	Sunday, 21st October.	Monday, 22nd October.	Tuesday, 23rd October.	Wednesday, 24th October.	Thursday, 25th October.	Friday, 26th October.	Number rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.30	4.96	12	0.77	3.62	8.06	54.55	47.60	
		Khurda	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.30	4.96	12	0.08	1.88	7.01	50.32	54.90		
		Bampur	0.04	0.30	4.96	12	0.25	6.25	4.07	61.53	46.06	46.06			
		False Point	0.04	0.32	4.96	12	0.36	2.31	10.39	65.68	62.38	62.38			
		Hookitola	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.70	0.94	0.07	0.73	5.69	56.71	50.58			
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.70	0.94	0.07	0.73	5.69	56.71	50.58			
		Banki	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.70	0.94	0.07	0.73	5.69	56.71	50.58			
		Cuttack	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.70	0.94	0.07	0.73	5.69	56.71	50.58			
		Kendrapara	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.70	0.94	0.07	0.73	5.69	56.71	50.58			
	Balasore	Chandbali	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	
		Bhuddruck	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	
		Sorah	1.55	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	
		Balasore	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	
		Jelasore	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	
	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Contai	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Saugor Island			0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Tumlook			0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Midnapore			0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Ghatatal			0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
24 Pergunnahs		Diamond Harbour.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Alipore Jail	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Barrackpore	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Dum-Dum	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Barnet	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Howrah		Buseerhat	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Howrah	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Moheraka (Oloheria)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Serampore	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
		Hooghly	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Jehanabad	Culina	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	Burdwan	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	Cutwa	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	Raneegunge	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
	Bankoora	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06		
EAST BENGAL	Bankoora	Bankoora	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
		Bishenpore	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
		Maliara	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
		Khatra	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
		Beerbhoom	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
	Nuddes	Bh. Soory	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
		Hetampore	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
		Bongong	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	
		Rannghat	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	
		Kishnagur	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	
	Khoolna	Choudanga	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
		Meherpore	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
		Kooshta	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Satkira	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Bagirhat	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
EAST BENGAL	Jessore	Khoolna	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Narail	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Jessore	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Jhendah	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Magoorah	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	Moorshedabad	Kandi	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Rampore Haul	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Berhampore	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Lalbagh	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Azimnunge	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	Chittagong	Jungipore	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Lalgaola	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Cox's Bazar	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Chittagong	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		Rankamati	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 26th of Oct. 1883—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall from 1st to 26th October.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 26th October.	Total rainfall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 20th October.	Sunday, 21st October.	Monday, 22nd October.	Tuesday, 23rd October.	Wednesday, 24th October.	Thursday, 25th October.	Friday, 26th October.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	0'30	.....	0'05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'35	1'51	4'73	30'47	55'40
		Seraingunge	.....	.....	0'04	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'04	0'52	4'51	41'26	52'82
	Bogra	Sherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'25	5'62	31'97	63'04
		Nowkhilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'32	6'29	27'78	58'13
		Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'31	4'41	34'51	61'95
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	5'22	31'29	50'86
	Rajshahye	Benaulah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'41	4'82	27'88	54'89
		Natore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'54	4'96	25'31	57'09
	Maldah	Maldah	.....	0'02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'02	0'10	4'23	32'19	50'89
	Dinapore	Mohadebpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	4'21	35'15	65'09
		Churamon	.....	0'20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'20	0'20	3'80	36'15	53'62
		Raigunge	.....	0'01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'01	0'01	4'33	40'39	57'64
		Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	5'20	—	63'20	—
	Rangpore	Bhawanigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'21	5'49	46'65	63'09
		(Gyabanda).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	5'28	45'35	75'35
		Rangpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	5'54	45'00	77'87
		Kurigram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	5'83	67'89	92'58
	Julpigoree	Bagdogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		(Nulphamari.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'36	5'40	135'32	113'27
	Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	9'01	68'32	108'18
		Dinhatta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	4'98	114'29	134'29
		Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'05	6'71	107'71	110'44
		Mickligunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	3'61	10'61	134'68	122'01
	Darjeeling Hill.	Matabhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'48	—	79'24	—
		Buxa	.....	.....	.....	0'25	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'15	10'46	—	195'79
		Siliguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	5'58	—	104'23
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
NORTH BEHAR	Purneah	Kissengunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'90	59'75	67'20
		Arra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'44	0'04	3'41	61'93	65'26
		Purneah	.....	0'05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'05	0'05	3'64	34'64	62'13
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	0'01	0'02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'03	0'03	3'88	51'89	48'08
		Scoopool	0'05	0'02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'08	0'08	2'37	44'39	47'96
	Durbhunga	Tajpore	0'17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'17	0'17	2'63	43'18	39'36
		Durbhunga	.....	0'13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'13	0'13	2'71	40'11	43'87
		Madhubani	0'11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'11	2'52	42'22	42'54	—
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	.....	0'07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'07	0'07	2'21	33'37	39'80
		Mozufferpore	.....	0'08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'08	0'08	3'12	46'74	43'77
		Hajipore	0'14	0'24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'38	0'38	4'77	34'13	41'52
SOUTH BEHAR	Chumparan	Motihari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'03	3'59	34'25	61'63
		Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	3'43	32'57	46'72
		Gopalgunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	8'05	27'56	47'66
	Barun	Sewan	0'06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'06	Nil	4'12	32'68	44'77
		Chuprah	0'16	0'20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'36	0'36	3'13	36'91	37'77
		Buxar	0'21	0'82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'03	1'03	2'96	34'70	36'75
	Shahabad	Dehree	0'15	0'22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'37	0'37	—	—	—
		Bhubooah	0'70	0'50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'20	1'20	2'88	27'90	40'65
		Sasseram	0'40	0'63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'03	1'03	3'42	28'68	40'36
		Arrah	0'15	0'40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'55	0'55	2'69	29'95	38'24
	Gya	Aurangabad	.....	0'41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'41	0'41	2'63	31'65	40'61
		Gya	0'10	0'32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'42	0'52	2'26	44'34	40'08
		Nowadah	.....	0'51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'51	0'51	2'38	32'82	39'15
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Patna	Jehanabad	0'22	0'60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'82	2'06	—	39'20	—
		Patna	0'12	0'28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'40	0'40	3'18	37'12	40'36
		Dinapore	0'19	0'30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'49	0'49	2'35	29'85	39'38
	Monghyr	Behar	0'05	0'54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'59	0'59	3'27	38'79	38'79
		Barh	0'02	0'45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'47	0'47	3'14	28'87	38'75
		Begooesrai	.....	0'51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'51	0'51	2'62	50'82	37'26
	South Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	.....	0'59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'59	0'64	3'18	27'20	45'50
		Jamui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	2'19	—	42'09	—
		Bhagulpore	.....	0'28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'28	0'28	3'17	39'30	38'99
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Bauka	.....	0'19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'19	0'19	2'99	31'59	43'19
		Rajmehal	.....	0'06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'06	0'06	2'85	29'85	50'96
		Gouda	.....	0'18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'18	0'35	2'98	35'24	45'37
		Pakour	.....	.....	0'10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'10	0'10	4'81	45'49	52'10
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Hazariabagh	Nya Doomka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	4'74	45'31	53'50
		Deoghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'17	4'22	40'00	48'68
		Jamtara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'75	40'91	46'53
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'91	38'96	46'23
		Hazariabagh	0'01	0'04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'05	0'05	2'76	46'35	45'87
		Semtagurah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'64	36'70	47'34
	Singbhoom	Mahadi Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'57	—	40'73
		Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
		Ranchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	2'68	55'55	40'62
	Manbhoom	Palamow	0'06	0'18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'24	0'24	2'14	31'48	41'61
		Gobindpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'62	2'60	50'85	50'64

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH OF OCTOBER 1883.

DURING the concluding days of the previous week ending October 19th, wind directions in the province had been somewhat variable, and there had been a kind of struggle between the northerly winds, which prevailed over greater part of the Province, and the southerly winds, which had been induced by the diffused disturbance which had reached the Madras and Orissa Coasts, and which was discussed in the summary of the previous week. The northerly winds were of course the more powerful, and the southerly winds were being slowly and steadily driven back, and at the commencement of the present week, they had almost disappeared from the Province. With the interaction of these two currents, cloudy weather prevailed, particularly over Behar, and on the 20th and 21st instant general rain, though usually small in quantity, was received over the whole of Belar. Local showers were also produced in South-West Bengal, North Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Orissa, but the quantities of rain were usually small. Rainfall, however, having been driven back by the northerly winds from Behar at the close of the 21st, on the following day rain became fairly general over Orissa, though still a few local showers were reported from South-West and North Bengal. On the 23rd instant the area of general rainfall had been driven still further southwards, and it was only the Pooree district in the south of Orissa which reported at all general rain. From this time till the close of the week under review rainfall has been practically absent from the whole reporting area, and northerly winds appear to have become thoroughly established on the whole Province.

Pressure was at the close of the previous week distinctly above the normal, and it continued to increase on the 20th, when the average excess was about 0.07," though the actual excess pressures ranged from 0.16" in North Behar to 0.03" in Orissa. On the 21st the changes were small and variable, and on the following day the decreasing pressure set in, but the decrease only lasted one day, and it was not sufficient to bring it back to normal. On the 23rd a small increase took place in the pressure, only, however, to be followed on the 24th by a larger fall, while on the two last days of the week pressure had again commenced to increase. Pressure then during the whole week has been subject to an almost constant oscillation, but the increasing pressure has been more frequent, and on a larger scale than the decreasing pressure, so that pressure was at the close of the week distinctly above the normal. The average excess for the week over the whole province was about 0.05", though there has been one local irregularity at Dacca, which reports a pressure below the normal. At the various stations the excess pressure has ranged from 0.12" at Durbhanga to 0.03" at Chittagong, while Dacca reports a defect of 0.03". Temperature at the close of the previous week was considerably above the normal, but with the occurrence of the general rain in Behar, temperature fell rapidly, and the fall extended over the whole Province, so that for the greater part of the week temperature has been below the normal. On the average for the week temperature is about 4° below the normal in Behar, 3° below the normal in Chutia Nagpur, about 1° below the normal in East and South-West Bengal, and about 0.6° below the normal in Orissa.

The following table gives the usual summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province.

Abstract for week ending 26th October 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	96.4	61.0	86.7	72.9	79.8	-0.6	0.88	1.42	-0.54	1.4	1.3	+0.1	2.03	6.16	35.20	62.06
South-West Bengal	93.5	61.7	86.8	69.4	78.1	-1.3	0.00	0.84	-0.78	0.1	1.0	-0.9	0.79	4.57	42.47	51.19
East Bengal	89.8	54.9	85.5	70.8	78.2	-0.8	0.03	0.65	-0.64	0.1	1.0	-0.9	2.47	5.58	63.23	76.83
North Bengal	90.0	62.1	81.5	66.5	75.5		0.03	0.59	-0.56	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.47	5.48	55.27	73.94
North Behar	93.5	61.4	82.2	65.3	73.8	-3.6	0.16	0.37	-0.21	1.0	0.3	+0.7	0.16	3.50	41.31	47.34
South Behar	92.7	55.0	83.1	63.8	73.4	-3.9	0.46	0.58	-0.13	1.3	0.6	+0.7	0.45	3.14	37.25	42.45
Chutia Nagpur	86.5	52.3	80.4	61.8	71.4	-2.7	0.04	0.40	-0.36	0.5	0.9	-0.4	0.25	2.83	43.04	47.30

As has been before stated, the past week has again been one of very deficient rainfall. During the first two days of the week light general rain fell in Behar, and on the following two days light general rain in Orissa, while at the same time a few local showers were reported from the other districts. The 24th instant was absolutely rainless over the whole Province, except for a very heavy fall of 4.96 inches, which was reported from Banpur in the Pooree district. After this day no rain has been reported from any station. In consequence therefore the whole Province on the average has received only about 30 per cent.

of the normal fall for the week. Taking up the meteorological districts, and expressing the amounts they have received in percentages of the normal fall, South Behar has received about 78 per cent. of its normal amount, and it is to be noticed that every station in this division received some rain during the week. Orissa has received 60 per cent. of the normal fall, and it would appear that only one or two stations have been totally without rain. North Behar has received 44 per cent. of the normal fall, and here twelve stations have received rain, while five stations have been rainless. South-West Bengal has received only 10 per cent. of the normal fall, and while six stations have received rain, thirty-nine stations have again been perfectly rainless during the past week. Chutia Nagpur has also received only 10 per cent. of the normal fall, and here two stations report rain, as against six stations without rain. East Bengal has only received 5 per cent. of the normal fall, and while three stations report rain, twenty-one stations have been without rain altogether. North Bengal has also only received 5 per cent. of the normal fall, and here six stations have received rain as against nineteen stations which have been rainless. The quantities of rain therefore which have fallen over the Province during the past week, except in the districts of Behar and Orissa, have been so small as to be of little practical value. This will be seen from the above table, where it is shown that the average rainfall at the stations in South-West Bengal during the past week has been only 0.06 inch, in Chutia Nagpur only 0.04 inch, and in East and North Bengal only 0.03 inch. The number of rainy days as shown in the above table in Behar and Orissa have been a little above the normal, but in all other districts the number is very considerably in defect.

Saturday, 20th October.—Pressure had increased largely in Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. It also increased considerably in North Behar, and to a smaller extent in South-West Bengal and Orissa. In East and North Bengal the changes were rather variable, and usually small. Pressure was above the normal in all districts. It was 0.16" above the normal in North Behar, 0.1" above in South Behar, 0.09" above normal in Chutia Nagpur, about 0.06" above it in East and South-West Bengal, and only 0.03" above it in Orissa. Temperature fell rather briskly in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and at some stations in North Bengal. The changes were smaller in the southern districts, but the tendency in all divisions was towards a lower temperature. Temperature was still above normal in Orissa and South-West Bengal, but was decidedly below it in North Behar, while in the remaining districts it was about normal. The north-westerly winds to-day extended their area of action, and were reported from the majority of stations in North and South Behar, North Bengal, South-West Bengal, and Orissa. North-easterly winds were reported from East Bengal and from Chutia Nagpur. Wind velocities continued low over the whole Province. There was a decided increase in the humidity in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. In other divisions humidity was fairly low. The amount of cloud was very high over the whole of Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and was moderate in all other districts. Rain was to-day very general over the whole of Behar. A few showers also fell in Orissa, South-West and North Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. The rainfall was as a rule light, though one or two heavy local showers occurred. The largest amounts reported were Kooshtea 1.59 inches, Jhenidah 1.0 inch, Bhabooah 0.7 inch, and Kendrapara 0.6 inch. In all other cases the amounts were less than half an inch.

Sunday, 21st October.—The changes of pressure were generally small and somewhat variable, though a fall had commenced in Behar and in East Bengal. Pressure was above the normal by small amounts, the excess averaging about 0.06". Temperature had fallen somewhat rapidly at almost all stations, and was distinctly below the average in all districts. Temperature this morning was nearly 5° below the normal at Cuttack and Durbhunga, and 3° below it at Gya. Winds were generally north-easterly in Orissa and South-West Bengal, northerly in East Bengal, and north-westerly in North Bengal and North Behar. Wind velocities had distinctly increased, except in South Behar, and moderate winds were blowing. Humidity was fairly low in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, but it had increased very rapidly in Behar. Cloud proportion had also increased rapidly over the whole Province, and in North Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur the sky was almost completely clouded over. Rain was again general in Behar, and a few showers were reported from Chutia Nagpur, North and East Bengal, and Orissa. The amounts, however, were in all cases small, the only stations receiving rather more than half an inch being Buxar, Bhūbooh, Sasseram, Nowadah, Jehanabad, Begooserai, Jamui, and Monghyr.

Monday, 22nd October.—Pressure decreased over the greater part of the reporting area, the fall being largest in Chutia Nagpur and at some stations in South Behar. The distribution of pressure was a little irregular, but it was comparatively low at most stations in East Bengal and Orissa. In all districts, however, pressure was above the normal for the day, the excess ranging from 0.09" in North Behar to almost 0.01" in Orissa. Temperature continued to fall rapidly in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, but the changes in other districts were small. At Patna the mean temperature was 9° below the normal, while it was 7° below at Gya and Purneah, 5° below at Durbhunga, and nearly 4° at Hazaribagh. Temperature was also slightly below the normal in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal. Winds were generally northerly, though at two stations in South Behar south-westerly winds were still reported. Wind velocities had generally decreased. Humidity was moderate in most districts. The amount of cloud had decreased rapidly in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, but the sky was still moderately clouded in other divisions. To-day rainfall had almost entirely ceased in Behar, but it was rather general in Orissa. A few local showers also were reported from South-West and North Bengal. The only rainfalls of importance registered to-day

were 1.55 inches at Sorah, 0.94 inch at Jajpore, 0.70 inch at Kendrapara, 0.62 inch at Balasore, and 0.57 inch at Hookitollah.

Tuesday, 23rd October.—Pressure increased in all districts. The increase was largest in the northern divisions, and smallest usually at the southern stations. Pressure was considerably above the normal, the average excess being about 0.08", while it ranged from 0.15" at Durbhunga to 0.05" in East Bengal. Temperature had risen generally. It was still below the normal in all districts except Orissa. In South Behar it was 4° below the normal; in Chutia Nagpur, North Behar, and South-West Bengal it was between 2° and 3° below the normal; while in East Bengal it was 1° below the normal. Winds were strongly north-easterly at most stations in Orissa, South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, while in North and South Behar winds were mainly westerly. Wind velocities had increased slightly. Humidity had rapidly decreased in Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. It was also decreasing, though to a smaller extent, in most other districts. The amount of cloud had also diminished rapidly, and the sky was almost perfectly cloudless in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, East Bengal, and at most other stations in South-West Bengal. A few light showers fell in Orissa, particularly in the Pooree district. With the exception of the showers in this division, and of a light shower at Buxa, the whole reporting area was rainless.

Wednesday, 24th October.—Pressure had diminished briskly over the whole Province. The decrease averaged about 0.06", but was rather larger in East and North Bengal, and pressure was comparatively low in these districts. Notwithstanding this rapid decrease of pressure, it was still rather above the normal in all districts, except East and probably North Bengal, but the variations from normal pressure were not large. Temperature had again generally diminished in most districts, except North Bengal. It was still below the normal in all districts, except Orissa, where at False Point a slight excess temperature was reported. The average defect over the whole Province was about 2°. Moderately strong northerly winds were reported from all districts, except South Behar, where at a few stations south-westerly winds prevailed. In Behar and South-West Bengal the winds had a westerly tendency, but in most other districts the tendency was easterly. Humidity was diminishing generally, and was low in most districts, particularly in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The sky was almost cloudless in Chutia Nagpur, Behar, North and East Bengal, and at many stations in South-West Bengal, but it still remained somewhat clouded at Orissa and at the southern stations of South-West Bengal. The whole reporting area was to-day rainless, except for a very heavy shower of 4.96 inches which was reported from Banpur in the Pooree district.

Thursday, 25th October.—Pressure had increased by very small amounts in all divisions except South Behar. Pressure continued comparatively low in East Bengal, but was above the normal in all districts by amounts which ranged from 0.08" at Durbhunga to 0.02" at Chittagong, Burdwan, and Calcutta. Temperature continued to decrease at most stations, the decrease being rapid in South-West Bengal and some stations in Orissa. Temperature was decidedly below the normal in all districts, except East Bengal. Calcutta and Gya reported temperatures nearly 6° below the normal, and Purneah and False Point temperatures 4° below the normal. The defect at other stations was smaller. Minimum temperature at False Point on the night of the 24th was 10° lower than on the 23rd, while at Calcutta the fall was 7°. South-westerly winds continued in Behar, but in all other districts winds were northerly. Wind velocities continued moderate. Humidity was moderate over the whole reporting area. The sky was practically cloudless over the whole Province. The whole reporting area was to-day rainless.

Friday, 26th October.—Pressure had increased by very small amounts at the majority of stations, though a slight decrease was reported from a few stations in North Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and East Bengal. Pressure was comparatively low in East Bengal, but was actually above the normal at all stations, the excess pressure ranging from 0.03" at Calcutta to 0.1" at Durbhunga. The changes of temperature were generally small and variable. It continued below the normal in all districts, the average defect being about 2°. Light northerly winds prevailed in all divisions, though at the westerly stations the directions were rather westerly, while at the easterly stations they were rather easterly. Wind velocities were small in all districts. Humidity was very low in Chutia Nagpur and at some stations in South Behar, South-West Bengal, and Orissa. At other stations humidity was moderate. The sky was almost cloudless at all the reporting stations. The whole reporting area was again to-day rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 29th October 1883.

ALEXANDER PEDLER, F.C.S.,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 6th October 1883 disclose the following particulars:—

(1) That births and deaths were registered at the rates respectively of 23·5 and 28·7 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 26·9 and 31·4 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 29th September.

(2) That the highest proportions of births and deaths were returned from the under-mentioned Municipalities:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Gya	..	47·1	Gya	..	62·2
Serampore	..	43·2	Burdwan	..	53·4
Narainganj	..	37·3	Hughli	..	40·3
Bhagulpore	..	35·3	Bhagulpore	..	39·8
Patna	..	30·5	Patna	..	38·3
			Jessore	..	36·7
			Suburbs of Calcutta	..	36·2
			Midnapore	..	29·4
			Santipore	..	28·0
			Serampore	..	27·5
			Poori	..	25·7

(3) That the mortality from the chief death-causes stood as follows:—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			6th October.	29th September.
Cholera	..	..	2·5	3·2
Small-pox	..	..	·1	·1
Fevers	..	..	13·1	14·5
Bowel-complaints	..	..	4·9	4·2
Injury	..	..	·7	·9
Other causes	..	..	7·4	8·5

indicating that, with no variation in the mortality from small-pox, there was a decline in fatality from all the other death-causes, except bowel-complaints, the mortality from which exhibits a fractional increase.

(4) That while the fatality from small-pox and injury was nowhere high, the Municipalities named below were reported to have returned the highest death-rates from the rest of the diseases indicated in the above table—

Cholera.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Hughli	.. 12·1	Jessore	.. 36·7	Midnapore	10·8	Poori	.. 17·1
Gya	.. 8·9	Burdwan	.. 33·5	Patna	9·4	Gya	.. 16·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	5·2	Gya	.. 28·0	Burdwan	9·2	Dacca	.. 13·0
Mozufferpore	.. 3·7	Santipore	.. 23·7	Bhagulpore	9·0	Bhagulpore	.. 12·7
		Hughli	.. 21·5	Gya	8·9	Serampore	.. 11·8
		Purneah	.. 20·7			Suburbs of Calcutta	11·0
						Burdwan	.. 9·2

(5) That the mortality with reference to Sex, Class and Age stands as follows:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	.. 31·1	Christians	.. 28·3	Under 1 year	.. 230·5
Females	.. 25·9	Hindus	.. 29·7	1 and under 5 years	.. 32·6
		Mahomedans	.. 26·4	5 and under 10	.. 17·0
				10 and under 15	.. 12·2
				15 and under 20	.. 18·8
				20 and under 30	.. 12·2
				30 and under 40	.. 17·6
				40 and under 50	.. 24·7
				50 and under 60	.. 28·6
				60 years and upwards	.. 67·2

F. W. A. DEFAECK,

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 29th. October 1883.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 6th October 1883.

		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	

DISTRICTS.			NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.										DEATHS AMONG—										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										AGE.										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F. W. A. DEFAECK,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 29th October 1883.

MEMORANDA.

THE subjoined table presents the vital statistics of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 13th October 1883. The results to be gathered from it are the following:—

(1) That births and deaths were recorded at the rates respectively of 24·8 and 28·8 per 1,000 of population, against 23·5 and 28·7 per 1,000 respectively in the preceding week ending 6th October.

(2) That the Municipalities which returned the highest birth and death rates were—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Serampore ..	..	47·1	Ranaghat ..	..	53·8
Bhagulpore ..	..	47·1	Gya ..	..	50·6
Gya ..	..	45·1	Burdwan ..	..	50·4
Durbhanga ..	..	39·3	Jessore ..	..	42·8
Arrah ..	..	35·9	Poori ..	..	40·7
Chuprah ..	..	32·2	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	..	39·7
Midnapore ..	..	31·0	Serampore ..	..	39·3
Jessore ..	..	30·6	Hughli ..	..	37·6
			Bhagulpore ..	..	36·2
			Narainganj ..	..	29·0
			Patna ..	..	28·5
			Midnapore ..	..	26·3

(3) That the mortality from the several death-causes stood as follows, as compared with that in the preceding week:—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			13th October.	6th October.
Cholera ..	..	..	3·6	2·5
Small-pox ..	..	..	·1	·1
Fevers ..	..	..	12·6	13·1
Bowel-complaints ..	..	..	3·7	4·9
Injury ..	..	..	·7	·7
Other causes ..	..	..	8·1	7·4

The above figures indicate that there was an increase of mortality from cholera and those diseases classed under the head of "other causes;" a decrease from fever and bowel complaints; and equal death-rates from small-pox and injury.

(4) That of the above-mentioned causes of death, while small-pox was fatal in only the Dacca town at the rate of 1·3 per 1,000 of its population, and bowel-complaints and injury proved nowhere very severe, the rest of the diseases caused the highest mortality in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Hughli ..	20·1	Ranaghat ..	47·9	Poori ..	23·6
Burdwan ..	10·7	Jessore ..	42·8	Serampore ..	19·6
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	7·9	Burdwan ..	25·9	Narainganj ..	16·5
Serampore ..	5·9	Gya ..	21·9	Gya ..	16·4
Howrah ..	5·4	Midnapore ..	20·1	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	12·4
Mozufferpore ..	4·9			Burdwan ..	10·7
Gya ..	4·8			Dacca ..	10·4
Bhagulpore ..	3·6			Arrah ..	9·6
				Bhagulpore ..	9·1

(5) That the mortality of the week distributed under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stands as noted below:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	31·5	Christians ..	28·3	Under 1 year ..	276·9
Females ..	25·7	Hindus ..	31·2	1 and under 5 years ..	27·9
		Mahomedans ..	23·4	5 and under 10 ..	23·3
				10 and under 15 ..	12·6
				15 and under 20 ..	17·8
				20 and under 30 ..	19·1
				30 and under 40 ..	18·7
				40 and under 50 ..	23·5
				50 and under 60 ..	33·5
				60 years and upwards ..	49·3

The 29th October 1883.

F. W. A. DEFABECK,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 13th October 1883.

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														DEATHS FROM—										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.		DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—									
		Class.				Age.			
NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.		DEATHS AMONG—				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.			
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F. W. A. DEFABECK,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 30th October 1883.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th October 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1883.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Oct.	21st	140°8	9·8	29·922	77·8	85·1	13·9	71·2	73·3	0·764	71·2	80	NNE and E ...	96	Nil.	Chiefly clear.
"	22nd	145·9	7·1	·902	78·2	84·6	11·2	73·4	73·9	·781	71·8	81	E and NW by N ...	89	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	23rd	139°8	10·0	·927	77·6	84·5	12·7	71·8	71·6	·697	68·4	75	N by W and NNE...	124	"	Chiefly clear.
"	24th	141°2	10·3	·885	76·2	83·6	14·4	69·2	70·1	·657	66·7	74	N by W and N ...	98	"	Chiefly clear, d.
"	25th	140°5	10·5	·880	75·8	84·1	14·9	69·2	69·0	·619	65·0	70	N and NNW ...	92	"	Clear.
"	26th	137·7	10·2	·905	74·8	84·4	19·2	65·2	68·5	·618	65·0	73	NNW, WNW, and calm.	61	"	Clear, d.
"	27th	140·6	9·8	·988	75·7	85·6	19·7	65·9	69·7	·647	66·3	73	ENE and calm ...	39	"	Clear, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total number of hours of bright sunshine in the seven days

The mean temperature of the seven days
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days

The maximum temperature during the seven days

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days

The mean relative humidity during the seven days
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th October 1883

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total fall from 1st January to 27th October 1883

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, d dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
 The 29th October 1883.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th October 1883.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		o	o	o	o	o	Inches.	o	%	Inches.
October	... 21st ...	77.5	88.1	17.3	70.8	72.7	.741	70.3	79	Nil
"	... 22nd ...	78.5	86.7	12.9	73.8	74.5	.801	72.6	82	"
"	... 23rd ...	78.0	86.2	14.3	71.9	70.1	.630	65.6	65	"
"	... 24th ...	77.7	86.2	15.7	70.5	70.5	.651	66.5	69	"
"	... 25th ...	77.5	86.9	16.9	70.0	70.8	.664	67.0	71	"
"	... 26th ...	76.3	86.8	19.9	66.9	70.3	.662	67.0	73	"
"	... 27th ...	77.2	87.6	19.8	67.8	71.8	.708	68.9	75	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 77.5

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 21.2

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 88.1

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 73

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th October 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h. 16h. and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 29th October 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements shewing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of August 1883.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy	358	300	540	19	195	3 11 5	.....
3	Jaggery	898	4,490	1,234	44	1,100	12 5 8	.....
2	Mustard	468	1,404	693	25	470	5 15 1	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
43	Rubble	15,144	450	21,527	769	6,150	145 6 5	.....
...	Bamboos (5,100 in number) ... ..	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	6 6 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
91	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	52,004	1,837	5,571	200 5 9	.....
45	Empty do. ... ..	.....	.....	11,439	408	4,085	38 13 8	.....
...	Passengers (3,490 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 15 7	.....
185	Total	16,868	6,744	87,437	3,122	17,569	489 13 7	0 53
110	Total of same month last year	19,522	44,348	60,486	2,160	7,512	301 3 9	0 76

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
37	Laterite rubble	12,167	440	22,060	788	2,364	55 1 10	
1	Ditto cut stone	408	17	753	27	81	1 14 1	
2	Sand stone rubble	1,313	60	2,223	80	1,749	22 4 0	
1	Gravel	243	19	450	15	45	1 2 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
41	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	11,353	405	1,622	30 9 10	
52	Total	14,131	527	36,839	1,316	5,864	110 15 9	0 24
40	Total of same month last year	5,850	202	15,250	545	681	38 1 8	0 107

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
185	Private, including miscellaneous	16,868	6,744	87,437	3,122	17,569	489 13 7
82	Government stores, including miscellaneous	14,131	527	36,839	1,316	5,864	110 15 9
267	Grand Total	30,999	7,271	124,276	4,438	23,433	600 13 4
150	Grand Total of same month last year	25,372	44,550	75,736	2,705	8,193	339 5 5

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	196 11 8
Amount of tollage for the month	600 13 4
Total	797 9 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	556 2 5
Balance at the end of the month	241 6 7

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
55	Paddy	5,500	8,300	10,827	387	11,282	115 11 1	.....
97	Rice	35,000	1,05,000	66,953	2,391	115,264	1,074 5 1	.....
3	B tel leaves	50	300	140	5	60	1 1 5	.....
9	Gram	570	2,350	1,213	43	2,116	18 2 0	.....
9	Pulses	70	350	207	7	169	2 14 9	.....
2	Cocoanuts	100	150	247	9	100	3 3 6	.....
22	Jaggery	2,000	10,000	4,034	144	2,583	42 0 4	.....
2	Coriander seed	60	300	131	5	180	1 12 9	.....
5	Salt	550	2,700	1,180	41	619	7 6 0	.....
1	Mustard	100	500	225	8	160	2 4 0	.....
1	Oil	150	2,000	323	13	643	6 8 0	.....
3	Turmeric	230	1,150	415	15	285	4 7 10	.....
4	Fish (salt)	10	850	252	9	152	2 2 7	.....
STIMULANTS.								
1	Ganja	20	400	63	2	10	0 6 0	.....
1	Tobacco	50	150	114	4	129	0 10 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
1	Silk	20	5 0	194	7	210	1 15 6	.....
1	Cotton	50	500	150	5	100	1 8 0	.....
2	Jute	300	1,500	505	21	282	6 2 0	.....
4	Hides	900	9,000	1,754	62	2,688	28 13 0	.....
5	Thread	500	50,000	1,816	65	2,730	28 12 6	.....
4	Castor seed	530	2,650	878	31	592	5 11 4	.....
4	Til-seed	650	3,200	1,286	46	2,160	17 4 6	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
2	Bricks	300	60	480	17	136	2 4 0	.....
1	Tiles	200	20	332	12	300	5 4 6	.....
3	Stone	1,000	15	1,526	54	1,728	24 6 0	.....
12	Lime	300	70	662	24	460	6 13 6	.....
6	Unwrought timber	750	2,200	1,778	64	2,620	32 10 7	.....
2	Sleepers	700	1,000	1,246	44	2,200	22 2 6	.....
1	Plank	400	100	754	27	1,458	15 0 0	.....
FUEL.								
7	Firewood	1,200	120	2,684	96	3,490	40 4 6	.....
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
9	Earthenpots	500	20	543	20	392	4 14 4	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
68	Passengers (2,204 in number)	.....	.....	21,053	751	39,231	568 15 1	.....
260	Empty boats	.....	.....	31,841	1,137	42,816	228 9 5	.....
.....	Timbers (189 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 13 0	.....
1	Oilcake	130	100	272	10	400	3 12 0	.....
38	Piece-goods (miscellaneous)	9,000	67,200	18,865	673	35,268	342 0 3	.....
2	Gunny-bags	500	3,000	1,556	56	8,024	31 0 0	.....
.....	Fine for losing ticket	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
642	Total	62,300	2,77,325	1,76,559	6,304	2,76,693	2,713 13 10	0 17
524	Total of same month last year	61,400	2,66,685	1,72,420	6,158	2,60,211	2,503 5 5	0 19

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Lime	20	10	36	1	15	0 2 6	.....
1	Timber	50	100	114	4	168	2 1 0	.....
44	Laterite stones	15,000	250	25,915	926	35,800	359 8 9	.....
1	Charcoal	100	25	235	8	178	1 2 0	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
45	Empty boats	.....	.....	9,672	346	11,842	66 8 1	.....
1	Stores, &c.	100	200	181	6	251	2 13 6	.....
93	Total	15,270	585	36,153	1,291	48,254	432 5 10	0 17
16	Total of same month last year	1,810	120	4,908	176	6,096	51 9 9	0 16

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
642	Private, including miscellaneous	62,300	2,77,325	1,76,559	6,304	2,76,693	2,713 13 10	.....
93	Government stores, including miscellaneous	15,270	585	36,153	1,291	48,254	432 5 10	.....
735	Grand Total	77,570	2,77,910	2,12,712	7,595	3,24,947	3,146 1 8*	.....
	Deduct amount erroneously charged on Messrs. J. Bulloch & Co., in July 1883 now refunded.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....
							3,142 13 8	.....
540	Grand Total of same month last year	63,210	2,66,805	1,77,328	6,334	2,66,277	2,554 15 2	.....

* Of this Rs. 321-12-10 is the collection on the Gobri Canal Locks; Rs. 753-12-8 on the Kendrapara Canal extension; and Rs. 2,070-8-2 on the Kendrapara Canal.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River—concluded.

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	6,560 7 4
Amount of tollage for the month	...	3,142 13 8
	Total	9,703 5 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	5,957 3 7
Balance at the end of the month	...	8,746 1 5

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
17	Paddy	2,500	3,800	4,150	148	5,032	50 15 0	.....
83	Rice	8,000	2,500	15,453	552	15,394	187 8 6	.....
3	Gram	200	800	609	22	748	7 8 0	.....
1	Chillies	100	1,000	180	6	198	2 3 0	.....
35	Salt	4,600	23,000	6,612	216	7,788	79 11 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Timbers	50	100	50	2	48	0 0 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat Passenger (one in number)...	.....	.....	129	5	170	1 9 9	.....
93	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,912	283	8,014	38 3 9	.....
20	Straw	1,000	200	5,495	125	1,500	14 14 9	.....
3	Chalk	400	1,500	623	22	748	7 13 0	.....
23	Sundries	2,500	20,000	3,995	143	4,629	45 9 0	.....
281	Total	19,330	52,900	43,198	1,544	44,269	435 12 9	0 1 9
175	Total of same month last year	13,050	59,875	31,507	1,126	31,935	314 6 9	0 1 9

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Empty boats	.....	.....	195	7	231	1 1 6	.....
1	Total	.....	.....	195	7	231	1 1 6	0 0 9
1	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	199	7	231	1 4 0	0 1 0

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
281	Private, including miscellaneous	19,330	52,900	43,198	1,544	44,269	435 12 9	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	195	7	231	1 1 6	.....
282	Grand Total	19,330	52,900	43,393	1,551	44,500	436 14 3	.....
177	Grand Total of same month last year	13,050	59,875	31,706	1,133	32,166	315 10 9	.....

	MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	626 5 3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	436 14 3
	Total	1,063 3 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	*324 9 3
Balance at the end of the month	...	738 10 3

* Amount realized during month	...	241 9 9
Ditto ditto in May 1879, omitted to have been credited in the account	...	82 15 6
Total	...	324 9 3

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Paddy	400	500	600	24	144	4 2 0	.....
21	Rice	1,800	5,400	3,334	137	1,768	23 13 0	.....
3	Dry mangoes	200	400	600	25	300	4 8 6	.....
1	Chillies	50	500	187	7	84	1 3 0	.....
1	Pulses	200	800	386	14	168	2 6 0	.....
2	Jaggery	300	1,500	569	20	240	3 8 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Castor seed	200	800	400	18	216	3 8 0	.....
	FUEL.							
5	Firewood	300	30	608	22	176	5 1 3	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat Passenger (one in number)	.....	.....	150	5	65	0 15 0	.....
32	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	2,392	93	1,066	7 14 0	.....
	Small dongahs (28 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 5 0	.....
71	Total	3,450	9,930	10,183	365	4,217	64 3 9	0 29
50	Total of same month last year ...	3,400	14,310	9,857	352	3,317	97 3 6	0 56

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
15	Gravel	5,000	80	8,008	286	1,716	49 15 0	.....
	FUEL.							
2	Firewood	700	70	2,046	73	73	12 12 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
12	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	3,439	123	738	10 11 9	.....
	Small dongahs (6 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 0	.....
29	Total	5,700	150	13,493	482	2,527	75 1 9	0 56
21	Total of same month last year ...	5,600	85	8,606	308	1,914	53 2 9	0 53

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
71	Private, including miscellaneous	3,450	9,930	10,183	365	4,217	64 3 9
29	Government stores, including miscellaneous	5,700	150	13,493	482	2,527	75 1 9
100	Grand Total	9,150	10,080	23,676	847	6,744	139 5 6
71	Grand Total of same month last year ...	8,400	14,395	18,463	660	5,231	150 6 3

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	323 6 9
Amount of tollage for the month	139 5 6
Total	462 12 3
Excess recovery of tollage to end of September 1882	18 5 0
Deduct more shown in January 1879	4 0 0
	14 5 0
	477 1 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	*147 0 6
Balance at the end of the month	330 0 9

*Recovered and credited during month	158 3 3
Add less credited in September 1881	0 3 0
	158 6 3
Less now credited in January 1882	11 5 9
	147 0 6

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Rice	1,000	3,000	1,814	65	975	11 3 6	.....
1	Pulses	100	400	331	12	216	2 1 6	.....
1	Jaggery	100	500	250	9	182	1 9 0	.....
2	Salt	200	1,000	540	19	342	3 5 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Til seed	100	400	292	10	180	1 13 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat Passenger (one in number)	.....	.....	135	5	90	0 13 6	.....
11	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	916	33	538	2 12 3	.....
27	Total	1,500	5,300	4,278	153	2,503	23 10 9	0 18
18	Total of same month last year ...	700	2,950	2,464	88	616	18 8 10	0 57

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Kurkuteha	2,300	50	3,895	139	973	24 5 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
8	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	1,565	56	392	4 15 3	.....
16	Total	2,300	50	5,460	195	1,365	29 4 3	0 41
10	Total of same month last year ...	1,500	25	3,546	127	889	18 4 9	0 40

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
27	Private, including miscellaneous	1,500	5,300	4,278	153	2,503	23 10 9	.....
16	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,300	50	5,460	195	1,365	29 4 3	.....
43	Grand Total	3,800	5,350	9,738	348	3,868	52 15 0	.....
28	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,200	2,975	6,010	215	1,505	36 13 7	.....

MEMO.

						Rs. A. P.
	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	246 2 11
	Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	130 2 8*
				Total	...	116 6 3
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	50 15 3
	Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	65 1 0

*Assessed during the month 52 15 0

					Rs. A. P.
	Less tollage on steamer for April 1883 written back	...	...	...	182 7 8
	More shown in March 1880	...	...	...	0 10 0
					183 1 8
					130 2 8

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.
Midnapore Canal.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
150	Paddy	27,395	21,522	51,140	.....	.....	784 4 6	.....
441	Rice	98,472	1,59,207	1,88,830	.....	.....	1,930 15 3	.....
5	Wheat	650	2,600	1,850	.....	.....	9 5 0	.....
177	Gram	26,280	78,395	60,680	.....	.....	409 3 0	.....
20	Fruits	2,110	2,550	4,915	.....	.....	54 2 3	.....
117	Sugar (unrefined)	23,035	71,000	46,005	.....	.....	258 14 6	.....
114	Salt	38,830	1,13,945	79,050	.....	.....	787 4 6	.....
3	Spices	275	712	650	.....	.....	2 7 0	.....
14	Cocanuts (number 29,100)	1,045	765	3,065	.....	.....	22 2 6	.....
27	Curd	3,650	8,615	8,815	.....	.....	67 4 8	.....
37	Betel leaves	1,515	10,239	4,365	.....	.....	32 15 6	.....
1	Betel-nuts	100	409	235	.....	.....	0 13 6	.....
STIMULANTS.								
1	Intoxicating drugs	40	20	90	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
26	Tobacco	4,215	23,960	10,345	.....	.....	122 5 0	.....
CLOTHING.								
19	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1,345	1,34,500	4,550	.....	.....	26 5 0	.....
10	Ditto ditto (European)	730	73,500	2,675	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
34	Brass	6,680	3,34,000	14,950	.....	.....	98 13 0	.....
29	Copper	5,250	1,31,250	16,550	.....	.....	72 9 6	.....
4	Iron	190	1,060	445	.....	.....	5 1 3	.....
6	Silk	84	25,250	955	.....	.....	6 7 9	.....
8	Cotton	700	14,000	2,125	.....	.....	12 8 0	.....
54	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	6,735	2,65,390	10,655	.....	.....	96 6 0	.....
12	Jute	1,805	5,240	4,225	.....	.....	17 11 6	.....
12	Hides (9,050 in number)	1,520	21,200	3,255	.....	.....	38 3 9	.....
3	Horns	250	1,150	775	.....	.....	3 14 6	.....
2	Indigo seed	800	3,200	1,725	.....	.....	25 15 0	.....
8	Linseed	2,675	8,300	5,450	.....	.....	61 4 6	.....
44	Mustard seed	7,480	29,790	17,050	.....	.....	93 9 6	.....
8	Oil seed	2,300	8,850	4,800	.....	.....	33 8 6	.....
8	Other oil-seeds	1,850	6,500	4,175	.....	.....	25 14 9	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
14	Tiles (25,600 in number)	2,275	699	6,050	.....	.....	32 5 0	.....
12	Lime	1,160	1,093	2,900	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....
51	Sand	18,750	2,183	33,950	.....	.....	136 12 6	.....
30	Unwrought timber and piles, No. 175, No. 1010.	2,385	5,052	5,500	.....	.....	45 15 0	.....
LIVE-STOCK.								
2	Cattle, No. 4	14	50	180	.....	.....	1 4 3	.....
FUEL.								
74	Coal and coke	18,235	7,547	40,315	.....	.....	337 4 0	.....
16	Firewood	2,265	778	4,935	.....	.....	30 12 9	.....
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
56	Earthenware	8,535	2,131	17,835	.....	.....	110 5 6	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1,086	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	71,545	.....	.....	487 11 3	.....
1,275	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	1,07,625	.....	.....	986 13 3	.....
69	Straw, 1,028 kahuns	19,737	6,477	49,385	.....	.....	252 2 6	.....
77	Oil-cake	15,160	15,500	32,900	.....	.....	145 10 0	.....
6	Furniture	160	490	545	.....	.....	2 0 9	.....
2	Mats	120	2,550	540	.....	.....	15 13 3	.....
189	Miscellaneous	8,700	12,930	31,845	.....	.....	174 12 6	.....
1	Gunny (Indian), No. 100	80	320	175	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....
18	Mustard oil	2,550	12,275	7,050	.....	.....	62 0 0	.....
12	Other oils	2,950	11,500	6,350	.....	.....	110 11 6	.....
...	Demurrage, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 13 7	.....
8	Sal piles (number 1,010)	1,026	1,807	670	.....	.....	11 4 6	.....
2	Planks	105	285	345	.....	.....	7 7 9	.....
...	Passengers (number 14,983) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212 9 9	.....
4,394	Total	3,72,233	16,34,128	9,82,455	35,087	5,38,823	8,315 9 10	0 2 8
4,760	Total of same month last year	3,51,901	13,39,779	9,43,822	33,707	5,83,199	9,107 8 7	0 3 0

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
4,394 Private, including miscellaneous	3,72,233	16,34,128	9,82,455	35,087	5,38,823	8,315 9 10	.....
4,394 Grand Total	3,72,233	16,34,128	9,82,455	35,087	5,38,823	8,315 9 10*	.....
4,760 Grand Total of same month last year	3,51,901	13,39,779	9,43,822	33,707	5,83,199	9,107 8 7	.....

* This includes tolls on the Narainghur channel, amounting to Rs. 144-9-5.

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	9	7
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	8,315	9	10
Total						9,690	3	5
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	...	8,130	10	9
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	8	8

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.				Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
256	Paddy	...	...	47,060	36,786	86,620	.....	.....	934	8	0
204	Rice	...	...	79,910	1,06,039	1,29,015	.....	.....	1,445	14	3
12	Fruits and vegetables	...	...	1,190	4,078	2,785	.....	.....	41	14	6
10	Jaggery	...	...	1,045	2,980	2,320	.....	.....	28	15	6
2	Sugar	...	...	40	440	125	.....	.....	1	1	9
53	Salt	...	...	12,780	29,935	28,775	.....	.....	551	14	3
2	Curd	...	...	40	80	260	.....	.....	1	11	6
16	Oil	...	...	2,140	4,140	4,735	.....	.....	60	1	9
1	Spices	...	...	100	40	225	.....	.....	4	1	3
11	Fish	...	...	120	52	565	.....	.....	4	10	9
STIMULANTS.											
88	Tobacco	...	...	13,310	77,930	29,280	.....	.....	404	0	9
CLOTHING.											
4	Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	590	3,940	1,255	.....	.....	22	11	9
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.											
2	Iron	...	...	400	1,600	851	.....	.....	5	13	6
6	Cotton	...	...	1,000	4,400	2,500	.....	.....	45	5	0
3	Hides	...	...	280	6,000	525	.....	.....	6	11	3
2	Mustard-seed	...	...	250	600	550	.....	.....	3	12	6
BUILDING MATERIALS.											
2	Ghooting	...	...	200	20	420	.....	.....	2	12	0
1	Bamboos	...	...	120	80	550	.....	.....	5	10	6
FUEL.											
2	Coal and coke	...	...	400	900	875	.....	.....	6	0	3
3	Firewood	...	...	175	52	355	.....	.....	2	6	9
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.											
9	Earthenware and earthen pots	...	...	520	184	1,080	.....	.....	8	6	3
1	Stone plates	...	...	50	390	175	.....	.....	3	2	9
MISCELLANEOUS.											
51	Passenger boats	...	...	.....	.....	2,940	.....	.....	41	7	0
621	Empty do.	...	...	.....	.....	79,570	.....	.....	791	10	6
79	Straw	...	...	15,000	5,181	36,595	.....	.....	251	1	6
1	Oil-cake	...	...	80	10	150	.....	.....	1	0	6
7	Mats	...	...	720	3,600	3,400	.....	.....	23	6	0
15	Miscellaneous	...	...	245	760	775	.....	.....	11	14	9
1,524	Total	...	...	1,68,835	2,90,133	4,17,270	14,902	2,56,662	4,512	3	0
1,404	Total of same month last year	...	...	1,33,914	2,13,254	3,43,650	12,273	2,31,019	4,069	3	9

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Stores, &c.	300	2,000	625	.....	.....	3 15 3	.....
2	Total ...	300	2,000	625	22	245	3 15 3	0 3 0
1	Total of same month last year ...	25	200	100	4	104	1 13 0	0 3 3

Hidgellie Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-milcake.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1,524	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,68,855	2,90,138	4,17,270	14,902	2,56,662	4,512 3 0	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	300	2,000	625	22	245	3 15 3	.....
1,526	Grand Total ...	1,69,155	2,92,138	4,17,895	14,924	2,56,907	4,516 2 3	.....
1,410	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,33,639	2,13,454	3,43,750	12,277	2,31,123	4,071 0 9	.....

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	...	624 7 6
Amount of tollage for the month ...	...	4,516 2 3
	Total ...	5,140 9 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	4,261 2 9*
Balance at the end of the month ...	...	879 7 0

* Amounts credited in the accounts for this month ... 4,257 3 6
Amounts to be credited in next month ... 3 15 3

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
14	Wheat ...	7,735	15,470	11,104	390½	30,843	313 1 6
1	Gram ...	25	60	145	5½	405	2 11 0
1	Pulses and other crops ...	807	1,410	1,177	32	859½	15 1 3
3	Fruits and vegetables ...	2,225	5,300	3,373	120½	10,032	103 2 0
6	Treacle ...	470	440	1,010	36	757½	7 14 9
2	Salt ...	195	505	446	16	1,327½	14 1 0
3	Ghee ...	400	10,000	588	20½	1,727	17 15 6
1	Khancee ...	25	75	104	3½	166	1 9 6
1	Mohua ...	260	230	496	17½	1,470	14 15 6
	STIMULANTS.						
20	Tobacco ...	4,715	13,750	9,336	333½	25,510½	261 9 3
	CLOTHING.						
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	82	950	288	10½	381	3 11 0
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.						
1	Zinc ...	30	300	262	9½	599½	5 13 9
1	Cotton ...	100	4,000	231	8½	478	4 13 9
4	Hides ...	420	4,300	848	30½	2,175	21 7 6
105	Linseed ...	42,813	1,25,980	60,332½	1,945½	1,47,480	1,652 15 0
1	Poppy seed ...	140	420	212	7½	150	1 9 0
	BUILDING MATERIALS.						
1	Iron girder ...	.....	.....	237	8½	42½	0 6 9
16	Stone lime ...	6,180	2,530	8,597	307	25,558	258 7 0
1	Ghooting lime ...	22	9	130	4½	190½	1 14 9
1	Saul planks ...	30	80	267	7½	613½	6 4 0
2	Bullahs (12 in number) ...	30	25	78	2½	58½	0 9 3
2	Bamboos (250 in number) ...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0 0 9
	FUEL.						
3	Coal and coke ...	395	175	787	27½	1,218	13 6 6
2	Firewood (757 in number) ...	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	0 15 3
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.						
2	Earthware and earthen pots ...	30	20	529	18½	295½	4 7 3
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
44	Miscellaneous ...	5,785	18,565	13,068	466½	33,837½	351 13 3
3	Passenger boat ...	.....	.....	309	10½	601	5 15 3
167	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	23,824	848½	53,478½	245 13 9
12	Kuth ...	4,555	16,250	6,674	234½	19,642	201 9 0
1	Fuller's earth (kind of <i>sajee</i>) ...	560	150	794	25	1,030½	10 11 6
10	Furniture ...	97	280	3,145	111½	4,155½	43 13 6
5	Gunny ...	230	1,335	1,220	43½	1,968	19 8 9
435	Total ...	78,296	2,22,322	1,40,361½	5,110	9,66,940½	3,608 1 9
348	Total of same month last year ...	60,990	1,32,110	1,17,629	4,196	2,67,882	2,639 11 9

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
9	BUILDING MATERIALS. Building stones	Mds. 1,952	Rs. 520	3,253	116½	6,645	Rs. A. P. 32 4 6	A. P.
1	FUEL. Coal	200	100	312	11	177	1 14 0	.....
5	MISCELLANEOUS. Plants	270	255	706	25	500	5 4 9	.....
8	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	1,366	48½	1,678	8 2 3	.....
1	Furniture and records, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	238	8½	136	1 6 6	.....
24	Total	2,422	875	5,875	209½	9,136	49 0 0	0 1'0
9	Total of same month last year	264	702	660	23	536	6 14 6	0 2'4

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
435	Private, including miscellaneous	78,296	2,22,822	1,49,361½	5,110	3,66,940½	3,608 1 9	.....
24	Government stores, including ditto	2,422	875	5,875	209½	9,136	49 0 0	.....
459	Grand Total	80,718	2,23,697	1,55,236½	5,319½	3,76,076½	3,657 1 9	.....
357	Grand Total of same month last year	61,254	1,32,812	1,18,289	4,219	2,68,418	2,646 9 9	.....

The traffic on linseed, tobacco was much greater during the month than in the same month last year.

		MEMO.		Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	284	0 0
Amount of tollage for the month	3,657	1 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	Total	3,941	1 9
Balance at the end of the month	3,719	1 6
				222	0 3

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
76	Wheat	41,347	82,694	52,625	1,879	18,790	371 3 0	.....
1	Spices (Zeerah)	610	4,080	650	23	1,619	4 1 0	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
9	Linseed	5,164	10,328	6,225	222	2,220	38 14 6	.....
1	Mustard-seed	411	822	600	21	1,470	3 12 0	.....
1	Gairoo	510	255	625	22	2,112	3 14 6	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
15	Grind mill-stone	6,804	816	8,825	315	3,150	27 9 3	.....
1	Passenger boat ... ..	.....	.....	100	3	225	0 10 0	.....
10	Empty ditto ... ..	.....	.....	400	14	222	3 0 9	.....
1	Paper	55	40	150	5	140	0 15 0	.....
115	Total	54,801	99,035	70,200	2,504	29,949	454 0 0	0 2'9
58	Total of same month last year	24,216	80,055	34,300	1,223	20,686	220 15 6	0 1'6

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Building stones	100	25	375	13	494	2 11 3	.....
1	Total	100	25	375	13	494	2 11 3	0 1'0
131	Total of same month last year	48,359	2,418	66,900	2,389	23,890	599 6 9	0 4'8

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
155	Private, including miscellaneous	54,801	99,035	70,200	2,504	29,949	454 0 0	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	100	25	375	13	494	2 11 3	.....
116	Grand Total	54,901	99,060	70,575	2,517	30,443	456 11 3	.....
189	Grand Total of same month last year	72,575	82,473	1,01,200	3,612	44,576	820 6 3	.....

		MEMO.		Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	456	11 3
Amount of tollage for the month
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	Total	456	11 3
Balance at the end of the month	456	11 3
				Nil.	

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
13	Rice	5,178	7,893	5,128	183	12,472	108 12 0	.....
129	Wheat	46,906	93,812	64,906	2,318	1,49,087	928 1 9	.....
1	Gram	517	1,034	717	25	300	4 12 9	.....
5	Pulses and other crops	1,000	2,000	1,746	62	910	10 8 3	.....
17	Fruits and vegetables	250	500	1,950	69	734	7 12 8	.....
12	Sugar	623	6,230	923	33	1,166	11 13 0	.....
21	Salt	3,401	10,204	6,501	232	9,039	95 8 3	.....
3	Spices	843	2,509	1,293	46	2,905	22 4 9	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
1	Opium	81	16,200	181	6	60	0 12 3	.....
16	Tobacco	3,406	34,660	5,866	209	6,207	88 12 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
3	Brass	1,350	27,000	1,803	64	753	3 14 2	.....
1	Hides	146	5,000	246	8	432	4 8 0	.....
23	Linseed	9,024	27,072	12,524	447	25,835	198 15 3	.....
1	Mustard seed	400	1,200	600	21	1,575	9 6 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
10	Bricks	4,068	1,525	5,668	202	2,328	12 2 9	.....
1	Building stones	436	4,290	636	22	1,650	12 8 0	.....
13	Stone lime	1,469	1,469	3,419	122	4,649	57 15 6	.....
	Bullahs } (4,650 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....
	Bamboos }							
	FUEL.							
9	Firewood	1,169	398	2,496	89	1,036	11 13 0	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
14	Stone plates... ..	4,165	2,195	6,265	223	17,214	76 8 3	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
31	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	2,699	96	2,296	22 2 9	.....
229	Empty " ... ..	.....	.....	24,330	869	15,948	131 11 2	.....
5	Straw	600	300	1,314	46	540	5 7 0	.....
4	Furniture	426	5,225	1,026	36	1,941	17 12 6	.....
4	Treasure	52	1,66,406	352	12	144	1 7 3	.....
6	Gunny	229	.....	1,129	40	2,080	18 11 3	.....
553	Total	83,826	4,16,922	1,53,718	5,480	2,61,304	1,869 4 6	0 1'3
437	Total of same month last year	60,038	1,20,434	1,20,421	4,296	2,00,933	1,633 6 9	0 1'0

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Building stones	202	1,116	402*	14	540	2 12 0	.....
1	Lime and spices	261	211	4,061	16	672	7 0 6	.....
1	Timber and salt	2,828	11,812	3,321	118	8,260	98 2 0	.....
	FUEL.							
2	Coal	992	496	1,092	39	798	8 11 9	.....
2	Charcoal	558	279	858	30	1,742	18 0 9	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Passengers ... ..	.....	.....	646	23	1,238	13 2 0	.....
2	Furniture	43	579	243	8	168	1 13 3	.....
1	Stores, &c.	467	1,229	667	23	1,311	15 10 9	.....
14	Total	5,351	15,222	11,290	271	14,709	163 5 0	0 2'1
9	Total of same month last year	205	276	1,105	1,039	982	8 7 0	0 1'6

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
553	Private, including miscellaneous	83,826	4,16,922	1,53,718	5,480	2,61,304	1,869 4 0*
14	Government stores, including miscellaneous	5,351	15,222	11,290	271	14,709	163 5 0
567	Grand total	89,177	4,32,144	1,65,008	5,751	2,76,013	2,032 9 6
446	Grand total of same month last year	60,038	1,20,710	12,11,556	5,335	2,61,915	1,641 13 9

*This increase is probably owing to large traffic in wheat.

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	48 13 0
Amount of tollage for the month	2,032 9 6
Total	2,081 6 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,085 5 0
Balance at the end of the month	76 1 6

*Buxar Canal.*LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43 $\frac{3}{4}$ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Rice	900	1,300	1,725	61	1,564	17 3 3	.....
49	Wheat	16,670	27,548	18,908	675	20,876	263 5 6	.....
1	Fruits and vegetables, potatoes	10	18	25	1	60	0 10 3	.....
6	Salt	2,049	3,098	2,399	85	2,975	41 3 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
2	Tobacco	500	400	125	4	1,440	9 3 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Mowah	308	308	308	11	495	2 7 0	.....
1	Cotton	350	1,800	475	17	468	6 8 6	.....
8	Linseed	3,375	10,125	4,050	144	5,550	57 5 9	.....
1	Hur	59	50	59	2	60	0 6 6	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
...	Bullahs 1,050 No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 6 9	.....
...	Bamboos 13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 3 9	.....
74	Empty boats	.....	.....	7,250	259	8,379	47 1 0	.....
...	Excess toll realized for wrong calculation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 6	.....
154	Total	23,621	44,947	35,324	1,259	41,867	456 5 9	0 2 0
61	Total of same month last year	7,975	16,611	13,240	470	16,584	186 10 0	0 2 1

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
...	NIL.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2	Empty boats	.....	.....	550	19	192	2 1 0	.....
2	Total	.....	.....	550	19	192	2 1 0	0 2 0
133	Total of same month last year	125	250	18,120	646	30,738	162 12 1	0 1 0

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
154	Private, including miscellaneous	23,621	44,947	35,324	1,259	41,867	456 5 9	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	550	19	192	2 1 0	.....
156	Grand total	23,621	44,947	35,874	1,278	42,059	458 6 9	.....
194	Grand total of same month last year	8,100	16,861	51,360	1,116	47,322	349 6 1	.....

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	91 7 3
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	458 6 9
Total	.....	549 14 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	444 3 0
Balance at the end of the month	.....	105 11 0

ABSTRACT.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.		TRAFFIC, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldunda	600 13 4	1,403 15 2	339 5 5	1,574 4 5	
Kendrapara	3,142 13 8	16,039 4 10	2,555 5 2	12,963 2 7	
High Level, Range I	436 14 3	2,356 7 3	315 10 9	1,328 15 11	
Ditto, ditto II	189 5 6	1,881 7 0	159 6 3	1,912 2 9	
Ditto, ditto III	52 15 0	877 12 11	36 13 7	820 11 11	
Total Orissa Circle ...	4,372 13 9	21,758 15 2	3,397 9 2	18,089 5 7	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	8,315 9 10	49,154 13 1	9,167 8 7	43,361 1 1	
Hidgellee Tidal	4,516 2 3	32,510 4 9	4,071 0 9	27,642 1 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,831 12 1	81,665 1 10	13,238 9 4	71,003 2 7	
SONE CIRCLE.					
Eastern Main and Patna	3,657 1 9	8,394 7 6	2,646 9 9	13,163 10 9	
Western Main	456 11 3	1,537 4 9	820 6 3	1,480 13 3	
Arrah	2,032 9 6	8,843 15 6	1,641 13 9	3,881 11 3	
Buxar	458 6 9	3,654 8 0	349 6 1	879 6 8	
Total Sone Circle ...	6,604 13 3	22,430 3 9	5,458 3 10	19,345 9 11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,809 7 1	1,25,854 4 9	22,094 6 4	1,08,388 2 1	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.						TRAFFIC, 1882-83.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.												
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kendrapara	1,857	1,335	3,198 10 4	6,874	2,487	11,851 2 10	1,366	...	3,175 7 8	5,760	...	11,295 13 6
High Level	421	511	471 3 10	2,204	3,264	2,487 14 4	174	201	85 12 0	642	824	361 5
Total Orissa Circle	2,278	1,846	3,669 14 2	9,078	5,751	14,339 1 2	1,540	201	3,261 3 8	6,402	824	11,657 3 0
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Midnapore	11,305	268	1,000 0 0	56,769	1,827	5,000 0 0	14,679	324	4,475 0 0	69,746	1,573	22,038 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	11,305	268	1,000 0 0	56,769	1,827	5,000 0 0	14,679	324	4,475 0 0	69,746	1,573	22,038 0 0
SONE CIRCLE.												
Eastern Main and Patna	1,196	3,125	1,023 1 9	2,224	6,938	2,040 13 6	1,084	2,589	950 15 0	6,378	14,411	5,625 2 9
Western Main and Buxar	1,659	3,176	1,159 4 9	7,563	14,124	4,940 11 0	1,892	1,202	912 11 9	3,558	8,007	1,996 9 6
Arrah	2,070	1,568	1,370 0 0	11,121	8,868	7,543 0 0	2,904	1,912	1,510 0 0	4,336	3,142	3,253 0 0
Total Sone Circle	4,925	7,869	3,552 6 6	20,908	29,930	14,524 8 0	4,980	4,803	3,373 10 9	14,302	25,560	10,874 12 3
GRAND TOTAL	18,508	9,983	8,202 4 8	86,755	37,508	33,863 9 2	21,199	5,328	11,109 14 5	90,450	27,957	44,569 15 3

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1883-84.		EARNINGS, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	5,042 11 11	26,098 0 4	6,558 12 10	29,695 8 7	
Midnapore Canal	9,313 9 10	54,154 13 1	13,642 8 7	65,399 1 1	
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	4,516 2 3	32,510 4 9	4,071 0 9	27,642 1 6	
Sone Canals	10,137 3 9	36,954 11 9	8,831 14 7	30,220 6 2	
GRAND TOTAL	32,011 11 9	1,59,717 13 11	33,204 4 9	1,52,958 1 4	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th October 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

**Statement of Fluctuations of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway
for the month of September 1883.**

*Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the Line during the month of September 1883,
as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		Total in 1882.	Total in 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Ale	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Food-grain	1139'50	993'94	1245'19	1451'24	2043'44	2096'43	652'99	.....
Ginger	.....	27'62	.....	11'97	27'62	11'97	.....	15'65
Gunny-bags	26'01	468'00	108'56	538'79	494'01	647'35	153'34	.....
Jute	8'82	6377'88	'69	4558'79	6'86'70	4559'48	.....	1827'22
Piece-goods	840'59	'58	1285'48	'02	841'17	1283'50	442'33	.....
Railway material	2063'78	47'68	2051'04	102'31	2111'46	2153'35	41'89	.....
Salt	1045'04	'52	1344'83	3'05	1045'56	1347'88	302'32	.....
Sugar	140'74	.....	43'46	.....	140'74	43'46	.....	106'28
Tea	.....	235'16	.....	1071'41	935'16	1071'41	136'25	.....
Tobacco	5'10	1968'52	9'39	1643'75	1073'62	1653'14	579'52	.....
Other goods	1259'84	205'73	1737'36	315'29	1465'57	2052'65	587'08	.....
Total	6565'20	10035'63	7857'79	9806'62	16400'83	17554'41	.....	.....

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

In dealing with the results of the present month's traffic, two important points have to be remembered, viz. that the decreases in the despatches of jute continue, and that comparison is being made with a bumper month of a bumper season last year. Notwithstanding this, it is encouraging to have to record an increase of 5·74 per cent. on the results of the same month last year. This increase, though small, is worthy of note, as it shows that the results of the working of the season is not entirely dependent on the jute crop.

The gross weight lifted of all staples is 17,554·41 tons against 16,600·03 tons in September 1882. The principal increases are in Food-grain, Gunny-bags, Piece-goods, Salt, Tea, Tobacco, and "All other goods." The principal decrease is in Jute. Below will be found remarks explanatory of the various fluctuations which have taken place.

INCREASES.

Ale Tons 7·01
This increase is apparently only temporary and is not likely to be kept up during the ensuing months, unless more briskness is evinced in sending forward public consignments.

Food-grain Tons 652·99
The upwards and downwards traffic both contribute to this increase. The former is no doubt due to the reduction introduced from 1st July, and the latter the better prices ruling in the Calcutta market.

Gunny-bags Tons 153·34
Though there has been very little enquiry, consignments of this article are being sent forward to be available for a rise.

Piece-goods Tons 442·33
As anticipated this traffic recovered its vitality to meet poojah requirements.

Railway material Tons 41'89
This traffic is as usual made up of stores for the extension and coal for the Locomotive Department.

Salt Tons 302'32
This increase will help to lessen the heavy falling off under this head recorded last month.

Tea Tons 136'25
Prices and demand both continue good at Calcutta.

Tobacco Tons 579'52
Both Pula and Bispat are in good demand, and advantage is naturally being taken of it.

Other goods Tons 587'08
The miscellaneous traffic carried under this head appears to be recovering from the depression experienced in the early months of the year.

DECREASES.

Ginger Tons 15'65
The season for this traffic has not yet set in.

Jute Tons 1827'22
This decrease is not as large as that recorded last month. This is no doubt due to the strong upward tendency of Calcutta prices during the month, quotations actually closing at an advance of 5 to 6 annas.

Sugar Tons 106'28
Both the import and export traffic in this staple is almost at a standstill.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE; Saidpur, the 16th October 1883.

G. S. LEONARD, Traffic Superintendent.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of September 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of September 1882.

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
VI. Coal ... ..	...	22	...	122	22	122	100	...
XIV. 4. Rice	452	...	1,165	...	452	1,165	713	...
XIV. 5. Paddy	58	...	59	...	58	59	1	...
XXXVI. 2. Firewood	2,150	...	2,190	...	2,150	2,190	40	...
XXXVIII. 1. Unmanufactured building materials	77	119	...	986	196	986	790	...
Railway materials ... ..	...	741	329	63	741	397	...	344
Hay	236	...	187	...	236	187	...	49
Straw	24	...	137	...	24	137	133	...
Wooloo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	1	385	61	170	386	231	...	155
Total	2,998	1,267	4,148	1,346	6,195	5,494	1,777	818

INCREASE.

	Tons.
Coal	100
This increase is due to greater quantity of coal being required for the working of the mills at Canning.	
Rice	713
This increase is due to the working of the rice-mills at Canning on an extensive scale.	
Building materials	790
This increase is due to materials for the extension.	
Straw	133
This increase is due to greater demand at the selling stations.	

DECREASE.

	Tons.
Railway materials	344
This decrease is due to workings on the extension coming to a close.	
Sundries	155
This decrease is due to the works on the extension coming to a close.	

Calcutta, the 25th October 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Nalhati State Railway.

**Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of September 1883, as compared with the corresponding period of September 1882.*

STAPLES.	1882.		1883.		1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XXII. 1 & 3. Brass and bell-metal ware	6	3	7	2	9	9	...	...
VII. Cotton	7	...	10	...	7	10	3	...
XIV. 2. Edible grain	21	11	58	33	32	91	59	...
VIII. 4. Piece-goods	212	...	231	...	212	231	19	...
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and Silk cloths ... ..	...	41	...	39	41	39	...	2
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts	72	...	141	...	72	141	69	...
XXXVIII. Sundries	61	15	99	32	76	131	55	...
XXXVII. Salt	27	...	8	...	27	8	...	19
XXXVIII. 1. Revenue stores	3	3	14	...	6	14	8	...
VI. Coal	214	...	395	...	214	395	181	...
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and jaggree	5	...	8	...	5	8	3	...
Total	628	73	971	106	701	1,077	397	21

INCREASE.

	Tons.
Edible grain	59
The prospect of the paddy crops is favourable, hence the villagers of Sagordighi, &c., bring rice at Azimgunge market for sale.	
Seeds	69
Messrs. Sutherland and Co. of Cawnpore entered into a contract to supply a larger quantity of indigo seed to the planters of this district.	
Sundries	55
The increase is due to the greater import by merchants on account of Doorga Poojah holiday.	
Coal	181
This increase is due to some silk merchants having arranged to bring their coal by rail instead of by boat.	

DECREASE.

	Tons.
Salt	19
This has taken river route.	

Calcutta, the 25th October 1883.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal Railway during the month of July 1883 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.		
	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.
Borax	2	23	1	27	25	27	1	2
Canes and rattans	7	7	1	1	7	1	6	
Caoutchouc	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cinchona	3,383	1,613	2,236	886	4,006	3,002	215	1,904
Coal and coke	20	32	107	160	62	267	215	
Cotton, raw	823	80	889	115	903	1,004	101	
Do., manufactured	3	1	33	24	4	57	53	
Chillies		71	2	134	71	136	65	
Dyeing materials	3	80	12	9	33	21		12
Drugs and medicines	35	608	35	536	843	571		272
Fibrous products (gunny-bags)								
Fruits and nuts		78		49	78	49		29
Ginger	54	4,230	804	2,245	4,284	3,049		1,235
Grain and pulse	11		19	11	11	80	19	
Gums and resins		382		540	382	540	158	
Hides and skins		4	1	2	4	3		1
Horns		408		1,533	408	1,533	1,125	
Jute, screwed	30	7,054		3,420	7,084	3,420		3,664
Do., unscrewed	4	4	3		8	3		5
Lac	6		16		6	16	10	
Leather	31		43		32	43	11	
Liquor	864	124	739	34	908	773		215
Metals and manufactures of	2,59	780	3,507	1,119	3,609	4,626	1,007	
Miscellaneous	138	1	389	7	139	396	257	
Oil			2			2	2	
Opium	5		4		5	4		1
Paints and colours	73	192	132	150	265	282	17	
Provisions								
Railway materials for construction	2,501	1,678	2,836	1,033	5,179	3,869		1,310
Ditto, revenue stores	3,282		4,840		3,282	4,840	1,558	
Salt	4				4			4
Saltpetre	324	1,202	193	1,297	1,520	1,490		30
Seeds	1	31	1	27	32	28		4
Silk	26	28	73	144	54	217	163	
Spices	20		1		20	1		19
Stone and marble	102	211	87	242	313	329	16	
Sugar	15	804		913	819	93	94	
Tea	32	918	25	1,131	98	1,156	178	
Tobacco	83	1	78	24	84	102	18	
Wood			1			1		1
Wool								
Total	15,735	20,806	17,079	15,814	36,541	32,893	5,069	8,717
					32,893			6,069
Nett decrease					3,648			3,648

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,279	2,31,196 6 0	20,82,843 10	5,00,387 15 0	17,335 2 5	7,45,019 8 2	60,042	93,244	158,806
Or per mile of railway ...	133 3 4			331 9 8	11 7 10	496 4 10			
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	2,942,216	30,77,950 11 0	3,47,88,402 0	94,38,554 13 3	2,61,789 12 2	1,27,78,245 4 5	910,370	1,304,100	2,910,970
Total for 16 weeks ...	3,132,495	33,09,147 1 0	3,68,71,245 10	99,38,942 13 0	2,70,074 14 7	1,35,27,164 12 7	977,512	2,002,353	3,069,865
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	197,710	2,43,153 13 0	18,30,228 0	5,60,683 12 7	19,409 3 8	8,22,736 13 3	65,700	110,467	176,227
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		161 6 0		371 11 6	12 15 1	546 0 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,850,182	33,38,522 2 6	3,39,24,366 10	86,35,116 10 2	3,16,691 14 7	1,22,90,630 11 3	904,987	1,746,996	2,651,983

Approximate statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST OCTOBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 21ST OCTOBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 20TH OCTOBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,506½	8,22,737	546	1,509	7,45,920	496	1,506½	2,78,82,695	18,850	1,509	2,75,95,561	18,287	37,12,866	.....

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th September 1883, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,654	13,521 9 0	33,130 10	2,702 11 0	47 12 0	16,072 0 0	1,028	466	2,394
Or per mile of railway ...	344	232 14 4	579 10	47 4 0	0 13 4	280 15 8			
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	1,406	55,246 12 0	2,90,715 30	20,872 11 0	613 2 0	76,732 9 0	22,081	6,959	29,070
Total for 13 weeks ...	1,33,716	68,568 5 0	3,23,846 0	23,575 6 0	660 14 0	92,804 9 0	24,000	7,455	31,455
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	*35,314	*19,861 5 3	*20,910 20	*2,030 5 0	*243 0 0	*22,134 10 3	*2,236	*1,642	*5,878
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	619	348 7 1	367 0	35 9 11	4 4 3	398 5 3			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,46,269	76,097 6 0	2,96,513 0	31,041 3 0	1,195 12 5	1,08,244 6 2	20,963	10,888	40,851

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 29TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	22,135	388	57½	10,072	281	57	2,50,325	4,146	57½	2,12,035	3,707	.....	24,290

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1883 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	22,329	11,768 8 0	35,489 0	2,919 8 0	48 3 0	14,736 3 0	2,156	550	2,736
Or per mile of railway ...	390	205 11 11	620 20	51 0 8	0 13 5	257 10 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	1,33,716	68,568 5 0	3,23,846 0	23,675 6 0	660 14 0	92,894 9 0	24,009	7,455	31,464
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,56,045	80,336 13 0	3,59,335 0	26,404 14 0	709 1 0	1,07,540 12 0	26,165	8,035	34,200
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	*23,111	†15,048 2 9	*23,670 20	†2,431 5 0	.....	†17,479 7 2	*1,511	*1,562	*3,073
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	444	264 0 0	415 0	42 10 6	.....	305 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,69,675	91,655 9 6	3,22,384 0	33,472 8 0	1,195 12 5	1,25,723 13 11	22,520	21,450	43,970

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.

† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDED 7TH OCTOBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDED 6TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 7TH OCTOBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 6TH OCTOBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	17,479	307	57½	14,736	258	57	2,53,804	4,453	57½	2,26,771	3,965	.....	27,033

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase.
			9th Sept. 1882.	8th Sept. 1883.	To 9th Sept. 1882.	To 8th Sept. 1883.			
1883.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
22nd September ...	Northern Bengal	230	34,294 0 0	35,961 0 0	13,22,789 0 0	15,30,472 0 0	2,07,683 0 0	.....	16
8th ..	Tirhoot	166	9,277 0 0	16,791 0 0	4,69,444 0 0	5,84,749 0 0	1,24,305 0 0	.....	27
22nd ..	Calcutta and	56	2,731 0 0	4,551 0 0	1,33,638 0 0	2,09,291 0 0	75,513 0 0	.....	56
16th ..	South-Eastern.	27½	1,262 0 0	1,433 0 0	48,855 0 0	58,705 0 0	9,850 0 0	.....	20
	Nalhati								
	Total	479½	47,564 0 0	57,736 0 0	19,35,776 0 0	23,83,127 0 0	4,17,351 0 0	.....	21

A.—Includes supplementary figures for half-year ending 30th June 1882.

B.—Ditto ditto 30th June 1883.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Earnings for week ending 6th October 1883	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	8,160 10 0
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,736 6 0
Receipts from 1st July to 6th October 1883	...	...	...	...	1,16,977 9 8
Ditto ditto to 7th October 1882	...	...	...	...	88,478 8 9
Increase	...	...	...	...	28,499 0 11
Mile.					
Miles open week ending 6th October 1883	...	...	...	...	50
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	50
Increase	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Rs. A. P.					
Earnings per mile open week ending 6th October 1883	...	...	...	...	197 15 1
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	163 3 5
Increase	...	...	...	...	34 11 8

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 13th October 1883	...	...	...	...	9,923	0	0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	7,857	10	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	2,065	6	0
Receipts from 1st July to 13th October 1883	...	...	...	...	1,26,900	9	8
Ditto ditto to 14th October 1882	...	...	...	...	96,336	2	9
Increase	...	...	...	...	30,564	6	11
Miles.							
Miles open week ending 13th October 1883	...	...	...	...	50		
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	50		
Increase	...	...	...	...	Nil.		
Rs. A. P.							
Earnings per mile open week ending 13th October 1883	...	...	...	...	198	7	4
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	157	2	5
Increase	...	...	...	...	41	4	11

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 20th October 1883	...	...	...	...	8,751	0	0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	7,696	0	9
Increase	...	...	...	...	1,054	15	3
Receipts from 1st July to 20th October 1883	...	...	...	...	1,35,738	8	5
Ditto ditto to 21st October 1882	...	...	...	...	1,04,032	3	6
Increase	...	...	...	...	31,706	4	11
Miles.							
Miles open week ending 6th October 1883	...	...	...	...	50		
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	50		
Increase	...	...	...	...	Nil.		
Rs. A. P.							
Earnings per mile open week ending 20th October 1883	...	...	...	...	175	0	4
Corresponding week last year	...	...	...	...	153	14	9
Increase	...	...	...	...	21	1	7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for the year 1882-83.

As was the case last year, Mr. Monro, by whom the report is submitted, was under the disadvantage of being in charge for a portion of the year only, viz. from the 15th June to the 6th November. Besides Mr. Monro, the following gentlemen also filled the office of Commissioner:—Mr. Lyall from the 1st to the 30th April; Mr. Peacock from the 1st May to the 15th June; Mr. Edgar from the 6th November to the 31st March. Three changes took place in the Magistracy, and no less than eight in the Joint-Magistracies of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Monro and Mr. Stevens both speak very strongly regarding the evil resulting from the frequent changes of Joint-Magistrates in this district, an evil which the Lieutenant-Governor fully admits, and is endeavouring to remedy.

2. *Tours.*—Owing to pressure of work, Mr. Monro's inspection of the division was confined to ten days at Khulna and Kishnaghur at the time of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to those places. Mr. Edgar, however, inspected the head-quarters of all districts except Jessore, and of all subdivisions except Diamond Harbour. The tours of all District Officers were sufficient, except in the case of the 24-Pergunnahs, where Mr. Stevens was

unable to spend more than 32 days in the interior, and Messrs. Lyall and Paul more than four days and one day respectively. Mr. Stevens expresses regret at the insufficiency of his tour, and thus explains the reasons which obliged him to curtail it. "It was hoped that the transfer of the Satkhira sub-division would lighten the work of the district sufficiently to allow the Collector to go into camp as easily as the Collector of another can do; but I think that this part of the expectation was founded on no sufficient basis. The truth is that the heaviest part of the work is that connected with the head-quarters, and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, when he goes into camp at a distance, feels that he is going away from the mass of his work. He has to choose between having as much as possible done by his subordinates during his absence, in which case he loses the threads of his work, and having matters not merely formal left for him, in which case he finds himself swamped with arrears on his return to head-quarters." The Commissioner endorses the opinion of the Collector, and thinks that it may be necessary eventually to further decrease the amount of 70 days which, under the orders of last year, the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs is ordered to spend in camp. The Lieutenant-Governor will not pass any orders on the subject until further light has been thrown upon it by the experience of another year. At the same time he cannot but feel that any further reduction of the period to be spent in camp would materially injure the administration of the district, and that a remedy should be sought in some other direction. There is no doubt much disadvantage in "losing the threads of work," but it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the evil of having to pick up the threads again would be less than that of allowing arrears of any but very important business to accumulate, and that, when there is, as is generally the case, an experienced Joint-Magistrate at Alipur, a considerable amount of ordinary and less important work could be disposed of by him without serious disadvantage. It might also be worth consideration whether the head-quarters sub-division might not again be placed in charge of a Joint-Magistrate with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Officer. This step is, no doubt, open to some objections; but, on the other hand, it might considerably lessen the amount of original work coming before the Magistrate and Collector, and by relieving him of the necessity for attending to masses of detail, set him free for more important duties. The suggestion is one which the Lieutenant-Governor requests may be made the subject of a special report by the Collector and Commissioner.

Speaking generally, the Sub-Divisional Officers spent a sufficient time in camp, the worst exceptions being Baboo Jadunath Bose in Chuadanga and Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt in Basirhat. Both these officers excuse their deficiencies on the plea of ill-health, and as it appears that the former actually applied for leave, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the excuse in his case. Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, if too unwell to do his work properly, ought to have applied for leave. The only covenanted assistant at head-quarters, who made a tour of any length, was Mr. K. G. Gupta of Moorshedabad. Regarding Kumar Girindra Narayan Deb, the probationary Assistant Magistrate of the same district, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to read that he spent only eleven days in the interior, and that "in this as in other points" the Magistrate has "found it difficult to make this officer obey orders." Mr. Carlyle, the Assistant Magistrate of Jessore, spent 16 days in the interior inspecting village roads.

3. *Weather and the crops.*—The rainfall, which, except in Khulna and Moorshedabad, was smaller than in the previous year, varied from 98.11 inches in the Bagirhat sub-division of Khulna to 40.06 inches in the Chuadanga sub-division of Nuddea. The distribution of the rain in point of time was generally favourable, though a deficiency in the winter months damaged the *rabi* crops everywhere, and the *aus* rice suffered from drought in Chuadanga and Ranaghat. In the sudder sub-division of Jessore the *aus* yielded a bumper crop.

4. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—On the whole the health of the Division, though far from good, was better than in the previous year. Cholera and fever were unusually prevalent in all districts except Khulna. In the 24-Pergunnahs there was much sporadic cholera, though only two specially marked outbreaks seem to have occurred—one near

Barrackpur, and the other at Diamond Harbour. There was also a good deal of fever, though not, it is said, of a severe type in August, September, October and December. The mortality from fever in Nuddea is declining, and it may fairly be hoped that the epidemic has now run its course. The number of reported deaths was 60,911 against 73,196 in the previous year, the rate per mille having declined from 40·32 to 30·18. Severe cholera also broke out in the Khushtia, Meherpore and Sudder sub-divisions, causing 11,020 deaths. In Jessore and Moorshedabad, though there was much fever and cholera at times, the year was not abnormally unhealthy.

Taking the number of bonds and mortgages registered as an index to the general poverty or wealth, it appears that in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore the necessity for borrowing was less than in the previous year, while in Moorshedabad, Nuddea and Khulna there was practically no change. Among the district officers there is a general agreement as to the increasing prosperity of the lower classes, and especially of the labouring classes, of the neighbourhood of Calcutta; but the Commissioner and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs both notice the fact, often observed elsewhere, that with the general advance of education the upper classes have lost their monopoly of the public service, and such of them as have not yet learned to betake themselves to other than clerical pursuits find much difficulty in living.

5. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The total number of emigrants registered in the 24-Pergunnahs was 3,012 against 2,113 in the previous year, of whom 1,723 went to Assam and the remainder to the Colonies. As usual the emigrants were nearly all foreigners to the Division, picked up in Calcutta and its vicinity, while in search of labour. The large public works of Calcutta and its vicinity cause a great influx of Uriya, Behari and Dhangar labourers.

6. *Prices of food and labour.*—Rice was, though slightly dearer than in the previous year, still cheap, the selling price ranging from 16 seers to the rupee in October at Alipur to 36 seers in May at Bongong in Nuddea. The reduction in the salt duty is said to have made little difference in the consumption. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, commands high prices throughout the Division, the demand being very great. The wages of skilled labour are from four to ten annas a day, and those of unskilled labour from two to five annas. The cheapest district in respect of labour is Moorshedabad.

7. *Manufactures.*—The jute, cloth, cotton, rice, oil and shellac mills and factories give employment in the 24-Pergunnahs alone to over twenty-seven thousand persons, and are annually increasing in importance. The year was favourable for indigo, the principal industry of the Nuddea district, where there are 55 factories, many of which are worked by natives. This does not include the Ranaghat sub-division, the number of factories in which is not stated. In Jessore also indigo did well. The chief manufacture of this district, however, is sugar and molasses, the value of the produce of which amounted to Rs. 27,72,599 and Rs. 20,73,642 respectively. The sugar industry of Nuddea continues to thrive. With the exception of one factory in Nuddea, silk is made only in Moorshedabad, where the industry is declining. The excellence of the silks of the latter district is so well known, that it is a matter for great regret that the prices which they command in the market should not be sufficiently remunerative to make the industry thrive. Possibly the International Exhibition may have some effect in stimulating the demand, and so reviving a valuable industry.

The trade, both export and import, of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea is in a flourishing condition, and the extension of the railway system in the latter district will no doubt cause a further increase. The export trade consists almost entirely of raw produce, while piece-goods, iron, salt, spices, stationery, hardware, coal, &c., form the principal imports. The Commissioner states that the trade of Jessore is backward owing to want of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants of the district, but anticipates much improvement from the opening of the Central Railway and better river communications. The success of the sugar trade in recent years would, however, seem to indicate the existence of a considerable amount of energy in Jessore. The business of the loan bank noticed last year is increasing, its capital being now Rs. 1,20,000, and the deposits amounting to Rs. 1,50,335. The last dividend declared amounted to 1 per cent. per mensem on deposits. The Narail Trading Company is said to

be on the decline, but no reason for this state of things is given in the report. The results of the failures at Azimganj and Baluchar in 1879-80 are still felt in Moorshedabad, but trade is said to be reviving, though the silting up of the mouth of the Baghirathi threatens, in the opinion of the Collector, the existence of the principal Ganges marts. The development of railway communication in the district will do much to counteract the evil effects of the stoppage of river navigation. The extent to which even the slight facilities for trade afforded by the light Nalhati State Railway are appreciated serves as an indication of the future open to railway enterprise in this district.

8. *State of public feeling.*—Among the lower classes, as in previous years, public feeling cannot be said to exist. Regarding the three subjects which have excited most attention,—Local Self-Government, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and the Tenancy Bill—the Commissioner writes as follows:—

During the year public feeling, or what represents it here, has been excited by more than one subject of interest. The three most interesting topics to which attention has been directed are the Local Self-Government Bill, the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, and the Bengal Tenancy Bill. With reference to the first two of these topics there has been much agitation, chiefly confined, however, to the educated classes of pleaders, whose minds are filled with ambitious aspirations, which they mistake for patriotism. The great mass of the people and most of the zemindars held aloof from sharing in either movement, and many who held decided views on both subjects would have expressed them had they not been deterred by the fear of being held up to public scorn by unscrupulous writers in the native press.

On the question of the Bengal Tenancy Bill the zemindars, whose interests are vitally affected, have been much more active in displaying interest. The great mass of the people remain apathetic in this matter as usual. Instances have come to the notice of Mr. Stevens in which zemindars have been making persistent efforts to extinguish, in anticipation of the new law, all existing rights of their tenants by pressing on them new leases, of the contents of which they have been apparently ignorant.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it may be possible, by an early termination of the rent discussions already sufficiently prolonged, to put a stop to such reprehensible conduct on the part of zemindars, as that to which Mr. Stevens calls attention, and which, besides, is not restricted to the Presidency Division alone.

Mr. Monro alludes also to the general impression abroad that “the present facilities afforded in the shape of outstills bring on the increased revenue at the expense of the morality and sobriety of the people,” and that “officials are slow to admit its being well-founded;” and he supports a suggestion made by the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs that a Commission should be appointed to investigate the subject. The desirability of such a Commission has already commended itself to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Public Press.—Excluding Calcutta, the number of newspapers published in the 24-Pergunnahs is small, the most important being the *Som Prakās*, which still maintains its hostile attitude towards Government officials. The tone of the *Amiru-l-Akhbar*, an Urdu journal, is commended. One unimportant newspaper is published in Nuddea. The Calcutta newspapers circulate throughout the division, the most popular being the *Bengali*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrikā* and *Reis and Raiyat*. These papers are all published in English, and if the tone of all does not deserve the unsparing condemnation passed upon it by the Commissioner, there is still much, even in the most respectable of them—the *Bengali*—to justify Mr. Monro's censure.

9. *Administrative Changes.*—The most important of the changes introduced during the year was the creation of the Khulna district out of the Satkhira sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Khulna and Bagirhat sub-divisions of Jessore. To compensate Jessore, and somewhat relieve the Collector of Nuddea, the Bongong sub-division was transferred from the latter to the former district, and in order to give further relief to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, the Baroepur sub-division of that district, which is now within an easy distance by railway of Alipur, was abolished. The full effect of these changes, as of the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code, remains yet to be seen.

10. *Police and Crime.*—There was an increase from 14,748 to 15,743 in the number of cognizable cases reported during the year, the figures being nearly identical with those for 1880. The number of cases declared false (954) was about 10 per cent. lower than that for the previous

year. The increase was common to all classes of cases, but was most marked in minor offences against property. On the whole property was recovered either entirely or in part in 48·2 per cent. of the theft cases, the best results being shown in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the worst in Moorshedabad. The Commissioner reproduces Mr. Stevens' remark regarding the recovery of stolen property in his district. "This can hardly be said to be very good; but I attach no great importance to mere figures in this matter. Chance has a great deal to do with it, and so has persistence in working for returns. Only an examination of details can decide the merit for which credit is to be given;" and adds—"I quite agree with the Magistrate in the above opinion. It is absolutely unsafe to judge entirely of police work by mere returns." The Lieutenant-Governor admits the inadequacy of returns as a criterion of merit, and as the Commissioner and Collector both hold the same opinion, Mr. Rivers Thompson regrets that they have not supplemented the return given by such remarks as might enable him to form a more satisfactory opinion than he can entertain at present. On account of 10,463 offences against person or property, 9,335 persons were arrested, of whom 4,278 or 45·0 per cent. were convicted, the percentage of convictions to offences being 48·8. The decrease in false cases has been marked in all districts except the 24-Pergunnahs, and has apparently been due to increased care in reporting cases as false, and to increased vigor in dealing with such cases when reported. The number of non-cognizable cases remained practically stationary.

11. *Civil Justice*.—The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 103,616 against 100,356 in 1881; there being an increase in the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad and Khulna, and a falling off in Nuddea and Jessore. Full details regarding the numbers and value of the different classes of suits are given in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	1881.						1882.					
	For money or moveables.		For rent.		For title.		For money or moveables.		For rent.		For title.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
24-Pergunnahs	14,371	16,77,222	10,194	4,98,639	2,180	7,88,963	15,321	11,93,560	11,777	7,09,938	2,401	10,53,356
Nuddea	13,323	7,18,381	5,662	5,34,902	601	1,04,554	11,689	8,27,718	6,212	3,75,321	651	6,06,814
Jessore	13,602	7,83,771	15,994	6,91,133	1,935	3,43,721	18,129	6,86,222	16,256	6,86,466	1,079	3,14,840
Moorshedabad	5,699	3,43,029	5,552	2,37,789	1,038	6,20,391	6,328	3,76,655	5,939	2,65,078	1,136	19,64,827
Khulna	4,414	2,07,486	5,079	2,72,035	673	67,025	4,940	2,96,501	5,222	2,62,771	737	71,238

The increase in the number of suits for money, moveables, and rent in the 24-Pergunnahs is explained by the Collector as being due to the greater independence of the ryots now than in former times, and their greater readiness to protect themselves against their landlords. This explanation is not, at first sight, entirely consistent with the fact already noticed, that landlords were extinguishing ryots' rights by means of confiscatory leases. It is, however, explained that, while acts of oppression affecting many ryots still continue, the mass of the tenantry have become more independent, and landlords can no longer with impunity adopt illegal means of recovering their rents; hence their claims for a simplified procedure for the recovery of rents by legal methods.

The only complaint brought to notice regarding the administration of Civil Justice is that of the delay in the disposal of suits. The Lieutenant-Governor has already more than once expressed his opinion that the Civil Courts should be closed on a much less number of days during the year than at present. Until the present judicial staff is fully employed, it is useless to increase it.

12. *Land and Land Revenue*.—The total current demand amounted to Rs. 51,28,293, against Rs. 51,36,498 in the previous year. The demand on permanently settled estates fell owing to the transfer of certain estates from Moorshedabad to Beerbhoom from Rs. 46,54,174 to Rs. 46,35,469, of which Rs. 45,58,426, or 98·3 were collected. Out of a current demand of Rs. 1,55,746 on 454 temporarily settled estates, Rs. 1,42,925 were collected. The current demand on 427 Government estates amounted to Rs. 2,53,826, and the collections to Rs. 2,07,639—an unsatisfactory result, though better than that

in the previous year. The only ryotwari tract in the division is in the 24-Pergunnahs, on which the collections (Rs. 76,279 out of Rs. 83,262) were unsatisfactory. The arrear balance at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 2,15,703, of which Rs. 1,74,306 or 80·8 per cent. were collected. The percentage of collections is worse in all districts except Nuddea than in the previous year, a fact of which no explanation is given. The outstanding balance of demand at the close of the year was Rs. 1,67,910, of which Rs. 34,327 had been collected before the report was submitted. Of the balance (Rs. 1,33,583) Rs. 6,882 are reported to be irrecoverable, and Rs. 36,044 are due from wards' estates, a state of things which the Commissioner is justified in describing as satisfactory. With the exception of Calcutta and Moorshedabad, where land registration received insufficient attention in previous years, operations under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 are everywhere complete.

13. *Excise.*—A small decline was apparent in the excise revenue of Khulna and Moorshedabad, but with this exception all districts showed a remarkable increase, the aggregate improvement of the revenue as compared with that for the previous year amounting to Rs. 1,52,482. Of the total revenue of Rs. 26,10,890, Rs. 18,33,721 came from Calcutta alone, and Rs. 3,81,077 from the remainder of the 24-Pergunnahs. The principal source of the increased revenue was country spirits, the rise in which is attributed partly to larger consumption, and partly to diligent supervision by the revenue authorities, special care being taken to keep outstill liquor out of distillery limits.

14. *Stamps.*—The stamp revenue (exclusive of postal and telegraph stamps), which in 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 36,68,762, fell in the year under review to Rs. 34,85,419, a decline having taken place in the sales of impressed sheets (29,068), impressed labels (68,800), one anna revenue stamps (36,767) and court-fee stamps (94,030). Share transfer stamps, and advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps showed an increase amounting to Rs. 42,525. The use of share transfer stamps on Bank of Bengal and bonded warehouse share transfers accounts for a portion of the falling off in the proceeds from impressed sheets. The remainder is accounted for by the general prosperity which reduced the number of loans. The decline in impressed labels is attributed to the exemption from duty of foreign bills of lading, and to a difference in the method of taxing conveyances of tea leases, introduced under a ruling of the Advocate-General. The falling off in receipt stamps is almost nominal, all except Rs. 2,254 being due to the disuse of these stamps on skeleton forms of cheques, brokers' notes, share scrips, &c. The decline in court-fee stamps is attributed mainly to the transfer of cases between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in value from the High Court to the Small Cause Court.

15. *License Tax.*—The license tax operations of the year were altogether on a somewhat smaller scale than in 1881-82:—

DISTRICTS.	Assessment.	Remission.	Refunds.	Demands.	Net collection.	Balance.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
24-Pergunnahs ...	62,860	9,290	320	53,240	52,920	320	.....
Nuddea ...	24,310	2,270	1,010	21,030	19,090	1,040	2,188 8 7
Jessore ...	38,040	8,900	1,800	27,240	27,200	240	1,775 9 4
Moorshedabad ...	22,560	3,700	30	18,830	17,760	1,070	.....
Khulna ...	7,730	840	10	6,880	6,790	90	737 9 11
Total for 1882-83 ...	1,55,090	24,400	5,230	1,27,860	1,27,090	2,800	.....
Total for 1881-82 ...	1,74,720	38,675	4,250	1,36,145	1,31,018	5,127	.....

In consequence probably of the reduction in the assessment which was due mainly to the low price of rice, the stagnation of trade in Moorshedabad, and the successful competition of tramways with hackney carriages in Calcutta, the percentage of collections to demand (81·4) was much better than in the previous year (74·9). In Calcutta the demand amounted to Rs. 4,05,310, of which Rs. 4,03,790 were collected, leaving a balance of only Rs. 1,520—a result which in the Commissioner's opinion, in which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs, "is very satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the officers concerned."

16. *Monetary Transactions.*—No statistics are given for the savings banks of Khulna and Nuddea. In the 24-Pergunnahs an increase took place

in the number of deposits, but the amount deposited was considerably less than in the previous year. In Jessore the deposits exceeded the withdrawals, and the amount deposited, if the figures are correct, increased during the year from Rs. 34,759 to Rs. 40,32,326. In Moorshedabad the withdrawals were slightly in excess of the deposits. These figures, however, are of little value as indicating the desire or otherwise of the people to avail themselves of savings banks, as they do not apparently show the statistics of post office savings banks which in many districts are supplanting district savings banks in popularity. The receipts and issues of currency notes were nearly equal, and amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,30,54,225. Regarding stock notes Mr. Monro writes:—

The object of the Government of India in issuing the stock notes was to place it in the power of small capitalists to invest their savings; but the scheme, as it will be seen from the above figures, has not been a success. Although it has not yet had a fair trial, yet the beginning is far from being encouraging. It will be seen that stock notes of the several denominations, aggregating in value Rs. 3,37,500, were received in the district treasuries of this Division, but the total value of notes sold amounted only to Rs. 32,962-8, or 9·7 per cent. The largest amount, Rs. 20,025, was sold in the 24-Pergunnahs; the total sale in the other districts amounted to a little over half that amount. Even making allowance for the novelty of the experiment requiring time for the successful development of the scheme, it would have been satisfactory had it been shown that the class for whose benefit the stock notes had been introduced had begun even to a limited extent to accept them. It cannot, however, be said that this is the case. Nearly the whole amount of the purchases was made by Government servants, and only a few by zemindars. The mass of the people have no faith in Government promissory notes; nor will they, if they have any spare cash, invest it in securities, which bring them such small interest, which are difficult to keep secure, and the principal of which is irrecoverable for a term of years. They can invest their small savings at a much larger rate of interest than what is payable on these notes. The scheme will in my opinion never succeed, in so far as it is intended to attract the savings of the well-to-do in the lower ranks of life; and it is also evident, from the small amount of issues, that capitalists of larger means fight shy of them.

The Lieutenant-Governor prefers to wait till the stock note system has had another year's trial before pronouncing a definite opinion as to its success or failure. Up to the present time, however, the reports received are by no means promising.

17. *Communications.*—Much has been done during the year in the extension of the railway system to the Presidency Division. The Diamond Harbour Branch of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway has been opened, and trains are running on the Bengal Central Railway from Dum-Dum to Habra and from Ranaghat to Bongong. The Central Railway has almost been completed as far as Khulna, the necessity for constructing bridges alone delaying its opening. A line is also in contemplation from Ranaghat to Bhagwangola in Moorshedabad. The construction of feeder roads for these railways is now occupying the attention of the Road Cess Committees, whose funds are insufficient for the purpose, and by whom applications for assistance have been made to the Government. In the 24-Pergunnahs alone there are at present, besides 100 miles of road under the Public Works Department, and many Municipal roads, 138 miles of metalled and 341 of unmetalled roads and 600 miles of village foot-paths under the Road Cess Committees. The utmost the Committee have been able to do is to keep their roads in fair order, but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with the Commissioner that the employment of a less expensive staff would, without reducing efficiency of work, leave a larger surplus than at present for construction and repairs. In Nuddea also funds are insufficient, and though a good deal has been done in the construction of village roads, some of the sub-divisional roads are described as “disgraceful.” In Jessore and Moorshedabad things seem to be a little better. In Khulna, with the exception of sub-divisional and municipal towns, no metalled roads exist. This is, however, of less consequence, owing to the water communication available. Something was done in all districts except Khulna towards planting trees along the sides of roads.

18. *Committees.*—On the whole the work done by the District Road Cess and Municipal Committees was satisfactory, and the members showed a fair amount of interest in the performance of their duties, though this is less true of Jessore and Moorshedabad than of the other districts. Mr. Monro calls attention to the futility of establishing Branch Road Cess Committees

without giving them some control over funds, and in his remarks the Lieutenant-Governor agrees. The Commissioner also calls attention to the difficulty which Charitable Committees experience owing to the failure of subscribers to dispensaries and such institutions to pay in their subscriptions. "I regret to say," says Mr. Monro, "that there seems to be no sense of shame in persons, otherwise respectable, with reference to the meanness of avoiding obligations which they voluntarily undertake for the support of charitable institutions." * * The interest of such persons in the sick poor is as unreal as their subscriptions." The Lieutenant-Governor fears that in many instances the Commissioner's censure is deserved; but the Government has, on the other hand, to acknowledge many cases of benevolence. The charitable disposition of the people of Bengal is not to be gauged by their liberality to dispensaries, though the Lieutenant-Governor cannot deny that the collection book often falsifies the promise which the subscription list held forth.

19. *Education*.—The Commissioner has reserved his remarks on this subject for the educational report, but gives a few statistics which show that the total number of schools in the division rose during the year from 4,318 with 141,860 pupils to 4,725 with 154,851 pupils. Owing to the creation of the Khulna district there was an apparent falling off in the numbers in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, but in reality an increase took place everywhere. Female education is said to be progressing, but no statistics are given. The Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to trouble Commissioners to give full sections in the General Administration Report upon subjects on which separate reports are submitted, but the administration report should be sufficiently complete in itself to give a concise idea to the reader of the progress made in any special direction. The present section of the Commissioner's report and some others fall short of this standard.

20. *Court of Wards*.—One small estate was added to the eleven already under the management of the Court in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the most important of all, the Satkhira property, was transferred with the sub-division of that name to the Collector of Khulna. In Nuddea the only estate under management is the Nuddea Raj, with a demand of nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees. It is in a flourishing condition, and has almost one year's income invested in Government securities. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has recently had occasion to express a strong opinion as to the wisdom of the management in respect of its treatment of the ryots on the estate, which has been enriched at their expense. Great improvement has taken place in the conduct of the minor Raja since he has been placed under the charge of an European tutor. The most important estate in Jessore is the Narail property. Owing, however, to the absence of returns, it is impossible to judge its condition. The management of this estate is exceptionally difficult, and has hitherto not been successful. A change has been recently made in the managership. All the Moorshedabad estates are solvent, except the Nashipur *debutter* property.

21. *Conduct of Zemindars*.—Notwithstanding the publicity attending irregular proceedings in the Presidency Division, the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to notice that the list of zemindars described in unfavourable terms is unsatisfactorily long. Baboo Jay Krishna Mukharji and Hara Prasad Ray Chaudhuri are again among the number of those who are stated to have shown no sympathy towards their tenants; and Baboo Pratab Chandra Ghosh "came prominently to notice during the year on account of the oppressive and illegal kabuliyats which his agents obtained from ryots in his estate." It is, however, satisfactory to learn that these kabuliyats have been withdrawn. Baboo Girija Prasad Mukharji of Goberdanga, though liberal in other respects, is blamed for the management of his Khulna estates. Turning to more pleasant aspects of the relations between landlord and tenant, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the praise bestowed on Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur and Baboos Prasauna Kumar Ray, Surendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri and Durga Charan Laha.

22. *Character of Officers*.—The Commissioner's remarks on the subject will be considered in the Appointment Department of this office. Mr. Monro speaks especially highly of Messrs. Stevens, Carstairs, and K. G. Gupta, and of Baboos Ram Sankar Sen, Abhay Charan Dass, Brahma Nath Sen, and Durgagati Bannarji.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1882-83.

MR. PELLEW was Commissioner of the division from the beginning of the year till the middle of August, when he was relieved by Mr. Westmacott, who officiated for a few days. Mr. Alexander, by whom the report is submitted, assumed charge of the division on the 23rd August. The report is to some extent incomplete owing to the non-receipt of the whole of the report of the Collector of Furreedpore. Mr. Sharp should be called upon to explain his omission to send in his report when due.

2. *Tours.*—The tours made by the successive Commissioners of the division extended over 101 days, during which all sudder stations and sub-divisions were visited, and apparently thoroughly inspected. All district officers seem to have inspected their districts sufficiently, though the tour of the Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge fell short by a few days of the prescribed period, owing to the absence of a Joint Magistrate from Barisal during the two months of the cold weather for which Mr. Savage acted for Mr. Fiddian. The only Joint Magistrate who made any tour was Mr. Gun, at Mymensingh, who spent 17 days in the inspection of the khas mehals within the sudder sub-division. Mr. Marriott, at Backergunge, made a few excursions into the interior to try bad livelihood and other criminal cases. The tours of all the sub-divisional officers, except Mr. Grant of Naraingunge, and Baboo Kali Nath Bose of Madaripur, in the district of Furreedpore, were of sufficient length. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to accept the explanation offered by Mr. Grant of the incompleteness of his tour, namely, the difficulty which he experienced in leaving his head-quarters owing to the presence of the large jute firms and to extensive land acquisition operations; but no excuse is forthcoming in the case of Baboo Kali Nath Bose, who should be called upon to explain the insufficiency of the time spent by him on tour. The Collector of Dacca and the Commissioner speak of the impossibility of touring in the division, a great part of which has to be visited by boat, without exceeding the amount granted as travelling allowance. The matter is one which has already been under separate consideration with reference to the new Travelling Allowance Code.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The year was remarkable for the small rainfall, which was in every district below the average of the preceding five years, though from the fact that the rainfall varied from 34.5 inches at Netrokona in Mymensingh to 134.26 inches at Patuakhali in Backergunge, the distribution would appear to have been very irregular. On the whole the rice crop was good, though in some places the *aman* rice suffered from want of rain in July, August, and September. Elsewhere the *aman* made up for deficiencies in the *aus* crop. The yield of jute was unusually large in all districts, and sugarcane, which is grown to a great extent in Furreedpore, was very successful. The *rubbee* crops were generally below the average owing to the want of rain in the cold season.

4. *Prices of food and labour.*—Common rice, the most important food-grain of the division, was in all districts, except Mymensingh, a little dearer than in 1881-82, though cheaper than in previous years. The lowest quoted price is 32 seers to the rupee in July in Dacca, and the highest 20½ seers in November in Furreedpore. In Furreedpore and Backergunge the price of labour is said to have remained unchanged, but wages rose, both in Dacca and Mymensingh, in consequence of the increased demand caused by the general prosperity of the districts.

5. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—The year was on the whole unhealthy, especially in the Dacca and Furreedpore districts, where cholera was very prevalent: in the latter also there was much fever.

The sanitary measures taken in Furreedpore appear to have been to some extent successful. Notwithstanding, however, the prevalence of disease, the abundance of the crops of recent years rendered prosperous the condition of the agricultural classes, while the demand for labour placed those willing to work for hire above want. The Collector of Dacca, however, speaks of the general disinclination of the "non-labouring and semi-educated classes" to take to any but clerical work, and the Collector of Furreedpore describes the general disinclination of the lower classes towards daily labour. Mr. Sharp thus compares the condition of the people in Furreedpore and some parts of Italy:—

"The condition of the people has to the best of my belief been satisfactory. They are gradually advancing in prosperity and independence, and last year does not appear to have checked that advance. The cultivator looks down on the day labourer, and those who work for hire are almost all emigrants from the west. In the south a cooly is hardly to be had. This condition of things is very similar to what I have seen in some parts of Italy during many months at different periods of constant intercourse with people of many classes. There is the same aspiration towards the position of cultivator, the same disgust for that of cooly or *braccianti*; and indeed in many other matters the habits and tastes of these people are extraordinary like those of the agricultural population of Central and North-Central Italy. Only these people are incomparably less harassed by judicial and executive administration than those who live under an 'Italian Commune.'"

Mr. Dutt, the district officer of Backergunge, gives the following picturesque description of the contented and prosperous life of the ryots of that district:—

"In no part of the world have I seen a class of cultivators who have so little work to do, and at the same time are so well off. Except in the seasons of sowing and reaping, the cultivators of this district have very little to do, and they spend their time in receiving and paying visits, in frequenting the *hat* to make purchases and dispose of the superabundant betelnuts and cocoanuts growing in their homestead lands, in looking after and improving their homesteads, and often in forming combinations or maturing plans of litigation. The home of the Backergunge ryots is often a perfect picture. Secluded in the midst of a forest of the graceful betelnut and cocoanut-trees, surrounded very often by his paddy-fields, and thus isolated from his neighbours, each Backergunge ryot lives as it were in his own domain among his own people. His women and children have very few wants, and have those wants generally well looked after. From these isolated and shady retreats the men emerge in their small boats by the innumerable creeks and rivers of this district and frequent the neighbouring market, the distant village, or the court; while the women, who are kept in strict privacy, seldom come out except on a visit to other women in the village or in neighbouring villages. Thus the typical village in this district consists of homestead after homestead, each surrounded by its shady cluster of trees and little plots of land, and a man may go for miles and miles through such a succession of homesteads or '*baris*' without coming across such crowding of huts and houses as is seen in every village in other parts in Bengal. The Backergunge cultivator is exceedingly well off, and will not work for hire. It is with the greatest difficulty that coolies can be found even in large towns; while in the reaping season labourers from different parts of Bengal come into many parts of this district and reap paddy for the Backergunge cultivators, and return to their homes with one-fifth of the produce reaped as their wages.

"Most of the women of the cultivators have silver ornaments—generally a necklet and bracelets—and most of them have a dowry settled on them at the time of their marriage. They are well fed, well clad, well looked after, and, except that they are sometimes cruelly treated by their husbands, they are well off.

It is a well known fact that, with perhaps the exception of the Bhojpore peasant, no ryot in these Provinces is more independent than the Backergunge ryot, or less disposed to submit to exactions at the hands of his landlord. In Backergunge, and districts similarly circumstanced, the ryots have the upper hand, and in those districts the Tenancy Bill will work greatly in the landlords favour (while recognizing the ryots' existing rights) by facilitating the recovery of his legal dues which now are often realized only by quartering police upon the people, and even then not always without breaches of the peace.

Mr. Waller of Mymensingh also gives a satisfactory account of the material condition of his district during the year under notice, and the Commissioner generally agrees with the views of his district officers.

6. *Movements of the people.*—No emigration takes place from the division, and the only immigration into it consists of the annual influx of up-country labourers, who come in November and return about May. Large numbers of foreign labourers have also been attracted by the works on the Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway, and by the jute presses at Naraingunge.

The demand for labour at home, consequent on the abundant harvests, again checked the flow of labourers into Backergunge from the remainder of the division.

7. *Manufactures.*—The principal industry carried on in the division is the preparation of raw jute, and the pressing it into bales at Naraingunge. The manufacture of muslins, for which Dacca was once so famed, is declining owing to the competition of European piece goods, but the industry is by no means extinct, and the beauty of the fabrics still produced is such that, if they were more brought before the public, as at the Exhibition they will be, the manufacture might yet be capable of revival. The demand for gold and silver jewellery of nearly the whole of Bengal is supplied by Dacca, either directly or by means of Dacca jewellers settled in Calcutta and elsewhere, and the filigree work produced in the same city is still greatly in request. "No handiwork," the Commissioner observes, "is more prosperous than the goldsmith's." Another trade for which Dacca is famed is the manufacture of shell bracelets, which, if as is mentioned in the report they are less in request than formerly, must continue to prosper so long as custom renders these bracelets an essential ornament for every Hindu woman at her marriage. The brass utensils of Islampore and Kagmari in Mymensingh are much valued, and the industry continues to flourish.

8. *Loan Banks.*—The division has made great progress in the establishment of loan banks, four of which exist in Mymensingh, two in Dacca, and one each in Furreedpore and Backergunge. These institutions, of which the capital varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, all do business on much the same terms, receiving deposits at interest of the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent. per annum, and granting loans at the yearly rate of from 12 to 24 per cent. on the security of landed and other property. The subject is one of much interest, and the paragraphs of the Commissioner's report regarding it are therefore published as an appendix to this Resolution.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—The quantity of rice grown was again far in excess of the requirements of the division, and very large exports were made from every district, the estimated number of maunds exported from Backergunge, Dacca, and Furreedpore being 40,00,000, 2,30,000 (including re-exportation of Tipperah and Sylhet rice), and 6,37,938 respectively. The whole of the jute of the division is exported, and the year was one of remarkable productiveness. In Furreedpore and Mymensingh, for which districts only figures are given, the exports are estimated at 42 and 125 lakhs of maunds respectively. The outturn in the Rajshahye Division was also exceptionally good, and the result was a glut in the market and a great decline in price. The Commissioner anticipates that a much smaller quantity of jute will be grown this year, and a due balance established between the supply and the demand. The export trade in hides from the Dacca district is said to have declined, as has the *hilsa* trade of the same district and of Furreedpore. Betelnuts, molasses, and safflower are largely cultivated in Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh respectively, though the trade in safflower is declining, jute being found a more profitable crop.

With regard to the import of piece-goods, the most remarkable fact is the increasing popularity in Dacca and Backergunge of the manufactures of Bombay as opposed to those of Manchester, owing to the supposed greater durability of the former. The greater cheapness of salt does not appear to have caused any large increase in consumption up to the present time. The remaining imports of importance are tobacco, hardware, and kerosine oil, this oil having generally taken the place of mustard oil for lighting purposes. The increasing importance of the port of Naraingunge is shown in the rise in the value of goods exported from Rs. 50,49,748 in 1881-82 to Rs. 74,89,438 in 1882-83. In imports, which are comparatively of much less importance, a decline took place from Rs. 6,89,461 to Rs. 5,16,017. Nearly the whole of the falling off is, however, explained by diminished imports of treasure, consequent on the withdrawal of the steamer formerly running between Chittagong and Naraingunge, which has caused other methods to be employed for the transmission of specie to the division. The most important exports are jute and mustard. Among the imports nothing calls for special notice, except an increase from 4,152 tons to 6,629 tons in the importation of salt.

10. *Public feeling and the Press.*—The Commissioner states that the question of Local Self-Government has caused considerable interest at the headquarters of districts and sub-divisions, but the only opinion quoted in the report scarcely supports this hopeful view. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Goalundo, Mr. Badshah, writes:—"The enthusiasm has died out. I had expected that it would quicken men's interest in local matters; that it would make them remove local nuisances and look after sanitary matters, as I thought they would do so in the hope of being deemed fit for the local board; but the enthusiasm began in talk and ended in it. There is not even a languid curiosity to know when the new scheme will be introduced." The abolition of the tax on fresh tari juice is said to have given general satisfaction. The only district in which interest is displayed in the Tenancy Bill is Mymensingh, where the hopes of the ryots are said to be extravagant, and the anticipation of the zemindars to be unduly gloomy. Better acquaintance with the terms of the proposed enactment will, no doubt, modify both these feelings. Interest in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill is said to exist only in the larger towns. Mr. Dutt, the Magistrate of Backergunge, makes the following remarks in regard to the general contentment and loyalty of the classes with whom he has come in contact:—

"I have occasion almost every day to converse freely on all topics with men belonging to the educated classes, and I can from personal knowledge safely assert that the feeling they entertain towards Government is unmingled loyalty and a sincere desire for the continuance of the present régime. Side by side with this feeling, however, also exists a strong desire for those rights and concessions in favour of the people which are advocated by papers like the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Statesman*. The Viceroy is regarded with the sincerest and warmest feelings of loyalty. Indeed I do not remember any Viceroy of India, within the last 20 or 25 years, idolised to such an extent as Lord Ripon is in the present day."

One new newspaper was started at Dacca, and one at Barisal, bringing the total number of newspapers in the division up to seven. Out of the eleven periodicals existing at the commencement of the year, no less than eight ceased to exist, while one new periodical only was published at Dacca and Barisal. The newspapers are described as unimportant, either for good or harm, though the Collector states that those at Mymensingh have been infected to some extent with the growing estrangement from, and bitterness towards, Europeans that has developed itself out of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

11. *Administrative changes.*—The most important local change made during the year was the establishment of a sub-division at Naraingunge, which was called for by the rapid development of that port. The effect of the establishment in the previous year of the Netrokona sub-division of Mymensingh is said to have been much appreciated. The Commissioner advocates the division of Mymensingh into two districts, and a proposal to this end is now under the consideration of Government.

12. *Statistical enquiries.*—The traffic on a certain portion of the Brahmaputra river, in the district of Mymensingh, was registered for statistical purposes throughout the year. The number of boats counted was 66,430, with a total burthen of 44,14,187 maunds. The up-stream traffic consisted mainly of salt, sugar, molasses, wheat, cloth, and sal wood from Calcutta, Naraingunge, Sylhet, Rungpore, and Gauhati, and the down-stream traffic of rice, jute, oilseed, and dried fish chiefly bound for Naraingunge.

13. *Police and crime.*—The numerical strength of the police in proportion to the area and population of each district is shown in the following statement:—

In Dacca	1 man to	4.57 square miles and	3,469 people.
„ Furreedpore	ditto	5.76	ditto 4,183 „
„ Backergunge	ditto	6.86	ditto 3,579 „
„ Mymensingh	ditto	13.37	ditto 6,493 „

The opinion of the Commissioner and of all his district officers, except the Collector of Furreedpore, regarding the police is very low, both in respect of honesty and efficiency, and all are agreed in ascribing the shortcomings of the force to the insufficiency of the pay to attract a respectable class of men to the lower grades of the service. So long, it is urged, as coolies employed in mills, on railways, or in the bazars, can earn more than the two lowest

grades of constables, and so long as the lowest grade of head-constables receives no more than Rs. 10 a month, it is impossible that men should be attracted to the service by the hope of making an honest livelihood in it. The Magistrate of Furreedpore, while admitting that the force contains several very indifferent officers, through whose inefficiency cases have failed, yet acknowledges a great deal of excellent work done by the force in general. In Barisal, Mr. Dutt, though holding a poor opinion of the police, states that the conduct of the force was not on the whole unsatisfactory. It is hoped that the increase which has been sanctioned to the police of Mymensingh will enhance the efficiency of the force in that district. On the whole the state of the chaulkidari force appears to be satisfactory, and this is especially the case in Backergunge, where the creditable state of things inaugurated by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Perozepore has spread.

The figures given in the report show an increase in the amount of cognizable crime as compared with the previous year, though they are still below those for the years preceding 1881. The total number of cases reported rose from 29,297 to 30,658, of which 12,804 or 41·7 per cent. were cognizable. Of these, 11,732 were declared true. The increase has been most marked in the district of Mymensingh, where the total number of cases has risen from 6,938 in 1880 to 9,124 in the year under review. In this district the police, owing no doubt in part to their numerical weakness, were particularly unsuccessful in the detection of crime, and it may be hoped that, with the increase to the force which has now been sanctioned, some improvement will take place. Taking the divisions as a whole, convictions were obtained in 42·8 per cent. of the cases investigated—a result slightly better than that of the previous year's working.

Looking at the figures given for the various forms of crime, it is satisfactory to observe a still further decrease in the number of dacoities, which has now fallen to 12—a result which, in the words of the Commissioner, “shows that dacoits do not now meet with sympathy and encouragement from the zemindars and the people, as there is only too much reason to believe that they did in former times.” In the number of cases of rioting a very unsatisfactory increase took place from 360 to 574. In the Dacca district this offence fell off slightly in frequency, while in Furreedpore and Backergunge it remained almost stationary. The increase was practically confined to Mymensingh, and it is stated that most of the cases were very petty, four only being attended with loss of life. The existence of so many cases, however, indicates a lawlessness of feeling in the district which should be carefully repressed. The proportion of property recovered to property stolen (Rs. 29,989 out of Rs. 1,56,459) still leaves much to be desired.

14. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits instituted rose from 85,859 in 1881 to 86,846 in the year under review, the value of the property in dispute increasing from Rs. 65,55,197 to Rs. 1,25,34,312, the increase in number being confined to rent suits, and that in value being most remarkable in the title and other suits of Mymensingh thus:—

	1881.						1882.					
	Suits for money or moveables.		Rent suits.		Title and other suits.		Suits for money or moveables.		Rent suits.		Title and other suits.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca	19,875	11,76,195	4,692	1,44,075	1,866	8,89,394	19,153	16,12,553	4,526	1,58,631	1,799	9,44,076
Furreedpore	10,703	5,59,071	6,413	2,37,143	875	1,33,237	9,440	4,87,351	6,347	2,29,949	808	2,23,994
Backergunge	5,702	4,52,385	14,281	7,65,498	1,078	5,33,833	5,970	4,14,610	15,368	8,02,869	1,250	6,78,316
Mymensingh	16,514	10,74,512	2,570	2,06,125	2,390	5,33,129	16,608	12,01,596	3,852	4,21,903	2,100	52,65,365
Total	51,494	32,62,163	28,266	13,53,441	6,109	19,39,593	51,236	37,16,149	20,593	17,03,442	6,017	71,14,721

The increase in suits for money and moveables in Mymensingh is attributed to the glut in the produce market which caused a scarcity of ready money among the ryots. In Furreedpore, where the demand for produce was greater and prices were consequently higher, ryots had no difficulty in paying their debts, and suits decreased. Of the 29,593 rent suits instituted, all but 533 were for recovery of arrears or for cancelment of leases. Of the remaining suits 171 were for

recovery of money or accounts from agents and 118 for enhancement or abatement of rent. The sudden rise in the value of title suits is due to the institution in Mymensingh of one suit in which 50 lakhs of rupees were in dispute. The gradual decrease which has taken place of late years in the number of title suits is attributed by the Collector of Furreedpore to the increasing cost of litigation, and by the Collector of Mymensingh partly to the embarrassment of the zemindars, and partly to the "subsidence of the pressure brought by the operation of the Land Registration Act upon rival claimants to have their disputes settled by the civil court." The latter cause probably has been the more effective of the two, though no doubt, as the Commissioner observes, zemindars are finding out that litigation is a very expensive amusement. The Commissioner believes that the disposal of cases has been attended by less delay during the year under review than formerly; but Mr. Alexander is by no means singular in his opinion that the "vast number of holidays in which the courts are closed during the year militates against the prompt disposal of suits."

15. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The aggregate demand, arrear and current, amounted to Rs. 37,88,216, of which Rs. 33,50,259 or 88·43 per cent. were realized and Rs. 9,626 remitted. The arrear balance, amounting to Rs. 4,06,679 is heavy and is not fully explained. Looking at the current collections alone, moreover, the result is not satisfactory; the amount of the current demand is not stated, but the collections are said to have fallen short of it by over 10 per cent. In Furreedpore and Backergunge, where the collections were worst, the large arrears are explained by pending settlements and the resumption of 14 estates by the Dearah Superintendent and by the dullness of the rice market.

Discussing the question of new staples, the Commissioner thinks (and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him) that the Bengal ryot is not by any means averse to the cultivation of new crops, or to the introduction of agricultural improvements in themselves; he does, however, require to be convinced that the new crops and new methods of cultivation are better than the old, and he is no doubt unwilling to take steps to satisfy himself on this point, when there is any possibility of the experiment being attended by loss. How it is proposed to remedy this state of things has already been dealt with in the Resolution on the management of Government estates. In other parts of the country new staples have been introduced, and the ryots are fast learning the good to be obtained from new agricultural appliances. The experiments which Mr. Sharp proposes to make in introducing Howard's ploughs and Messrs. Thompson and Mylne's sugar mills should be specially noticed in the next report. The Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees, moreover, in the Commissioner's view as to the desirability of establishing hâts where practicable on Government estates.

The Dearah Survey under Baboo Parbati Charan Roy, the Superintendent, made excellent progress, no less than 3002·33 square miles having been surveyed. This good result was brought about by continuous field work from October 1881 to May 1882. A considerable tract of country in the Upper Brahmaputra, between Jamalpore in Mymensingh and the Garo hills, was also surveyed. One hundred and twenty-seven new settlements, yielding a revenue of Rs. 24,088, were effected at the close of the year; 195 settlements were still pending. Land registration operations have been practically completed in all districts except Mymensingh, where, as noticed last year, they are, owing to former mismanagement, much behind hand. Considerable progress has, however, been made, and the Commissioner believed, when the report was written, that the work would be completed by September 1883. Out of 1,275 estates which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue, no less than 1,167 were exempted, only 108 being actually sold. Notwithstanding a decline of 33 in the number of partition cases instituted, and an increase of 21 in the number of disposals, the number of pending cases was heavier by 30 at the close than at the commencement of the year. As an instance of the tedious and difficult nature of these cases, it may be mentioned that it has been found necessary to appoint a special officer to dispose of one case in the Furreedpore district which was instituted 52 years ago.

In regard to the relations between landholders, and tenants, it is stated that everywhere considerable difficulty has been experienced in realizing rents; but the Lieutenant-Governor would have been better pleased had the report given with some fulness the causes of these difficulties, seeing that

the year was a very prosperous one. They cannot be explained on the ground of the poverty of the ryots, and therefore the statement made in the report under notice, that the relations between landlords and tenants were satisfactory, seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson to be based more on the absence of overt acts of violence than on the growth of feelings of sympathy and harmony between the classes. This was the state of things reported to Government in earlier reports: and as the realization of rents is the true test of the relations of landlord and tenant, there is nothing in that now under notice to induce the belief that real harmony or sympathy prevails. On this point the Commissioner enters into details only in regard to the Mymensing district, and there the state of affairs is thus described by the Collector:—

“The unsatisfactory relations between landlords and tenants noticed in the last annual report have grown and become intensified during the past year. This was owing in part to such an attitude on the part of the ryots being from its very nature infectious, the recusant ryot of one locality, of course, trying to secure greater support by getting others to co-operate with him; and in great part to the unsettling effect of the wild rumours spread about as to what the new Rent Bill was to do for the ryots. Still, though there was recusancy among the ryots in some extensive tracts, there were no serious agrarian disturbances, either in the shape of attacks by landlords or resistance by ryots. The recusancy is almost confined to pergunnahs Hoseinshahi, Mymensingh, Alapsing, and Kagmari. In all cases it has arisen out of attempts to enhance the rents, but such a state of tension cannot be expected to last very long without either collapsing or developing itself; and it is to be hoped that the new Tenancy Act will soon provide a *modus vivendi* by providing landlords with a workable machinery for enhancing to a fair figure, and for getting in arrears of rent admitted to be due. Under the present law, enhancement by suit in court is virtually impossible, and the levy of arrears by suit is costly and troublesome without being speedy. As a separate report upon the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill will shortly be submitted, any allusion to it here is unnecessary.

“A rumour got about in this district among a number of ryots that by the new Act a maximum rate of rent of Rs. 3-6 per local *árá* was to be fixed. The ryots were effectively disabused of this notion by proclamation by beat of drum and in writing by me.”

16. *Excise*.—The excise revenue of the division, which for the five years, from 1877-78 to 1881-82, averaged Rs. 5,44,373, rose in the year under review from Rs. 6,65,980 to Rs. 6,94,895, the increase being most marked in ganja (Rs. 20,079) and country spirits (Rs. 9,361). Chandu and opium also rose, while rum and tari declined. The increase under the head of ganja, which is due to an enhancement of one rupee in the duty, and to favourable settlements, was accompanied by a very satisfactory decline from 1,058 maunds to 857 maunds in consumption. The increase in the duty on country spirits was due to the further development of the outstill system and to successful settlements at auction. The number of outstills was increased from 292 to 322, and the revenue rose from Rs. 1,82,805 to Rs. 1,92,166. The average revenue per outstill thus fell from Rs. 626 to Rs. 596, and this decline certainly justifies the Commissioner's opinion that “there is very little room for any increase in the number of outstills in this division,” if it does not warrant the supposition that the system has been too far extended already. The general opinion of the district officers of the division seems to be that drinking has increased, though the Collector of Mymensingh considers that this is true mainly of the upper classes who do not consume outstill liquor, and the Collector of Dacca argues only from the large amount of liquor sold. The Commissioner believes that there has been no palpable increase of drinking among the masses, and that hard drinking among the educated upper and middle classes is declining.

17. *Stamps*.—The revenue from stamps rose during the year from Rs. 18,49,337 to Rs. 19,29,640, and is now higher by Rs. 5,83,065 than was the case five years ago. The increase in the year under review was common to all districts in the division, and to nearly all heads of stamp revenue, the only exceptions being a slight decline in impressed stamps in Dacca and Mymensingh, attributed in the former case to the absence of large family disputes, and in the latter to the small number of leases executed in anticipation of the effect of the Tenancy Bill, and in hundi and court fee stamps in Furreedpore, and certificate stamps in Backergunge. Penalties for breaches of the stamp law were imposed in 690 cases against 480 in the previous year, and 80 persons, of whom 63 were convicted, were prosecuted criminally in 45 cases.

18. *License Tax*.—The total demand for the division amounted to Rs. 1,47,530 on 9,255 assesses, against Rs. 1,42,980 on 8,951 assesses in the previous year, and the collections rose from Rs. 1,41,547 to Rs. 1,44,265. The increase was common to all districts except Mymensingh, where, owing to

previous over-assessment, a large number of names were struck off the list. The average demand on each assessee was about Rs. 15-14-4, and the average incidence of the tax per head of population was Rs. 0-3-3.

19. *Monetary arrangements.*—Owing to the absence of statistics regarding postal savings banks from all districts except Furreedpore, it is impossible to say what advance in popularity is being made by the savings bank system generally. Taking district savings banks only, however, the total number of depositors has risen from 1,113, depositing Rs. 4,08,734 to 1,123, depositing Rs. 4,23,604. The only district in which the number of depositors has fallen off is Dacca, where the decline is attributed to the growing popularity of postal savings banks. In the opinion of the Collector of Mymensingh, fluctuations in the amount of deposits are chiefly due to the arrival or departure of Government servants, the only class who appreciate the advantages of the banks. A large increase, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 6,58,441 in the issues, and Rs. 4,00,061 in the payments of money orders, has taken place during the year,—a sign that the convenience of this method of remittance is now becoming appreciated. Regarding stock notes particulars are forthcoming only from Furreedpore and Mymensingh, in neither of which district have sales taken place on any considerable scale.

20. *Public works and communications.*—No railway, except the Eastern Bengal line, has as yet been opened in the division, but the Dacca and Mymensingh line is making satisfactory progress. The management of the Eastern Bengal Railway is the subject of severe comment by the Collector of Furreedpore, and is now under the consideration of the Government. It is a matter for regret that the attempt to establish a steamer service between Goalundo and Barisal has proved unsuccessful, owing to the inability of the Road Cess Committee to guarantee the subsidy demanded by the India General Steam Navigation Company. It is in contemplation to extend the system of water-supply for Dacca inaugurated by Nawab Abdul Gunny, and attempts are being made to raise a loan for the purpose.

The district of Mymensingh is the only one in the division in which the construction of roads is not a matter of serious difficulty and expense. With a view to utilize the natural features of the country as far as possible, the Committees of Furreedpore and Backergunge have rightly turned their attention mainly to the excavation of water channels. Existing roads have, however, been kept in very fair order in all districts, and progress has been made with other roads now under construction. Village roads appear also to have received considerable attention. The planting of trees by the sides of roads has been continued, but the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Works and the Collector of Backergunge agree in thinking that the circumstances of Eastern Bengal are such as to render the planting of trees a waste of money, as they only destroy the roads, and shade for travellers can be got everywhere within 100 yards of the road. The question of the destruction of roads caused by the drippings from trees has not escaped attention. The difficulty can be obviated by planting trees on the berme and not on the slopes of the road. It is for obvious reasons impossible to believe that trees 100 yards away from a road are of the same benefit to travellers as trees on the roadside. The insufficiency of the Road Cess Funds of Dacca and Mymensingh has been made the subject of a separate communication, and is now under the consideration of the Government.

21. *Education.*—The report on this subject is altogether satisfactory. A further gain of 72 per cent. in the number of schools and of 49 per cent. in the number of pupils took place during the year. The figures for the past three years are shewn below:—

DISTRICTS.	31st MARCH 1881.		31st MARCH 1882.		31st MARCH 1883.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Dacca	906	30,098	1,575	43,556	2,891	64,431
Furreedpore	441	17,247	572	20,679	1,005	31,012
Backergunge	1,001	30,216	1,620	46,019	2,135	59,564
Mymensingh	692	19,048	1,811	35,889	3,560	64,079
Total	3,040	96,609	5,578	146,143	9,591	219,086

In three years the number of schools has been trebled and that of pupils doubled. It is further gratifying to observe that the unaided schools have increased in nearly the same proportion as those receiving help from Government, and that the percentage of Mahomedans attending school is now 47·9, while in the lower primary schools the Mahomedan pupils have now outnumbered the Hindus. Higher education, however, is still almost exclusively in the hands of the Hindus, and the progress made by Mahomedans is scarcely perceptible. The detailed statistics of the educational progress of the division will be considered in connection with the report of the Director of Public Instruction. The Dacca College and the English High Schools, with the exception of that at Barisal, which was very successful, did not do well at the University examinations. The progress made by female is quite as remarkable as that made by male education, the number of girls' schools having increased from 213 to 539, and that of female pupils, including girls reading in boys' schools, from 8,147 to 14,878. Dacca still has the largest number of girls' schools, but Mymensingh has more girls under instruction than any other district in the division. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the Sanskrit Titles conferred by the Saraswati Samaj will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

22. *Committees.*—The reports of the various district officers regarding the working of Committees, while in some respects encouraging, are not altogether as satisfactory as could be wished. On the one hand the fear so often expressed in regard to Committees in India, that time would be wasted in long speeches and useless discussions, is not apparently justified by the state of things existing in the division; indeed two of the Commissioners expressly state that no time has been wasted, that good advice has been given, and that members express their opinions temperately, and without either factious opposition or servile acquiescence. On the other hand, all district officers complain that, when drier and more detailed and complicated work than that arising at large meetings has to be done, there is a general tendency to shirk it. One officer observes—“I know most members think this ought to be done by the so-called executive members—Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary; but if ever self-government, or even our present Committees, are to be a real success, members must work harder on Sub-Committees.” Another says:—“There is, however, much delay and difficulty in getting members to attend Sub-Committees.” The opinion of a third is “that the Municipal Commissioners of all the municipalities, as well as the members of the District Road Cess Committee, take considerable interest in the matters brought before them, when the comprehension of them is easy and involves no previous trouble; matters of any intricacy, or involving a knowledge of routine, are for the most part left to the Chairman to deal with..... The Branch Road Cess Committee, however, take but little interest in their work. The members I spoke to alleged that the official Chairman overrode their opinions and reduced them to cyphers. I am afraid there is some truth in this. At the same time members showed great unwillingness to put themselves to any trouble for the public service, and in some cases openly refused to visit works in progress unless they got travelling allowance.” There is probably much truth in the following remarks by the Commissioner:—

My general impression is that members take an interest in the matters under discussion during the time of a meeting, and show considerable acumen in the subject discussed, but when they leave the meeting, they seem to put the whole matter on one side, not to be gone into again till the next meeting comes round. They do not make the subjects a part of their every-day life, or regard them in a practical light: hence the impossibility of getting up active sub-committees, such as ward committees, who have to take a constant and practical part in the actual business to be done.

23. *Court of Wards.*—The estates in the division, which are 19 in number, are with two exceptions unimportant, though one large one, that of Dhankora in the Dacca district, was brought under management during the year. The estate of Jagat Kishor Acharjya will be released next year, and considerable progress has been made towards the reduction of its liabilities. As the Commissioner remarks, now that it is optional with the Revenue authorities to decline the management of an estate, the difficulties in the way of the Court of Wards in the Dacca Division will be much diminished.

24. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—While the conduct of the zemindars of the division generally is commended by the Commissioner, the following are selected for special praise:—

In Dacca ... { Nawab Ahsunulla, Kumar Rajendra Narain Roy of
Bhawal, Baboo Srinath Roy.
In Mymensingh ... { Raja Surya Kanta Acharjya, Srimati Bisheshwari Chau-
dhraim, Baboos Jogendra and Amrita Narayan Acharjya.

None are specially censured.

25. *Character of officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. Mr. Alexander speaks in very high terms of Mr. K. J. Badshah, Joint Magistrate of Goalundo, and praises Baboos Parbati Charan Roy, Akhoy Kumar Sen. and Rakhal Das Mookherjee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX.

There are two loan banks in this district—one at Dacca and the other at Moonsheegunge.

Dacca. The former was first started in March 1880 with a capital of Rs. 20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. It has, however, won a large share of public confidence by the excellent management of the Directors, and the capital has gradually increased to Rs. 1,00,000, being 10,000 shares at Rs. 10 each. The largest sum laid out in purchasing shares by one individual amounts to Rs. 8,000. The scope of its dealings is briefly ordinary banking business. It accepts deposits, giving interest at the rate of 6 to 12 annas per cent. per mensem, and advances money on hundis or on the security of landed property, houses, and jewellery. But when an advance is made otherwise than on a mortgage, the borrower is required to find a surety to back his bill. Transactions without security are for small sums only. But a loan is seldom given without security, unless the borrower is known to be well off. The rate of interest varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. The largest sum advanced on a single transaction amounted to Rs. 7,500 at Rs. 1-4 per cent interest per mensem. At the end of each quarter the Directors adjust their accounts and distribute dividends. Up to the present dividends have been declared at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, or Rs. 24 per cent. per annum.

The loan bank at Moonsheegunge was registered on the 27th July 1876. It started with a capital of Rs. 20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The paid up capital is Rs. 12,010, shares to the value of Rs. 7,990 remaining to be taken. It receives deposits, for which it pays interest at 8 to 12 annas per cent. per mensem. The office lends money on the security of landed property, houses, and jewellery, and also on bonds executed by two persons. The rate of interest at which money is laid out varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem; but no loans are made without the consent of at least two Directors.

Backergunge. There is only one loan office in this district, viz. that established at Barisal on 16th January 1874. Out of 800 shares of Rs. 25 each, 720 shares only have been taken. The deposits received up to 12th March last, for which interest is paid at the rate of 7 to 12 annas per cent. per mensem, amounted to about Rs. 41,507. The company made a profit at the rate of 12 per cent. during the past year. The bank opens current accounts and issues cheque-books to its constituents. It advances money on the security of landed property and jewellery, and also without any security when the position of the debtor is a sufficient guarantee. Loans on the security of goods are rare in this district. The largest sum advanced hitherto on a single transaction has been Rs. 11,000.

Mymensingh. There are four loan offices in this district, viz. (1) the Nasirabad Loan Office at the sudderstation, (2) the Mymensingh Loan Office at Jamalpore, (3) the Sherepore Loan Office at Sherepore in the Jamalpore sub-division, and (4) the Pingna Loan Office at Pingna in the Attya sub-division.

They were registered and opened on the dates and with the capital shown below:—

Names.		Dates.		Capital.	
				Rs.	
Nasirabad	Loan Office	...	15th December 1875	...	20,000
Mymensingh	ditto	...	5th May 1874	...	50,000
Sherepore	ditto	...	24th July 1874	...	20,000
Pingna	ditto	...	February 1878	...	20,000

The capital of the Mymensingh Loan Office at Jamalpore is divided into 500 shares of Rs. 100 each; that of the other three into shares of Rs. 10 each. Fixed and fluctuating deposits are received, for which interest is paid at the rate of 6 to 12 annas per cent. per mensem. Money is advanced with the permission of one Director on the security of landed property, houses, jewellery or on the security of Government promissory notes. The rates of interest vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cent. per month. Dividend is declared every quarter. These institutions have secured the confidence of the public and proved lucrative, returning on an average profits of 18 to 20 per cent. per annum.

There is also a loan office at Furreedpore, of which Mr. Sharp writes:—"It is registered under Act VI of 1882 and called the 'Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited.' It was started by some native officers of

Furreedpore.

Government early in 1866 on a small capital of Rs. 570, with the charitable purpose of lending money to poor people at fairer interest than what is charged by ordinary money-lenders; and it is believed to be the first institution of its kind in Eastern Bengal. There are nine Directors, including one Managing and two Assistant Managing Directors, and a general meeting is held annually in May. The current duties are ably discharged by a Secretary, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and a member of committees. The office is in a flourishing way, and commands public confidence. The rate of interest on deposits has just been reduced in order to prevent too rapid increase of their amount. The present rate on fixed deposits (subject to 12 months' notice) is 6 per cent. per annum, and on floating deposits 3 per cent. Loans are granted on mortgage of land (zemindari and putni only, not ryoti), jewellery, promissory notes or shares in this Company at interest of 12 to 19 per cent.; on mortgage of houses (masonry only) or on the personal security of two sureties, at 24 per cent. One loan of Rs. 23,000 is now outstanding. No loans are granted on crops or on any goods except jewellery and the like. There are now 1,820 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each. The reserve fund is Rs. 5,112; the amount of deposits—fixed, Rs. 88,393; floating Rs. 91,868; others not bearing interest, Rs. 8,448. The assets consist of outstanding loans Rs. 1,91,787, cash in hand Rs. 35,039, in the district savings bank Rs. 3,000, Government promissory notes Rs. 15,000, some landed property, and various other items, aggregating Rs. 2,80,042. The working expenses are a little over 10 per cent. on the profits. The shares have reproduced their original value every fourth year, and even in the year 1880-81, which was unlucky from losses, they paid 12 per cent. They are now at a high premium and difficult to get. Eight shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each were sold last year under a Civil Court decree for Rs. 201."

The only loan bank in this division which has made any advances on ryoti tenures is the one at Nasirabad in Mymensingh. This bank is prepared to do business in this line to any extent.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1882-83.

REGISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

The Report on the administration of the Registration Department for the year 1882-83.

Read also—

The Report on the operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act during the year 1882-83.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

During the three years preceding that to which the present Report relates, there was a gradual decrease in the work of the department. The Report for 1882-83 shows a revived activity, the number of registrations having exceeded by 18,057, or 3·36 per cent. the number in the preceding year, and this notwithstanding the fact that the number of offices open was less by two than in 1881-82. There was an increase both under the head of Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, and under the head of Optional registrations affecting property of the same kind. The increase under the latter was, however, very much more marked than that under the former, amounting to 14,046 operations, or 10·6 per cent, whilst under Compulsory registrations it only amounted to 3,786 operations, or 1·24 per cent. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,48,104, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,95,180. The net surplus was Rs. 4,52,924, or nearly Rs. 40,000 in excess of the surplus of last year, and more than 31,000 above that of any previous year.

2. The following statement shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of offices in existence in each of the last 18 years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	173
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	1-2,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,958	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,435	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,831	98,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	241,713	3,88,688	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72	158,077	55,431	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	153
1872-73	174,738	67,130	37,162	279,030	4,35,319	3,04,783	1,30,537	163
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	32-369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,67,355	2,06,881	309
1878-79	349,094	136,121	113,936	599,151	8,70,497	4,90,966	3,79,531	295
1879-80	337,524	147,610	123,975	609,109	9,11,057	4,97,962	4,13,095	292
1880-81	317,877	133,899	104,457	556,233	9,16,681	5,21,209	3,95,472	297
1881-82	303,823	132,475	100,786	537,084	9,11,920	4,98,514	4,13,406	287
1882-83	307,609	146,521	101,011	555,141	9,48,104	4,95,180	4,52,924	285
Increase	3,783	14,046	225	18,057	36,184	.....	39,518	.....
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,334	.....	2

3. The number of compulsory and optional registrations regarding immoveable property, as well as the number of other registrations effected during 1882-83 as compared with the operations in 1881-82 and in 1880-81 are represented below :—

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
<i>Compulsory.</i>			
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards ...	37,890	38,022	41,337
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards ...	44,939	42,787	44,798
Perpetual leases ...	102,512	74,639	70,764
Term leases under section 17 ...	125,195	140,287	141,156
Other compulsory registrations ...	7,341	8,088	9,554
Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property ...	317,877	303,823	307,609
<i>Optional.</i>			
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	78,511	80,244	89,269
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	46,015	42,655	46,084
Leases for one year and less ...	4,485	3,890	4,534
Miscellaneous documents ...	4,888	5,686	6,634
Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property ...	133,899	132,475	146,521
Total registrations affecting immoveable property ...	451,776	436,298	454,130

REGISTRATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Obligations for payment of money ...	78,965	73,308	69,351
All other registrations ...	23,772	25,696	29,741
Total of above ...	102,737	99,004	99,092
Number of Wills registered ...	1,689	1,756	1,891
Ditto of written authorities ...	31	26	28
Total registrations ...	556,233	537,084	555,141

4. The largest increase was under the head of optional registrations of instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100, the number of such registrations exceeding by 9,025 the number registered in 1881-82, and by 10,758 the number registered in the preceding year. The number of registrations of similar instruments relating to property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards exceeded the number registered in 1881-82 and 1880-81 by 3,315 and 3,447 respectively. Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100 increased by 3,429, as compared with the number registered in the preceding year, while the number of registrations of those relating to property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards increased by 2,011. Looking at the figures as a whole, the number of registrations relating to immoveable property amounted to 81·8 per cent. of the total number of operations as compared with 81·2 per cent. in each of the two preceding years. Optional registrations relating to immoveable property increased considerably, the number of such operations exceeding that in the preceding year by 14,046, or 10·6 per cent. The total increase in the number of optional registrations of all kinds of instruments amounted to 14,271 or 6·11 per cent. The number of obligations for payment of money, or bonds, decreased by 3,957, only 69,351 having been registered during the past year as compared with 73,308 in 1-81-82. In the following eight districts there were more than 20,000 registrations :—Jessore (60,013), 24-Pergunnahs (37,336), Backergunge (37,150), Chittagong (25,637), Midnapore (24,349), Noakhally (22,610), Fureedpore (22,527), and Tipperah (21,157). In 1881-82 there were also more than 20,000 registrations in all these districts as well as in Mymensingh, but during the past year there were only 18,031 in the latter district. In five districts the number of registrations was less than 3,000, while of these the number in Darjeeling and Singbhoom, though below 500, was larger than in the preceding year.

5. The number of leases of various kinds registered during the past year, as compared with the two which preceded it, were—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Perpetual leases...	102,512	74,639	70,764
Other compulsory leases (term leases) ...	125,195	140,287	141,156
Leases for one year or less ...	4,485	3,890	4,534
Total	232,192	218,816	216,454

It thus appears that the falling off in the number of perpetual leases, which was observed last year, has continued, though the decrease was less marked; the increase of term leases for periods exceeding a year has also continued, though the difference is even less than the difference between the two years in perpetual leases. The six districts in which during 1881-82 the largest number of perpetual leases were registered again show the same result, and stand in the same order. They were as follow:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Chittagong	17,221	15,803
Jessore	16,119	11,881
Backergunge	12,150	11,180
Furreedpore	5,784	6,221
24-Pergunnahs	5,359	4,619
Noakholly	3,763	3,931
Total	60,396	53,635

Of the decrease (4,328) in Jessore, 2,562 were registered in the new district of Khoolna, which was formerly a portion of Jessore. The following table, given by the Inspector-General, shows the number of each kind of lease registered in the different provinces in Lower Bengal:—

	Perpetual leases.	Term leases.	Short leases.	Total.
Bengal	68,362	99,836	3,303	171,501
Behar	1,144	35,961	975	38,080
Orissa	84	1,663	35	1,782
Chota Nagpore	1,174	3,696	221	5,091
Total	70,764	141,156	4,534	216,454

The Registrar of Pubna reports that the system of perpetual leases is gradually spreading. This may be so in Pubna, but throughout the country generally the system, so far as can be ascertained from the operations of the Registration Department, appears to be decreasing. The Inspector-General says the number of perpetual leases appears to be slowly but steadily decreasing, though it is difficult to determine the exact cause. All that can safely be inferred is, he thinks, that landlords are generally averse to parting with their interest in the land, and that only needy or embarrassed proprietors resort to the granting of these leases. As usual a number of reasons for the decrease are adduced by various officers; the greater solvency of landlords in consequence of a good harvest having enabled them to collect their rents, and hence the absence of any necessity to grant perpetual leases in order to obtain the ready money afforded by the *salami*; the dislike felt by proprietors of parting with the khas management of their estates and become mere annuitants; the fact that zemindars are becoming alive to the bad effects of sub-infeudation; that ryots are unwilling to bind themselves down to the payment of a fixed rent which deprives them of the concessions they usually obtain in other cases for "contingencies of season"; and so forth. All these causes are probably at work, and partly explain the decrease; but the Lieutenant-Governor is still inclined to the view expressed in the Resolution on the Report for 1881-82, that neither landlord nor tenant is willing to bind himself in perpetuity by any agreement, so long as there is any uncertainty about the final form which the rent laws will take.

6. The total number of term leases for periods exceeding one year registered during the past year was 141,156, as compared with 140,287 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 3,733 in the number of such leases registered in Bengal proper and of 78 in Chota Nagpore, while there was an increase of 4,460 in the number registered in Behar and 220 in Orissa. Though this increase in the aggregate was not large, it is sufficient to show a

continued recourse to registration of term leases, and it may, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be now accepted as a fact that the removal by Act I of 1879 of the exemption from stamp duty of certain kinds of cultivators' leases has not had the prejudicial effect on the registration of such documents which was anticipated. Of the total number of leases, other than perpetual leases, those under Rs. 25 in value amounted to 71.66 of the whole, whilst their average value was only Rs. 9.1. Among documents of this class, the Registrar of Chittagong notices one called a *chitty*, which is in effect a lease for life, as it confers no title upon the heir of the grantee. It appears to be usually granted by persons to relatives or others, on whom personal favours are wished to be conferred.

7. The proportion of leases to counterparts, which during the two years preceding that to which the last Report relates had been decreasing somewhat rapidly, shows a slight increase in 1882-83, as compared with the previous year, the proportion being 26.78 per cent. as compared with 26.66 in 1881-82. In Orissa there was a slight decrease from 25.67 in 1881-82 to 25.45 during the past year. In the other three provinces there was an increase—in Bengal Proper from 20.45 to 22.97, in Behar from 43.82 to 48.11 and in Chota Nagpore from 55.23 to 56. The highest percentage was 88.1 in Chumparun, and the lowest, as in the preceding year, was in Mymensingh, in which district the proportion only amounted to 4.34 per cent. In connection with the subject of the registration of kabuliyats, the Registrar of Mymensingh writes—

“In this connection I would mention that happening, when inspecting the office of the Rural Sub-Registrar of Netrokona in the cold weather, to enquire about the kabuliyats registered there, with a view to obtaining information as to the relations between landlords and tenants, I had read to me some specimens of a number registered by ryots of the Maharaja of Susang, which contained such very inequitable and stringent terms, binding ryots to agree to surrender every right, and to submit to any terms the landlord might dictate, including enhancement and ejection at will on the expiration of the short term of three years agreed upon, that I enquired of the Sub-Registrar whether he had ascertained whether the ryots were aware of what they were agreeing to, and after giving me to understand that he could not say as regards most of those who, being illiterate, could not read for themselves, he said that some of them had said that they were obliged to agree to register, as otherwise they would not be able to live on the Maharaja's estate. I also, while endeavouring to bring about a settlement between the landlord and ryots on the Kagmari estate in Tangail, on asking the ryots why they had only a few years ago apparently voluntarily registered kabuliyats containing similar inequitable terms, and for short terms at largely enhanced rents, was answered that they had acted partly under compulsion, and partly under a promise that the zemindar would not ever really act on the terms of the kabuliyats. These were registered mostly at the Pingna rural sub-registry office. I think such occurrences indicate clearly that the provisions contained in the proposed new Bengal Tenancy Bill, to the effect that such kabuliyats should not be valid unless certified by a revenue officer to be proper, are much needed; also that until such a provision becomes law, all registering officers should be required to certify in writing, in the case of kabuliyats at enhanced rates, that the ryot had had the terms of the deed explained to him. I am doubtful, however, whether in such a state of things as at present exist in this district, any Rural Sub-Registrar ought to be permitted to register kabuliyats at enhanced rates.”

The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to issue orders that Rural Sub-Registrars should refuse to register any kabuliyat at enhanced rates; but he must insist that, if there is any reason to suspect that the parties admitting execution do not clearly understand the nature and contents of the document, it is the duty of the registering officer very clearly to explain them. If the parties still remain willing to be bound by the documents, the registering officer cannot, under the present law, refuse to register them. The Inspector-General does not state whether, in accordance with the suggestions made in the Resolution on the Report for 1881-82, any instructions were issued to prevent the registration of counterparts as leases when the latter themselves are not registered. As no mention is made of any such mistake having been made during the past year, it is possible that the practice referred to has ceased. But if any such circular was issued, it would appear to have had very little effect, the number of kabuliyats and pottahs registered being as disproportionate as ever. Various causes, in the main the same as those put forward in the last Report, are given as the cause of the small number of leases in comparison with counterparts. The explanations generally given are that the landlords on their part consider that written agreements given by them lower them in the eyes of their ryots, and that they are unwilling to

bind themselves by written agreements; while the ryots are generally satisfied with kabuliyats, of which, when registered, they can always obtain a copy in the event of any dispute with their landlords. Such explanations are on the face of them inadmissible.

8. There was an increase of 3,315 in the number of deeds of sale of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards registered during the year, 41,337 such instruments having been registered during the past year, as compared with 38,022 registered in 1881-82. Several reasons are assigned for the increase, but as it was general, and was made up of small increases in 36 districts, it is unnecessary to seek for any special cause; no doubt in some districts a partial failure of some of the crops was the principal cause of the increase, as well as of the increase of 2,011 in the number of deeds of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.

9. The statement showing the nature, number and value of the estates and tenures transferred during the year has for the present been discontinued under the orders of Government. It was found that in consequence of the inclusion of estates and tenures which, under exceptional circumstances, were disposed of for either excessively large or excessively small amounts, the returns were so affected as to be misleading. Instructions were accordingly issued that three sets of figures should be prepared for each class of estate or tenure sold; one showing the number sold below the normal number of years' purchase, the second showing the number sold at about the normal number of years' purchase, and the third the number of those sold at prices exceeding that rate. In order to fix the limits for each class some further enquiry was necessary, and the returns were in consequence discontinued pending the receipt of the necessary information. The Government of India, in their Resolution on the Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1881-82, remark: "It is observed from the Bengal report that in attempting to ascertain the value of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds of sale, registering officers were instructed to make enquiries of parties presenting deeds in which no revenue or rental was mentioned, in view to supply the requisite details, and that in several instances such interference was resented, parties declining to furnish the information as not compulsory under the law. The Government of India consider that the prosecution by registering officers of interrogations on points regarding which the law does not oblige the parties to give information is greatly to be deprecated. There is nothing more likely to render registration unpopular and to contract the business of the Department. Local Governments should see that any general instructions of this description, which may have issued, are withdrawn" As the statement, the preparation of the returns for which necessitated the interrogations, has for the present been discontinued, no parties presenting deeds for registration are now asked any inquisitorial questions of the nature of those objected to, and instructions will be issued in accordance with the orders of that Government not to resume the practice. The Inspector-General in his present report points to the causes which prevent the number of years' purchase for which estates and tenures are sold being an accurate test of the value of estates, and in these remarks the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. After due consideration, it seems doubtful if the information obtained in any way compensates for the time occupied in obtaining it. In the case of ryoti holdings at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy the information is valuable, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the returns as regards these holdings should be continued. In the case of other tenures or holdings it is unnecessary to exhibit the number of years' purchase, and it will be sufficient merely to exhibit the purchase-money and the occupation of the purchaser, in order to show whether land is merely being transferred from one zemindar to another, or is passing to any considerable extent into the hands of the non-agricultural classes, or into those of the intermediate tenure-holders, or of the ryots. The number of years' purchase need not be shown.

10. There was an increase from 231,479 optional registrations in 1881-82 to 245,613 such registrations in the past year. Instruments of sale of property of less than Rs. 100 in value increased by 9,025, while deeds of mortgages of property of similar value increased by 3,429. Throughout Bengal

and Behar the increase was fairly general. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs there was a considerable decrease under both these heads. This is attributed to the ruling of the Civil Courts restricting the sale of cultivating tenancies. A similar decrease is also observable in that district in the number of deeds of sale and mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, which is doubtless assignable to the same cause.

11. There was a decrease of 3,957 in the number of money bonds registered, only 69,351 having been registered during the past year as compared with 73,308 during the preceding year. There has been a gradual decrease in the number of bonds registered since 1879-80, in which year the number amounted to 99,576, the most marked decrease being in the year 1880-81, when 20,611 fewer bonds were registered than in the preceding year. Although on the whole there was a small decrease during the past year, yet the number of bonds registered in 30 districts exceeded the number registered in those districts during the year 1881-82. In Jessore, however, there was a large decrease. In this district, including that portion of Khoolna which was, during 1881-82, a part of it, the number registered during 1882-83 was only 28,524, or less by 6,305 than the number registered during the preceding year. The District Registrar attributes the falling off to the agricultural prosperity of the last three or four years, while the Inspector-General thinks that "the probable cause of the decrease is that the people of Jessore are beginning to understand that the registration of bonds is optional, and that their registration confers no extra validity on the deed." Looking to the excessively large number of bonds hitherto registered in Jessore as compared with the number in other districts, it is possible that this has been due to some misconception among the people of the district of the requirements of the law as far as it relates to bonds, and if so, a decrease must naturally follow their enlightenment.

12. The number of Wills registered during the past year was 1,891, as compared with 1,756 in the preceding year. The number of general powers-of-attorney authenticated during 1882-83 was 4,594, as compared with 4,433 in 1881-82, while the number of special powers-of-attorney authenticated in the two years was 2,538 and 2,474 respectively. The number of written authorities to adopt was small, only 28 being registered during the year.

13. In consequence of the increase of work in connection with searches made under the orders of the High Court, the Inspector-General has proposed that a record-keeper should be entertained in each of the first class offices. The question is under the consideration of Government. In view of the necessity of preventing any risk of tampering with the books, a special officer may be required for the duty. It would seem from the reports from various districts that the parties generally make only a nominal search for encumbrances, and that the affidavit which they subsequently file in the civil court is a mere matter of form. Some of the District Registrars consider that the search should be made by the office establishment. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept the suggestion, for even were the office establishment sufficiently strong to undertake the work, the duties could not, under the rules as they now stand, be imposed upon it, as it could not assume a responsibility which devolves on the parties making the application for sale.

14. Registration was refused in 2,846 cases, as compared with 2,963 in the preceding year. There were 270 appeals and applications under sections 72 and 73 of the Act, as compared with 329 during 1881-82, and of these registration was ordered in 160 and refused in 110. In only 9.48 per cent. of the cases in which registration was originally refused were appeals preferred against the orders.

15. The number of documents impounded during the past year amounted to 2,303, as compared with 2,031 and 832 impounded in 1881-82 and 1880-81 respectively. Of these the stamps were found to be incorrect in 1,854 cases and correct in 377; the other cases were pending at the end of the year. There was a marked improvement, as compared with the preceding year, in the time taken in adjudicating such cases, and the small number pending at the close of the year contrasts most favourably with the balance pending at the end of 1881-82. There were 85 prosecutions instituted under the Act, and of 119 persons concerned in these cases, 67 were convicted and 52 were acquitted.

16. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,48,104, as compared with Rs. 9,11,920 in 1881-82, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 4,98,514 to Rs. 4,95,180, the surplus being Rs. 4,52,924, as compared with Rs. 4,13,406 in the preceding year. From this amount must, however, be deducted the book debt of Rs. 59,920 for stationery, printed registers, and printing charges, the net surplus for the year being Rs. 3,93,004, as compared with Rs. 3,58,269 in 1881-82. The system under which Rural Sub-Registrars are remunerated by commission on a sliding scale continues to work satisfactorily.

17. The total number of offices open at the close of the year was 285, as compared with 287 at the close of 1881-82. Four rural offices, in which the work done was very small, were abolished during the year, while two new ones were opened. In accordance with the views expressed in the last Resolution, regarding the desirability of converting sub-divisional registration offices into rural offices, nine offices were so converted during the year.

18. The operations under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act for the last seven years are given in the following table:—

YEAR	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces registered other than kholas.	Number of kholas registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1-76-77	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081

Compared with the very large Mahomedan population in the 14 districts in which the Act is in force, the results, though slightly better than during the preceding year, are not very satisfactory. In only two out of the seven years since the Act was passed have the operations been less than during the past year. There can be no doubt that the people care little for the Act, and do not avail themselves of its provisions; whether this is to be attributed to a want of confidence in, or respect for, the Mahomedan Registrars, or the result of an unwillingness on the part of the people to go to the trouble and expense of registration, or both, the fact remains that the Act is all but inoperative in five out of the fourteen districts. The Committee appointed to revise the rules and procedure under the Act is still sitting in Calcutta, and on the receipt of its report it may be possible to adopt measures which will make the Act more popular; but the general apathy of the people is against any voluntary resort to registration. A proposal was recently received from the Commissioner of Patna for the appointment of a Mahomedan Marriage Registrar for the Jarra pergunnah in the district of Gya, but as the Act has not been extended to that district, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to sanction the proposal. Looking to the results in the districts in which the Act is at present in force, Mr. Rivers Thompson does not consider it desirable to extend its operations at present. The number of marriages registered during the past year was 5,068, as compared with 4,951 in the preceding year, and 766 khola and 2,247 other divorces were registered, as compared with 667 and 2,239 respectively, in 1881-82, the total number of ceremonies registered being 8,081, as compared with 7,857 in the preceding year. There were 112 offices open at the close of the year, as compared with 107 at the close of 1881-82. The number of inspections made was 106, and the registers were found to be in good order. The conduct of the Mahomedan Registrars was reported to be satisfactory.

19. The number of registration offices inspected during the year was 868, as compared with 936 in 1881-82. The explanation given is, partly, that there were fewer offices to inspect, and partly that Mr. Bourdillon, who resumed charge of the office during the three months that Mr. Handley was on privilege leave, was engaged in the preparation of the Census Report and was unable to make any inspections. Mr. Bourdillon's employment on a special duty, though it was only for three months, may possibly to some extent account

for the decrease in the number as compared with last year; but for the rest the excuse is utterly invalid in view of the nominal decrease in the number of registration offices. Moreover, from a case which has recently come to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, he is quite certain that inspections are neither as frequent nor as thorough as they should be. The Inspector-General has for his assistance in this duty two special officers. In no department of the public service is constant inspection more necessary. It is to the Inspector-General alone that the Government can look for the detection and removal of such irregularities as recently occurred in the Behar office. Mr. Rivers Thompson must desire the Inspector-General himself to take a larger share of this most important work than he has of late been in the habit of doing; and he should certainly make a point of inspecting the office at the head-quarters of each district once in each year. The number of stamp inspections was 347 as compared with 398 in 1881-82.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction the names of the officers mentioned by Mr. Handley as deserving of special notice. Their names, with a copy of the Inspector-General's remarks, will be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that extract paragraph 20 of this Resolution, and extract paragraph 49 of the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MIS. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st November 1883.

No. 2802MPI.

READ—

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1882.

Read again—

Statement of similar works during 1881, and the Resolution thereon.

REMARKS.—The works of public utility constructed by private individuals in 1882 were as follow:—

			No. of works.	Cost. Rs.
Public buildings	..	..	8	24,158
Roads	..	..	7	4,554
Bridges	..	..	2	1,180
Embankments or bunds	..	..	5	1,833
Tanks	..	..	127	87,808
Wells	..	..	29	10,171
Masonry ghâts	..	..	2	4,500
Petty works, costing less than Rs. 200 each	..	..	.....	34,141

2. The total number of works costing more than Rs. 200 each, which were constructed during the year under review, and the amounts contributed, as compared with those of the previous two years, are shewn below—

YEAR.	Number of works costing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 each.	Number of works costing more than Rs. 500 each.	Total number of works costing Rs. 200 and upwards each.	Total expenditure on works costing Rs. 200 and upwards each.	Add cost of petty works under Rs. 200.	Total contributions.
1880	143	94	237	Rs. 2,44,109	Rs. 28,536	Rs. 2,72,645
1881	137	72	209	2,78,288	39,791	3,18,075
1882	105	75	180	1,34,204	34,141	1,68,345

3. The number of works, costing each Rs. 200 and upwards, carried out in the different districts of Bengal, and the amounts contributed for their construction, are given below—

Name of District.	No. of works	Total cost. Rs.
Burdwan	3	4,400
Beerbhoom	1	1,457
Midnapore	3	1,550
Hooghly	4	1,500
Howrah	3	1,856
24-Pergunnahs	2	15 200
Nuddea	5	5,952
Moorshedabad	3	5,626
Khulna	4	1,810
Jessore	4	2,075
Rajshahye	21	16,317
Pubna	2	2,300
Bogra	6	3,925
Rungpore	5	1,650
Julpigoree	4	2,497
Dacca	2	930
Furreedpore	4	5,100
Backergunge	3	1,600
Mymensingh	9	3,387
Chittagong	5	3,230
Tipperah	2	2,550
Patna	6	1,700
Gya (all works carried out in this district were petty).		
Shahabad	8	4,275
Mozufferpore (all works carried out in this district were petty).		
Durbungah	19	21,275
Sarun	3	1,526
Chumparun	2	400
Monghyr	10	4,325
Bhagulpore	6	3,265
Purneah	1	300
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	5,510
Cuttack (all works carried out in this district were petty).		
Pooree	2	800
Balasore	3	816
Hazaribagh	4	900
Manbhoom	1	250
Singbhoom	9	3,950
	180	1,34,204

4. Of the works enumerated in paragraph 1, the following are especially noted :—

Public buildings.—Under this head Rs. 24,158 were contributed. Of this amount, Babus Sridhur Mundle and Bunsidhur Mundle gave, jointly, Rs. 15,000 for completing a school building at Nowabgunge police station for native

children; the Maharajah of Durbhungah gave Rs. 2,475 for a Sanskrit school at Madhubani; and Babus Girdhary Singh and Durgadutt Singh gave Rs. 3,350 for an English school at the same place.

Roads.—The total of Rs. 4,554 under this head is made up of small amounts. The largest contribution, Rs. 1,100, was given by Thalapar Fakir for a kutchra road at Magirdanga police station, Keshubpur, Jessore.

Bridges.—Rupees 1,180 were contributed for these works, and of this amount, Dhoni Ram Moochi gave Rs. 330 for a wooden bridge at Mekhal, Hathazari station.

Embankments or bunds.—Of Rs. 1,833 contributed, Rs. 433 were given by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar for repairs to the Tangun bund at Chakla Boda.

Tanks.—Under this head, Rs. 87,808 were contributed, and of this amount, Babu Soorja Narain Chowdhury gave Rs. 2,500; Babur Doorga Churn Mondul, Rs. 2,710; Rajah Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor, Rs. 3,000; and Babus Govindo Shaha and Mandhar Khawas, Rs. 4,000 each.

Wells.—Rupees 10,171 were contributed for these works. Of this amount, Rs. 1,700 were contributed in the district of Patna for 6 wells; Rs. 1,450 in the Shahabad district for 6 wells; Rs. 1,650 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs district for 4 wells; and Rs. 1,975 in the Monghyr district for 5 wells; the balance of the number of wells for which contributions were given during the year is distributed among the districts of Rungpore, Julpigoree, Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, and Hazaribagh.

Masonry ghâts.—Only two ghâts—both on the banks of the Bhagiratti—were constructed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 4,500, and of this amount, Srimati Irinmoi Dassya gave Rs. 3,000 for constructing one of them.

RESOLUTION.—The amount contributed this year by native gentlemen on works of public utility is considerably less than that spent during each of the three previous years, and is only a little over half the sum contributed last year. This decrease is principally due to the facts that last year a few gentlemen made some exceptionally liberal donations. Thus out of the total amount of Rs. 3,18,075 contributed last year, Rs. 89,000 were given by the Maharaja of Burdwan, Rs. 11,420 by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Rs. 20,310 by Baboo Anandapersad Kundoo Chowdry, and Rs. 18,000 by Iaisri Bania, these four items alone making up nearly half of the total contributions. The number of works have decreased from 209 to 130. The decrease is entirely amongst the small works; those costing over Rs. 500 each have slightly increased.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the public spirit of those gentlemen who have this year executed works for the benefit of their fellow countrymen, and has much pleasure in thanking them for their disinterested liberality.

2. Letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by Government to those who have constructed important works. The rest will, as usual, receive acknowledgment from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the Division.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the statement, be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to all Commissioners of Divisions, to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, and to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the statement, be forwarded to the Revenue and Judicial Departments of this Government for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the statement be published in the supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. M. HEYWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 1st November 1883.

Statement of works of public utility, constructed by private individuals, in the several districts of the Burdwan and other Divisions in Bengal during the year 1882.

Division.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Tarini Prosad Bhattacharjee	Tank	Mitro Tikuri, in Ketoogram thana.	1,000 0 0	4,400 0 0
		Soorja Narain Chowdhury	Do.	Kolyanpore, in thana Munglecote.	2,500 0 0	
		Khelaram Mundle	Do.	Deendeena, in thana Munglecote.	900 0 0	
	Beerbhoom	Gour Mohun Ghose	One tank, seven beeghas in area.	Roghunathpore, thana Bulpore	1,457 0 0	1,607 0 0
		Works costing less than Rs. 200	.....	.....	150 0 0
	Midnapore	Biswa Nath Parray	A tank	Jemua, village near Rangamatia road, thana Gurbetta.	250 0 0	1,650 0 0
		Nilmoni Mundle of Doulpatha.	Kutch road	From Horikhally to Gamghat, two miles, Moisdul.	200 0 0	
		Ditto ditto	A tank with a pucca ghat.	Tarapara, Jalpaigram, Moisdul.	1,100 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200	.....	.....	100 0 0
	Hooghly	Sonjoy Mullick	Digging a new tank for the use of the public.	Mullikpore, thana Chunditollah	250 0 0	1,500 0 0
		Madhub Giri Mohunto of Tarkessor.	A higher class English school.	Turkessor, Horipal thana	600 0 0	
		Ditto ditto	One dispensary for the public good.	I ditto, ditto	250 0 0	
		Lukhi Narain Mittra, talukdar.	Re-digging a tank	Alpore, Kishnagur thana	400 0 0	
	Howrah	Kristo Chunder Saha	A kutch road, three miles.	Bargachia to Jadoopore, thana Jagrutbullupore.	950 0 0	1,856 0 0
		Sookmoy Saha	A kutch road, two miles.	Andhool to Dhulagori, thana Sankrail.	700 0 0	
		Roop Narain Dass	A tank	Jugasswar	200 0 0	
	TOTAL OF BURDWAN DIVISION				11,013 0 0
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Peran Bairagee	One tank excavated	Village Amta in Bistopore from police-station, sudder sub-division.	200 0 0	15,300 0 0
		Sridhur Mundle and Bunsidhur Mundle.	One pucca school building for native children.	Nowabgunge police-station, Barrackpore sub-division.	15,000 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	100 0 0
	Nuddes	Tetu Pass of Kishnagore	A tank	Kishnagore police-station, sudder sub-division.	1,000 0 0	5,952 0 0
		Ratan Moni Kundu	A charitable dispensary.	Nonaduip police-station, sudder sub-division.	1,502	
		Ditto	A hotel (Atitahala)	Ditto	981 0 0	
		Sreenath Biswas	Completion of a tank	Jehala police-station, Choadanga.	1,475 0	
	Moorshedabad	Mohedeh Kundu	A tank	Bhaliapore police-station, Choadanga.	994 0 0	5,676 0 0
		Inrimoi Dassya, wife of Baboo Polin Behary Sen.	Constructing a pucca ghat on the bank of Bagiratti.	Berhampore police-station, Soorjagunge.	3,000 0 0	
		Baboo Srikrishna Biswas	Ditto	Ditto	1,500 0 0	
		" Radha Nath Sarkar	Tank	Katra police-station, Shahanagore.	1,126 0 0	
	Khulnah	Works costing less than Rs. 200.	50 0 0	1,960 0 0
		Kedar Nath Chatterjee	Tank with a pucca ghat.	Village Bagmara, police-station Magura.	1,100 0 0	
		Poresh Nath Roy Chowdhuri	Tank	Village Bichut, police-station Assasoni.	210 0 0	
		Bidya Bewa	Do.	Village Battalipur, police-station Assasoni.	200 0 0	
	Khulnah	Sriratna Ghosal	Do.	Village Attaki, police-station Bagirhat.	300 0 0	1,960 0 0
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	150 0 0
	Carried over				28,888 0 0

Division	District	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
PRESIDENCY—continued				Brought forward ...	.....	28,888 0 0
	Jessore	Monmotho Nath Ghose	Excavation of a tank	Bagatia in Narail sub-division	350 0 0	
		Gopal Chunder Poddar	Ditto	Bhatpara ditto	325 0 0	
		Nazim Sheek	Ditto	Ditto ditto	300 0 0	
		Thalpar Fakir	One kutchra road	Magiradanga police-station, Keshubpur.	1,100 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	110 0 0	2,185 0 0
				TOTAL OF PRESIDENCY DIVISION	.....	31,073 0 0
	Rajshahye	Durga Churn Mondul	Tank	Khurkharee	2,710 0 0	
		Upan Mondul	Do.	Gundogohalee	250 0 0	
		Ram Lal Ghose	Do.	Kagray	1,100 0 0	
		Chandai Saha	Do.	Kashroir	250 0 0	
		Gobinda Saha	Do.	Shanghatee	961 0 0	
		Toofanoo Mondul	Do.	Chinaso	500 0 0	
		Rajib Saha	Do.	Jaspara	261 0 0	
		Foree Sirdar	Do.	Ditto	300 0 0	
		Gopal Chund Mookerjee	Do.	Mooraripara	489 0 0	
		Bawool Paramanick	Do.	Nadooharee	1,004 0 0	
		Fakir Ghose	Do.	Khagurharee	400 0 0	
		Rajah Promotho Nath Roy, Bahadoor.	Do.	Digaputhea	3,000 0 0	
		Joyhari Koombhakur	Do.	Amhattee	500 0 0	
		Soban Saha	Do.	Lukhipore	800 0 0	
		Anundo Mohee Debya	Do.	Joair	500 0 0	
		Debendra Nath Thakoor	Do.	Baliahadia	550 0 0	
		Ahmed Dewan	Do.	Mushda	500 0 0	
		Umed Mondul	Do.	Kalikapore	550 0 0	
		Pabun Mondul	Do.	Koachrah	550 0 0	
		Bhola Dhawah	Do.	Ditto	600 0 0	
		Toofanee Mondul	Do.	Boilging	542 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	490 0 0	16,807 0 0
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR.	Pubna	Dinobundhoo Roy	Tank	Utilha	700 0 0	
		Jango Fakir	Do.	Chandal Boyra	1,600 0 0	2,300 0 0
	Bogra	Tara Soondaree Gupta	Do.	Dhora	1,300 0 0	
		Goeroo Churn Ghose	Do.	Borotara	400 0 0	
		Nowai Mondul	Do.	Udaipore	250 0 0	
		Gadadbur Mondul	Do.	Sukara	715 0 0	
		Rai Kristo Mondul	Do.	Parooliah	500 0 0	
		Jogee Mohamed Mondul	Do.	Keshal	760 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200 each.	.....	.....	16 0 0	3,941 0 0
	Rungpore	Krishna Hurry Das	Tank	Habibpore	300 0 0	
		Hurry Krishna Mondul	Do.	Shontala	250 0 0	
		Bariz Mohamood Jakaria	Do.	Khaligunge	600 0 0	
	Julpigoree	Jafir Paik	Do.	Khamar Nijhail	300 0 0	
		Ashok Bansi	A pucca well	Shibbaree	200 0 0	1,650 0 0
		Moharajah Bahadoor of Cooch Behar.	Ditto	Debigunge	996 0 0	
		Ditto ditto	Repairs to Tangun bund, length 280 feet, breadth 80 feet, and height 20 feet.	Chakla Boda	433 0 0	
		Ditto ditto	Repairs to an old pucca well.	Debigunge Hat	300 0 0	
		Ditto ditto	Repairing and bridging of emigration roads.	Chuklajat estates	768 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	116 0 0	2,613 0 0
				TOTAL OF RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	.....	27,311 0 0
DACCA.	Dacca	Kumar Rajendro Narain Roy Chowdry.	Tank	Shanaiah in thana Roopgunge	300 0 0	
		Ditto	1 mile in length	Kaligunge in thana Kapas-siah.	630 0 0	930 0 0
	Furreedpore	Gobindo Shaha	Tank	Parunpur in Bhangra	4,000 0 0	
		Anunda Chundra Bhomic	Do.	Dadshi in Goalundo	500 0 0	
		Hari Nath Chowdry	Do.	Kholabaria in ditto	400 0 0	
		Banamali Dutta	Do.	Parunpur in Furreedpore	200 0 0	5,100 0 0
	Backergunge	Moniram Haigar	Do.	Saidpur in Dowltkhan out-post.	500 0 0	
		Salmuddin Bepari	Do.	Manyarum in ditto	500 0 0	
		Ditto	Do.	Betua in ditto	600 0 0	1,600 0 0
				Carried over	.....	7,630 0 0

DIVISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of districts.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Brought forward	...	7,630 0 0
DACCA—contd.	Mymensingh	Kalinath Chuckerbutty	Tank	Sreepore	300 0 0	
		Alimuddi and Mahamood Shaik.	Do.	Golganda	500 0 0	
		Solim Shaik	Do.	Kanshar	350 0 0	
		Shib Nath Chackerbutty	Do.	Baroil	275 0 0	
		Kali Nath Chackerbutty	Do.	Meswari	250 0 0	
		Abou Khan	Do.	Pamaid	400 0 0	
		Khaichali Shaikh	Do.	Tangrapara	350 0 0	
		Mahazoo Shaikh	Do.	Posheepara	300 0 0	
		Krishna Hari Shaha	Do.	Tangrapara	662 0 0	
						3,387 0 0
				TOTAL OF DACCA DIVISION		11,017 0 0
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Dhoni Ram Moochi	Wooden bridge	Mekhal, Hathazari station	330 0 0	
		Anwar Ali	Tank	Noapara, Rajan	300 0 0	
		Raj Moni Sen	Do.	Goopara, ditto	200 0 0	
		Azgar Ali	Do.	Fatehkarkool, Ramoo	1,200 0 0	
		Rohamut Ali	Do.	Roopkania, Satkania	1,200 0 0	
						3,230 0 0
	Tipperah	Ram Charan Shaha of Baugooda Bazar.	Do.	North Baugooda Bazar, Laksham station.	1,100 0 0	
		Mohamed Gazi (howdry, zemindar of Roopsha.	A tank with a pucca ghat and a dispensary.	(close to Chandpore sub-divisional cutcherry.	1,450 0 0	
						2,550 0 0
				TOTAL OF CHITTAGONG DIVISION		5,780 0 0
PATNA.	Patna	Widow of Baboo Nund Persad Singh.	Pucca well	Sameawan	400 0 0	
		Ojha Teli	Ditto	Mokameh	200 0 0	
		Lalbehari Singh	Ditto	Ditto	300 0 0	
		Budree Singh and Bhekum Singh.	Ditto	Mare	400 0 0	
		Chuman Singh	Ditto	Bagzufferkhan	200 0 0	
	Gya	Durgopal Singh	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.				1,700 0 0
	Shahabad	Soobadar Pertapnarain	Pucca well	Rampore	350 0 0	
		Ram Churn Roy	Ditto	Pukri	200 0 0	
		Luchmun Gosani	Ditto	Kurarakulan	200 0 0	
		Gongasagar Dass	One tank	Bumpul-on	80 0 0	
		Ramtohil Lal	Pucca well	Nowadee	200 0 0	
	Mozufferpore	Ghumondi Aheer and Tupsee Chowbey.	One tank	Nundan	2,025 0 0	
		Leonarain Singh	Pucca well	Burdeha	300 0 0	
		Udit Narain Singh	Ditto	Kusumra	200 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.			1,726 0 0	
						6,001 0 0
	Durbhunga	Works costing less than Rs. 200.				7,293 0 0
		Moharajah of Durbhunga	Sanskrit school	Madhubuni	2,475 0 0	
		Baboo Girdharee Singh and Durgadutt Singh.	English school	Ditto	3,350 0 0	
		Singeswar Khawas	Tank	Jogtopore	600 0 0	
		Mandhar Khawas	Do.	Roghpor	4,000 0 0	
		Jhummun Tele	A bund	Batmori	250 0 0	
		Pheke Gawa'a	Tank	Gutteputti	800 0 0	
		Roghunath	Do.	Mailue	700 0 0	
		Manandhi Teli	Do.	Lachmipur	1,000 0 0	
		Bacha Tewaree	Do.	Deadha	700 0 0	
		Dassin Khawas	Do.	Sange	900 0 0	
		Parsi Gwalah	Do.	Gonnarahah	700 0 0	
		Tolsi Sandhi	Do.	Betta	1,000 0 0	
		Darpi Raut	Do.	Do.	800 0 0	
		Kuryee Sahu	Do.	Dalakhar	700 0 0	
		Boynath Hazam	Do.	Jhori	400 0 0	
		Bortoni Kurmi	Do.	Gojohara	1,000 0 0	
		Lal Dass	Do.	Sakheh	600 0 0	
		Soman Rai	Do.	Russulpore, Smiri	900 0 0	
		Bonci Mahtan	A bund	Boariah	400 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.			3,047 0 0	
						24,322 0 0
	Sarun	Wife of Jongli Paniah	One well	Kokurhat	200 0 0	
		Bhim Sahu	One tank	Nikta	975 0 0	
		Doorbai Kahar	Do.	Chukeya	351 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.			8,642 0 0	
						10,168 0 0
	Chumparun	Nursing Singh	Well	Sakrar	200 0 0	
		Tillak Mahto	Road, 992 yards	Komjolhi	200 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.			6,696 0 0	
						7,096 0 0
				TOTAL OF PATNA DIVISION		57,230 0 0

DIVISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Jugdwan Sing	One embankment ...	From Jaharpur to Dharawi ...	300 0 0	6,150 0 0
		Resal Rai	Ditto ...	From Sawamagahoni to Kin-drabad.	250 0 0	
		Mir Mobarak Aliy	Ditto ...	Gogree	100 0 0	
		Taradut Jha	One tank ...	Ramnagore	1,100 0 0	
		Pullab Mia	Ditto ...	Anjnam	500 0 0	
		Bhowanidun Mohajan	One pucca well ...	Gungta	800 0 0	
		Chowdhari Ram Golam Singh	Ditto ...	Kashmade	200 0 0	
		Nunkoo Singh	Ditto ...	Manjhowl	200 0 0	
		Ram Kissen Marwari	Ditto ...	Sudharigunge	400 0 0	
		Biku Shaw	Ditto ...	Hajpore	375 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200 ... ..	.....	.....	1,825 0 0
	Bhagulpore	Ratti Nath Acharji	One tank ...	Karowah	1,000 0 0	3,265 0 0
		Soorjbati Brahmin	Ditto ...	Peopra	340 0 0	
		Kailoo Singh	Ditto ...	Bahorbah	325 0 0	
		Shyam Lal Das	Ditto ...	Lokha	200 0 0	
		Baboo Lal Shaw	Ditto ...	Do.	200 0 0	
		Suinochun Rai	One well ...	Mokunpur	1,200 0 0	
	Purneah	Bodhai Thakur	One tank ...	Purandaha	300 0 0	1,912 0 0
		Works costing less than Rs. 200 ... ..	.....	.....	1,612 0 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Hira Lal Ojha	One bridge ...	Dumaria	850 0 0*	5,547 0 0
		Sham Marwari	One tank ...	Rampur-Paharpur	800 0 0	
		Binode Meah	Ditto ...	Taljhari	600 0 0	
		Kumar Indra Narain Singh	Excavation of the Sivaganga tank in Deoghur.	Deoghur	500 0 0	
		Mussammut Mahkum Kumari	Ditto ...	Ditto	410 0 0	
		Moharajah of Joypur	Ditto ...	Ditto	200 0 0	
		Moharajah of Hatwa	Ditto ...	Ditto	250 0 0	
		Gobind Chowdhari	One pucca well ...	Gaurihat	390 0 0	
		Pheku Mull	Ditto ...	Khanwara	800 0 0	
		Peary Ojha	Ditto ...	Saidapur	300 0 0	
		Khadao Mandul	Ditto ...	Birnia	37 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200 ... ..	.....	.....	37 0 0
	Maldah	Nil
TOTAL OF BHAGULPORE DIVISION					16,874 0 0
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Works costing less than Rs. 200.	266 0 0
		Bharthi Boral	A tank ...	Badrahar, pergunnah Sirai ...	300 0 0	1,400 0 0
	Pooree	Gopi Bandhu	Do. ...	Srichandunpore, Simabhatpara in Banpore.	500 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	600 0 0
	Balasore	Narsingh Panda of Mobarak-pore, pergunnah Banchas.	A tank ...	In village Raiepur, pergunnah Banchas.	300 0 0	
		Markund Naik of Bargan, pergunnah Banchas.	Do. ...	In village Taharpur, pergunnah Banchas.	300 0 0	
		Padmalochan Chuckerburty of Tantapara, pergunnah Samhur.	Do. ...	In village Aliha, pergunnah Arso.	216 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.	.....	.....	275 0 0
	TOTAL OF ORISSA DIVISION					1,091 0 0
	TOTAL OF ORISSA DIVISION					2,697 0 0

* Including Government contribution of Rs. 600.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of individual by whom constructed.	Description of work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total of district.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazaribagh	Karam Ali Kalal	One pucca well ...	Boddam Bazar, Hazaribagh ...	200 0 0	900 0 0
		Bedha Mahton	One tank	Gobindpore	300 0 0	
		Udo Laheri	One pucca well ...	Mirzagunge	100 0 0	
		Bhawani Ram and Co., merchants.	One tank	Ditto	300 0 0	
	Lohardugga	Nil.				
	Manbhoom	Manik Pandey	A tank	Ghonya, thana Purulia ...	250 0 0	350 0 0
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.			100 0 0	
	Singbhoom	Court of Wards for minor Raja Ram Chunder Dhul.	One tank	Baseela in Dhulbhum ...	600 0 0	4,100 0 0
		Koloo Perdhan	Ditto	Toyra in Pornhat	400 0 0	
		Ghasea Perdhan	Ditto	Salyakooti in ditto	300 0 0	
		Secho Perdhan	Ditto	Geetelota in Kharsowan ...	1,000 0 0	
		Nundee Perdhan	Ditto	Kocha in ditto	400 0 0	
		Moochee Mahato	Ditto	Koomra in ditto	400 0 0	
		Mora Munda	Ditto	Kolyedihi in ditto	400 0 0	
		Gobindo Perdhan	Ditto	Bagroydi in ditto	200 0 0	
		Mungla Mahato	Ditto	Bandeeram in ditto	250 0 0	
		Works costing less than Rs. 200.			150 0 0	
	TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION				...	5,350 0 0

SUMMARY.

					Rs. A. P.
Total of Burdwan	Division	...	...	...	11,013 0 0
Ditto Presidency	ditto	...	...	...	31,073 0 0
Ditto Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	ditto	...	...	...	27,311 0 0
Ditto Dacca	ditto	...	...	...	11,017 0 0
Ditto Chittagong	ditto	...	...	...	5,760 0 0
Ditto Patna	ditto	...	...	...	57,230 0 0
Ditto Bhagulpore	ditto	...	...	...	16,874 0 0
Ditto Orissa	ditto	...	...	...	2,697 0 0
Ditto Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	...	...	5,350 0 0
GRAND TOTAL OF DIVISIONS					1,68,345 0 0

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd November 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan, Nov. 3 '83	A few drops	Weather—cloudy and cool Prospects decidedly bad. Crops suffering from want of rain. Irrigated crops and crops on very low lands only are doing well.
	2 Bankoora, " 3 "	0.11	Weather—cloudy and muggy with slight drizzling rain. Prospects of crops continue unfavourable. Cool and cloudy weather however, has, proved favourable and useful for fields where irrigation is available. A failure of half of the outturn is anticipated. Public health good.
	Bishenpore " " "	0.03	
	Maliara " " "	Nil	
	3 Beerbhoom, " 3 "	0.3	Weather—fine, with the exception of a light shower at close of week Outturn of <i>aus</i> paddy fairly good. Rain urgently wanted for <i>amun</i> crop, which is expected to be seriously deficient. A light shower has done some good. Irrigation going on wherever possible. Price of rice has risen considerably. Health of district satisfactory.
	Rampore Haut " " "	Nil	
	4 Midnapore " " "	.....	Report not received.
	5 Hooghly, " 3 "	0.03	Weather—cloudy. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop bad; not more than one-third of an ordinary crop can now be expected. Sugarcane pretty good. Rain much wanted for <i>amun</i> and for <i>rubbee</i> cultivation. Public health good.
	Howrah, " 5 "	Nil	Weather—fine; cool. Rain much wanted. Crops suffering. Health fair.
	Oolooberiah " " "	Nil	
Central Districts.			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24. Pergunnahs, Nov. 5 '83	0.01	Weather—cloudy and dry. Late rice on high lands has seriously suffered in consequence of drought. Crops on low lands promise well. A downpour of rain would even now prove beneficial. Public health generally good.
	7 Nuddea, " 3 "	Nil	Sky has looked like rain for some days, but it has not come. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crop very bad for want of rain. It is only on the lowest lands that there is anything like a decent yield. In Ranaghat, Meherpore, Choondanga and Sudder winter sowings at a stand-still for want of rain.
	Kooshtea " " "	Nil	
	Meherpore " " "	Nil	
	8 Khoolna, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with prospect of rain at close of week, and slight drizzle on 2nd. Prospects in Bagirhat and in southern part of district fair, but in other parts rice crop has dried up and prospects bad. Rain is still wanted for winter sowings. Fever prevails in places.
	Choondanga " " "	Nil	
	9 Jessore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy; hot in day, night seasonable. <i>Amun</i> crop has suffered considerably from drought. Injury caused to this crop is estimated at 10 annas on the average. Want of rain has retarded the sowing of winter crops, the prospects of which are not good. Four months ago rice was selling in the Sudder station at 23 seers per rupee. It is now selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fever is prevalent in the district.
	Jhenida " " "	Nil	
	Magura " " "	Nil	
	10 Moorshedabad, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—overcast with bursts of sunshine. The week has been again rainless, with the exception of an insignificant shower confined to the centre of the district. In the north a total failure of the late rice is expected, though rain within a week might save a third of this crop. Elsewhere it is probable that a crop of from one-third to one-half of an average yield will be saved by irrigation. The October indigo has, it is feared, suffered irretrievably, and oilseeds, pulses and cereals have all been more or less damaged by insects. Sugarcane, however, promises well. There has been a re-action against the excessive rise in the price of rice reported last week, which it is now evident was due to a panic on the part of holders.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11 Dinagepore Nov. 2 '83	Nil	Weather—cloudy, but rain holds off. Prospects of rice crop not good, but taking high land with low, an 8-anna outturn may be expected. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> depend entirely on rain coming soon.
	12 Rajshahye, " 3 "	Nil	Clouds, but no rain; weather cool. <i>Amun</i> on high land is now destroyed, and is being used as fodder. <i>Rubbee</i> can be only partly sown without an early fall of rain.
	Natore " " "	Nil	
	13 Rangpore " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable; occasionally cloudy. Prospects of <i>amun</i> gloomy. Winter crops doing well. Prices of food-grains stationary throughout the district, except in the Kurigram sub-division, where the price of rice has been reduced to Rs. 2.12 from Rs. 3.4 per maund. Fever still prevalent.
	Gaibanda " " "	Nil	
	Kurigram " " "	Nil	
	14 Bogra, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—latter portion of week cloudy, and somewhat sultry for the time of year. A slight drizzle occurred one day, and there was a fog next morning. State and prospects of <i>amun</i> crop continue to be very bad. A large part of that crop is an entire failure, and the outturn on the whole will not exceed 6 annas. Fever reported from many places.
	15 Pubna, " 3 "	Nil	Sky cloudy with slight rain. No improvement in state of <i>amun</i> rice crop. Ground being prepared for winter crops.
16 Darjeeling, " 3 "	Nil	Fresh clouds have again gathered. Crops in the hills doing well. Rain very badly wanted for late rice in the Terai. Fever still hanging about in the Terai.	
17 Julpigoree, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Seasonable. State and prospects of crops favourably reported. Public health good.	
Cooch Behar " " "	.....	Report not received.	

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.— <i>concl'd.</i>			
<i>Eastern Districts</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Nov. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—hot in day, cool at night. Sugarcane being cut. Sowing of mustard, <i>khesari</i> , <i>musari</i> and other pulses continues. <i>Ashini</i> paddy, <i>sail digha</i> and <i>shona digha</i> being harvested. State of crops good.
	Manickgunge	Nil	
	Munshigunge	Nil	
	Naraingunge	Nil	
	19 Farreedpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—first four days fine and moderately cool; last three days gloomy, and may bring blight. Sugarcane generally very fair throughout the district. <i>Amun</i> on high lands in the north and middle of district withered beyond recovery, but on low lands moderate. Average outturn of this crop in those parts expected to be 7 annas. In Madaripore sub-division it is generally fair, and an average outturn of 10 annas is expected. Ploughing going on, but slowly and badly by reason of the drought. <i>Rubbee</i> crops will suffer greatly by the want of moisture. Prices still easy. Fever excessively prevalent.
	Goalundo	Nil	
	Madaripore	Nil	
	20 Backergunge, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cloudy on the last day of the week. Prospects of crops good save on higher lands. More rain is needed. Public health good. Cattle-disease in the sub-division of Patuakhali still continues.
	21 Mymensingh, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—dry and getting cold; last two or three days gloomy and overcast. Prospects in Jamalpore and Attea are gloomy owing to want of rain.
	Jamalpore	Nil	
Chittagong Divn.	Kishoregunge	Nil	
	Attea	Nil	
	Netrokona	Nil	
	22 Chittagong, Nov. 6 '83	Nil	Weather—fine. Rain wanted for standing crops. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Cattle-disease still reported. General health good.
	23 Noakholly, " 1 "	Nil	Weather—clear; coldish; wind northerly. State of crops good.
	24 Tipperah, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and close. Wind variable. Crops reported good. No further information about cattle-disease.
	Brahmunberia	Nil	
BEHAR	Chandpore	Nil	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Oct. 30 "	Nil	Weather—not quite settled and very warm. Cotton crop being gathered. Prospects of plough-paddy and sugarcane good. Lands being prepared for cold-weather crops.
	Hill Tipperah " 31 "	Nil	Weather—gradually becoming cold. Chillies and tobacco still being transplanted. Mustard being sown. Prospects of <i>aman</i> , sugarcane and pulses fair. Public health good.
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, Nov. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy suffering very much for want of rain. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops in progress. Cholera and fever still reported from the interior.
	27 Gya, " 3 "	0.11	Good rain in the south-west corner; clouds all gone today (3rd). Rice prospects extremely bad. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings much hindered. Prices rising. Health good.
	28 Shahabad, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Much of the rice crop on unirrigated land has been lost; the precise proportion remaining has not yet been calculated. <i>Rubbee</i> crop, which has been already sown, needs rain.
	Buxar	Nil	
	Bhabooah	Nil	
	29 Durbhanga, " 3 '83	Nil	Cold weather has set in. The out-look is serious. All the paddy on high lands destroyed, and also a large portion on low lands. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings obstructed, except in the south of the district. Prices steadily rising. Fever is very prevalent.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—bright and rainless. Rice crop withering for want of rain, and prospects becoming gloomier day by day. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings still in progress. Rain badly wanted both for rice and <i>rubbee</i> crops. Prices rising. Fever prevalent.
	Hajepore	Nil	
	31 Sarun, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—dry; westerly winds; days hot, mornings and evenings cool; clouds hanging about, but no rain. Paddy on high lands almost entirely destroyed and being cut as fodder for cattle. In the low lands and where irrigation is practicable it may yield a two to four-anna crop. Fields ready for <i>rubbee</i> sowings, but sowings delayed for want of rain. At present prospects extremely bad. Prices steadily rising. Public health good.
	Sewan	Nil	
Bhagulpore Divn.	Gopalgunge	Nil	
	32 Chumparan, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. No sign of rain. Prospects of all standing crops bad. Rice on high lands has withered, and in some places is being cut as fodder; but on low grounds and where irrigation is possible it is better. Prices of food-grains rising. Public health good.
	33 Monghyr, Nov. 3 '83	Nil	Weather—cloudy and hot. Continued absence of rain causes much anxiety for rice crop, which is generally backward and will prove very short if rain does not fall within the next fortnight. Rain also much wanted for young <i>rubbee</i> crops.
	Beguserai	Nil	
	Jamui	Nil	
	34 Bhagulpore, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy during the last two days, but no rain anywhere. Rather hot during the day. Paddy suffering everywhere on high lands and an average outturn of about 8 annas expected. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings also being delayed. Prices continue stationary. Fever reported from Saopole sub-division.
	35 Purneah, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. Rain wanted for <i>rubbee</i> crops. Probable outturn of <i>aghani</i> from 8 to 10 annas. Fever in some parts of the district.
	Kissengunge	Nil	
	Arrareah	0.04	
	36 Maldah, " 3 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy; warmer since yesterday (2nd). Late rice on high lands almost destroyed. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings retarded for want of moisture in the land. Common rice selling at 12 and 13 seers per rupee. General health good.
Bhagulpore Divn.	37 Southal Pergas, " 3 "	0.13	Weather—last four or five days very cloudy; a few drops of rain fell occasionally; days cool. Much of the paddy crop on the high land is reported to be lost, and the <i>rubbee</i> is in a backward condition for want of rain. Price of paddy is increasing, and it is feared that the outturn will be considerably below the average, probably not more than 8 or 10 annas.
	Deoghur	A few drops.	
	Godda	Nil	
	Rajmehal	Nil	
	Jamtara	Nil	
	Pakour	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack, Nov. 2 '83	0.40	Weather—cloudy and hot. <i>Laghu</i> crops being cut. <i>Sarad</i> crops require more rain. There was slight rain on the 30th and 31st. It has done some good to the crops. Price of rice is almost unchanged. Public health generally good.
	39 Pooree, " 1 "	1.23	Weather—cold, with clear sky during the first part of the week; cloudy and rainy afterwards. Rain of 31st, which is believed to be general, has removed all causes for anxiety. <i>Beali</i> being harvested. Winter crops doing well. Public health good. Common rice selling at from 23 to 37 seers per rupee.
	40 Balasore, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy for the last three days. No rain has been reported. No improvement in the prospect of crops since the last week. District officer is out to make enquiries into the state of crops. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE. <i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh, Nov. 2 '83	0.48	Weather—cloudy and rainy since the last three days. The present rain, which is believed to have extended over a considerable portion of the district, will be of much benefit to the <i>rubbee</i> crops, but little to the paddy which has already been scorched by the dry weather. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 3 "	2.37	Weather—unsettled. A great part of the winter rice crop irretrievably lost. Rain of 2nd will benefit what remains of the rice crop and will permit <i>rubbee</i> to be sown. Prices rising in Palamow. Public health fair.
43	Daltongunge, " ...	Nil	Weather—bright and warm during first part of week, unsettled and clouded latterly. Rice suffering from want of rain, and considerable loss is apprehended. Rain also urgently wanted for winter crops. General health fairly good. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from parts of the district.
44	Singbhoom, " 2 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. From 4 to 6 annas of the upland crop has been lost; if the rain of 1st and 2nd has been general the crop on lower lands will be saved almost entirely. Public health good.
44	Manbhoom, " 3 "	0.99	
	Govindpore, " ...	0.04	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th November 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPUR BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ...	A 15 0	13 8	13 4	25 5	25 0	40 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	16 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 16 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	17 0	12 8	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 15 0	15 2	13 4	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	32 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	D 12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	E 13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	15 0	14 8	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta ...	F 15 6	16 0	13 11	20 10	20 10	20 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	23 0	...	20 10	21 5	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs ...	G 13 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 8	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	13 5	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
9	Nuddea ...	H 14 8	14 8	13 5	24 10	24 10	24 10	11 14	15 4	15 4	13 5	18 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khoolna ...	I ...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	J 11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Moorshedabad ...	K 15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dinapore ...	L 15 0	16 0	14 4	15 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	21 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajahabye ...	M 13 5	16 0	14 4	22 8	29 0	32 0	{ 12 0 to 13 0 }	13 8	{ 13 8 to 15 0 }	13 8 to 14 0	14 8	{ 15 12 to 21 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rungpore ...	N 13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 5	14 0	13 5	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra ...	O 16 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	15 12	15 0	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pubna ...	P 18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 8	14 8	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling ...	Q 7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Julpigoree ...	R 10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	13 4	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
20	Dacca ...	S 14 4	14 4	14 5	18 0	18 0	40 0	16 0	14 8	22 10	18 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Furreedpore ...	T 22 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Backergunge ...	U ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh ...	V 12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	26 8	16 0	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 13½ seers, Raneegunge 13 seers.
 B Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore and Indas 13 seers, at Sonamukhi 12 seers, and at Kotulpore 12½ seers.
 C In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13 seers.
 D In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 14½ seers, and Contai 11½ seers.
 E In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
 F In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Basirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10½ seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
 G In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooشته and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11½ seers, and Ranaghat 11½ seers.
 H Retail price of salt both in Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
 I In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenida, Magura and Narail 12 seers, and Bonkong 13 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1883.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
...	18 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 15	13 2	13 8	3-0-4	2-15-8	2-15-0	Burdwan.
...	28 0	38 0	42 0	17 0	17 4	18 0	320 0	240 0	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	3-3-6	3-3-6	3 1	Bankoora.
...	18 0	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-1-3	3-1-3	3 1	Beerbhoom.
...	16 4	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 12	12 12	13 8	2 14	2 14	2 14	Midnapore.
...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
...	17 0	17 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 13	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
...	26 8	26 10	32 0	18 13	20 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	2 12	2 12	2 10	Calcutta.
...	16 0	...	20 0	22 8	26 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	80 0	90 0	100 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nuddea.
...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	Khoolna.
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 12	11 8	3 2	3 2	3 0	Jessore.
...	19 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Moorshedabad.
...	15 0	17 12	14 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 6	3 6	3 4	Dinapore.
...	20 0	19 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	3 0	3-1-3	3 2	Rajshahye.
...	16 0	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	11 14	11 14	11 8	3 5	3 5	3-5-3	Rungpore.
...	15 12	16 8	15 0	62 8	62 8	67 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-8	3-2-8	3-2-8	Bogra.
...	18 13	18 13	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-6	3-2-6	3 0	Pubna.
12 0	12 0	8 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	126 8	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Tulpigeroe.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	20 0	19 8	17 10	97 0	90 0	101 0	13 0	13 5	13 5	3 2	3 0	2 14	Dacca.
...	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 2	Furzedpore.
...	16 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	2 11	2 11	3 1	Backergunge.
...	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	Mymensingh.

J In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12 seers, and Kandi 11½ seers.

K Retail price of salt at Italgunge 10½ seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

L In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda and Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram 13 seers.

M In Sorajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.

N Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 seers.

O Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.

P In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks.

Q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goaindo 11 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, Bhanga 12½ seers, and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.

R In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozopore 11 seers, and Bhoia 9 seers.

S In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kashoregunge 10½ seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Nitrokon 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																									
22	Chittagong	S1	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
		12 8	11 8	9 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	22 0	16 0	22 8			
23	Noakholly	T			
		...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	U	13 0	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 12	17 8	19 8	20 0	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	13 5	13 14	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah		10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																									
26	Patna		20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	V	17 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	23 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
28	Shahabad*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhanga	W	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
30	Muzafferpore	X	15 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	Y	17 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	22 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	38 0	...	
						
32	Chumpran	Z	19 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	29 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	Z1	18 9	17 13	16 13	27 4	26 4	31 8	12 5	11 8	14 11	13 15	13 2	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
34	Bhagulpore	Z2	15 2	15 2	13 14	22 11	21 7	27 12	12 10	12 10	18 15	15 12	15 2	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z3	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
36	Maldah		16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergas.	Z4	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
ORISSA.																									
38	Cuttack		13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0†	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	Z5	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 8	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
40	Balasore	Z6	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-Western Frontier Agency.																									
41	Hazareebagh	Z7	14 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
42	Lohardugga	Z8	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
						
44	Mauchoom	Z9	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† In the interior retail price of common rice

S1 Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

T In the interior retail prices of salt range from 5 to 12½ seers.

U In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 12 seers, and Chandpore 13 seers.

V In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jehanabad 12 seers, and Aurangabad 11½ seers.

W In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11½ seers.

X In the interior retail prices of salt range from 1½ to 12½ seers.

Y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

Z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 19 to 13½ seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1883.—(Concl'd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	

Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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varies from 26½ to 39½ seers per rupee.

21 Retail prices of salt both in Begusarai and Jamui 11½ seers.

22 In Banka, Muddehpura and Soopole retail price of salt 11 seers.

23 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishanganje 10 seers and Arraerah (at Ranegunge) 10 seers.

24 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12½ seers, Godda 11 seers, and Rajmahal 12 seers.

25 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.

26 Retail price of salt at Bhadruck 8 seers.

27 Retail price of salt at Chuttra 11 seers, and Khurruckdih 11½ seers.

28 Retail price of salt at Daltonaung 10 seers.

29 In Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	...
2	Serajgunge ...	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 9 6	2 8 0	1 5 6	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 15 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 11 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	2 6 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	1 14 6	1 13 0	1 4 0	1 6 6	1 5 6	3 1 3	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 3 0	1 12 6	...	...	...
7	Bainmore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 5 6½	3 5 6½	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 9	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1883.

the undermentioned Mats of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st October 1883.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU. JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MATS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 15 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	Calcutta.
...	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	Serajgunge.
...	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	Dacca.
...	Naraingunge.
...	2 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	4 0 2	2 14 0	Chittagong.
...	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 6 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 1 6	3 0 0	Patna.
...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	Balasore.
...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Pooree.
...	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of July 1883.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).														
BENGAL.																	
Burdwan	32,238	6,025	36,004	1,300	2,509	388	40,291	353	1,250	1,388	938	122		14	31	549	
Beerbhoom	736		736	642	613		1,891			905	9			436		84	
Midnapore	1,05,834	86,335	2,40,793	42	1,579		2,51,414	30	700	6,950	269			105	443	14,925	
Hooghly	42,598	4,832	48,430	31,271	19,307	2,649	98,905	18,132	556,025	22,747	12,136			797	66	2,500	
24-Pergunnahs	1,64,548	29,925	1,88,251	4,400	2,924	15	1,90,630	21,908	372,810	1,212	298			1,142		22,554	
Nuddea	2,573		2,573	12,092	33,278	1,397	49,340	7,917	3,280	15,273	1,211			226	692	2,513	
Khulna	1,075	6,200	5,550				5,550	1,025		400						350	
Jessore	10,925	1,276	11,752	352	12,523		24,596	15,106		6,850	660					163	
Moorsheadabad	20		20		21,495	592	41,867	3,811		9,711	1,296			147			
Dinapore	1,78,144		1,78,144		197		1,78,341	4,509	171,850	235							
Rajshahye	3,092		3,092	284	12,465		15,841	5,764		7,756							
Bungpore				358			358							30			
Boara	26,815		26,815				26,815	916		13,706	3,371						
Patna	1,002		1,002	3,935	5,827		10,764	1,65,173	71,010					6,511			
Darjeeling								13,423	202,500					7,559			
Jalpigoree					224		16,210	87,392		980				3,808	38		
Dacca	14,786		14,786	1,200	3,680	837	41,277	65,584	90	17,217	2,209			165			
Furzedpore	35,500		35,500	1,200			2,47,078	7,450									
Backergunge	2,46,928		2,46,928		750		1,129	7,097		977							
Mymensing	489		489		700												
Upperna	9,800		9,800				9,300							109			
Chittagong	1,553		1,553				1,553	6,383						440			
Noakholly	54,580		54,580				54,580			1,250				1,400			
Total of Bengal	10,23,896	1,34,592	11,08,016	76,796	1,18,220	5,878	13,98,910	4,50,343	1,537,145	1,06,557	22,238	15,873	8,213	1,845	28,116	63,380	
BEHAR.																	
Patna	297		297	2,21,052	20,586	19,847	2,70,782			1,88,216	16,318			15	7,308	3	
Gya				4,072			4,072			15,753				9			
Shahabad				82,451	7,199		89,650			21,093						424	
Muzafferpore	702		702	476	310	8,165	9,653			6,834	890						
Darbhanga				2,913	3,629	2,159	8,701			31,609	6,276					2,585	
Saran				916	1,018		1,934			2,340	2,328				700		
Chumpran										10,546						2,270	
Monghyr	7		7	39,240	38,423	1,919	79,589	253	3,000	22,379	11,891						
Bhagalpore	11		11	56,115	17,120	7,190	80,436		300	31,228	11,934					22	
Purneah	783		783	2,907	2,891		6,631	740		5,736	3,329	169					
Maidah				18,496	14,436	189	33,121	2,639	135	5,706	210						
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2		2	25,768	5,110	298	34,148			13,974	11,093			149	2,878		
Total of Behar	1,802		1,802	4,54,446	1,22,712	39,737	6,18,897	3,602	3,435	3,55,353	64,269	169		173	10,946	5,304	
ORISSA.																	
Cuttack	999		999				999	273									
Balasore	74,042		74,042	4			74,046	1,771	100								
Total of Orissa	75,041		75,041	4			75,043	2,044	100								
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
Hazaribagh					273		273			61		34					
Manbhoom																	
Total of Chota Nagpore					273		273			61		34					
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.																	
	11,00,739	1,34,592	11,84,859	5,31,246	2,41,205	45,615	20,02,925	4,55,989	1,540,680	4,61,971	86,597	16,076	8,213	2,003	39,062	68,684	
OTHER PROVINCES.																	
Assam										12,946	3,568	52,286	93	5			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50		50	7,85,681	28,021	274	8,14,026			1,03,240	51,067	539	5,478		9,515	675	
Punjab				63,746	2,735	534	67,014			65,986	854	703					
Central Provinces				2,194	5,991		6,185			12,824	101	385					
Rajputana States					1,009		1,609				1,616						
Bombay												15,370			1,225		
Madras	8		8		2,519		2,527					19	812	1	2,930		
British Burmah	23		23				23					3,435					
Other places														51	35		
Grand Total of (1883 imports in July. (1882																	
	11,00,820	1,34,592	11,84,940	15,82,866	2,89,180	46,423	28,94,309	4,55,989	1,540,680	5,90,981	2,08,845	69,774	34,479	2,003	52,707	69,350	
	14,01,057	1,53,681	14,97,108	10,84,547	3,87,981	28,416	29,98,052	4,51,464	1,623,927	7,07,336	4,83,379	67,098	67,930	2,321	53,548	48,623	

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July 1883 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																
To Indian ports, viz—																
Bombay	72,338	69	72,380	.....	99	.....	72,479	2,333	1,357,950	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	6,009	.....
Other ports in Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Madras	5,251	.....	5,251	397	11,420	39	17,107	.....	62,505	.....	.....	1	.....	881	283	.....
Other ports in Madras	2,036	.....	2,036	20	2,224	.....	4,280	.....	110,200	.....	84	.....	.....	26	554	346
British Burmah	10,578	.....	10,578	1,119	4,711	.....	16,408	158	33,900	.....	.....	22	.....	7	283	53
Other Indian ports	12	.....	12	.....	607	.....	619	.....	102,750	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pondicherry	1	.....	1	189	250	.....	440	.....	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Total of Interportal trade	90,216	69	90,288	1,725	19,311	89	1,11,333	2,401	1,845,253	.....	84	68	.....	428	7,251	398
To Foreign ports—																
United Kingdom	25,174	.....	25,174	12,75,753	3,290	.....	13,04,217	2,80,283	185,600	6,78,757	1,36,522	49,090	17,688	410	32,050	1,590
Other Foreign ports	7,83,922	3,354	7,80,018	6,99,290	48,437	23,307	13,57,032	1,23,066	2,216,718	64,199	40,267	480	3,432	1,534	1,187	74
Total of Foreign trade	8,09,096	3,354	8,11,192	19,75,033	51,717	23,397	28,61,249	4,03,349	2,402,318	7,42,956	1,76,789	49,579	21,170	1,953	33,237	2,314
Grand Total of Ex- (1883 ports in July. (1882	8,09,812	3,423	8,01,450	19,76,758	71,028	23,346	29,72,582	4,03,840	4,247,671	7,42,956	1,76,873	49,647	21,170	2,381	40,488	2,724
	9,27,232	10,560	9,33,719	6,46,753	78,365	16,901	16,75,429	4,84,612	60,07,954	8,57,693	3,89,889	67,125	18,153	1,909	26,616	12,438

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July 1883.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	9,01,450	1,28,536	1,47,695	1,65,538	5,145	1,87,915	1,068,120	1,69,054	58,239	...	2,662	550	15,534	47,743
" river steamers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,518	...	446	3,568	46,204	123	5	...	...
" rail (East Indian ...)	6,414	...	12,31,949	1,04,117	30,413	...	...	3,90,169	1,44,829	1,718	6,496	780	10,627	5,881
" rail (Eastern Bengal ...)	45,513	...	2,758	7,906	1,865	1,03,535	431,760	31,312	2,209	20,153	4,145	698	...	6,489
" road ...	70,831	6,056	101	...	...	18,334	40,700	...	...	...	936	...	22,365	9,445
" sea ...	76,612	...	4	2,519	...	7,687	100	...	...	1,707	20,117	52	4,190	...
Grand Total of Imports { 1883 ...	11,00,820	1,34,592	12,82,866	2,80,090	46,423	4,55,939	1,540,680	5,90,981	2,08,845	69,774	34,479	2,055	52,767	69,359
in July { 1882 ...	14,01,057	1,53,681	10,84,547	3,87,981	28,416	4,31,464	1,625,028	7,07,936	4,83,379	67,698	57,930	2,321	58,348	49,323

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of July 1883.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Bardwan ...	1,15,777	2,160	343	682	29,790	25,626	CHOTA NAGPORE.	18,075	...	...	...	18	9,833
Bearbhoom ...	85,200	...	274	324	27,567	13,885	Hazaribagh ...	66,325	...	...	20	471	7,378
Midnapore ...	86,641	...	1,440	...	290	3,065	Manbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoochly ...	71,250	6,675	704	6	2,016	57,444	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	84,900	...	...	20	489	17,201
24-Pargunnahs ...	1,43,093	16,668	838	...	9,291	89,799	Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	35,50,433	30,936	14,078	3,735	6,76,996	925,394
Nudda ...	2,97,709	320	1,961	...	14,715	14,700							
Khulna ...	18,500	...	...	...	6,978	...	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Jessore ...	4,670	...	...	...	2,067	1,040	Assam ...	2,63,060	...	174	19	15,545	...
Moorshedabad ...	44,960	6,030	33	12	7,604	...	North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore ...	50,880	...	194	...	7,029	2,110	and Oudh ...	17,23,030	5,400	3,694	411	19,243	562,546
Rajshahye ...	92,720	...	172	...	15,240	...	Punjab ...	10,78,725	...	1,414	...	...	453,925
Rungpore ...	1,88,810	...	144	...	17,008	690	Central Provinces ...	56,400	...	714	...	...	22,365
Boara ...	65,840	...	130	...	2,424	1,225	Rajpootana States ...	45,123	...	217	...	...	17,515
Pubna ...	1,70,880	...	666	...	63,925	248	Bombay ...	2,300	244	...	...	...	1,357,959
Darjeeling ...	12,400	...	7	...	248	...	Pondicherry ...	50,000	...	1,891	228	...	172,593
Jalpigoree ...	51,280	...	206	...	12,729	...	British Burmah ...	1,14,704	1,501	679	1,908	...	33,000
Dacca ...	5,87,268	1,080	1,279	75	41,379	4,260	Other places ...	28,716	6,359	20	218	...	2,880,868
Furrespore ...	1,82,940	80	593	...	61,146	8,220	Grand total of { 1883 ...	69,10,513	53,524	23,911	6,543	7,11,784	6,126,640
Backergunge ...	13,000	17	632	...	15,619	209	Exports in July { 1882 ...	74,80,343	63,406	21,571	8,537	8,00,623	7,723,534
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	24,000	600							
Chittagong ...	1,04,750	40	170	...	200	...							
Noakholly ...	7,150	...	44	...	5,675	...							
Total of Bengal ...	25,95,008	33,570	9,831	1,099	3,67,610	221,073							
BEHAR.													
Patna ...	2,86,050	90	213	117	1,39,513	266,320							
Gya ...	24,525	2,070	39	216	25,723	7,560							
Shahabad ...	1,27,650	1,620	17	246	20,754	113,610							
Muzafferpore ...	23,025	...	...	...	2,037	11,620							
Chumpanan ...	81,000	1,170	37	223	24,693	37,075							
Monohyr ...	72,075	...	...	...	1,360	14,595							
Shahpore ...	30,375	...	26	237	16,333	59,799							
Purneah ...	43,650	360	65	291	23,363	43,775							
Maidah ...	1,26,600	...	36	379	2,030	326							
Sonthal Pargunnahs ...	200	...	16	...	6,455	800							
Total of Behar ...	1,91,925	450	61	344	20,984	48,090							
ORISSA.													
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000							
Balasore ...	63,750	600	3,717	93	...	102,130							
Total of Orissa ...	63,750	600	3,717	93	...	104,130							

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July 1883.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats ...	1,91,441	13,272	2,352	...	2,00,956	169,919
" river steamers ...	4,16,958	17	1,784	94	10,829	...
" rail (East Indian ...)	42,37,050	19,440	7,237	3,982	3,64,409	1,078,845
" rail (Eastern Bengal ...)	15,28,400	2,080	3,865	...	1,39,067	24,390
" road ...	1,73,494	9,971	1,136	...	5,532	6,615
" sea ...	3,03,170	8,744	6,607	2,467	...	4,247,671
Grand Total of Exports in July { 1883 ...	69,10,513	53,524	22,911	6,543	7,11,784	6,126,640
{ 1882 ...	74,80,343	63,406	21,571	8,537	8,00,623	7,723,534

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd November 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.944	29.994	—	NNW	—	83.6	71.8	80.2	74.1	77.2	—	76.8	81	6.3	
	False Point	29.972	29.991	+0.039	NE	156	86.4	65.0	85.2	71.4	78.3	—0.4	82.7	72	6.3		
	Cuttack	29.916	29.999	+0.044	NE	48	87.9	66.2	86.9	70.1	78.0	—1.2	82.1	62	5.7		
	Balasore	Balasore	29.958	30.018	—	NNE & N	51	88.5	62.5	84.9	67.1	76.0	—	80.1	65	2.3	
	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.977	30.004	+0.041	N & NE	147	87.2	70.5	80.1	71.6	78.9	+0.2	81.5	64	5.3	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.883	30.035	—	NE & NW	—	83.5	63.2	79.6	67.4	73.6	—	79.5	61	4.9	
	Howrah	Calcutta	29.996	30.018	+0.048	NNE	65	85.6	62.7	85.0	68.9	77.0	—1.2	79.8	63	6.1	
	Hooghly	Hurdwan	29.920	30.022	+0.039	NNE	41	89.1	65.4	85.0	68.9	70.5	0.0	80.5	63	4.3	
	Burdwan	Hurdwan	29.920	30.022	+0.039	NNE	41	89.1	65.4	85.0	68.9	70.5	0.0	80.5	63	4.3	
	Bankoora	Ranigunge	29.651	—	—	NE	73	88.5	63.9	88.5	64.7	76.6	—	80.4	56	4.9	
	Beerbhoom	Berhampore	29.968	30.036	+0.045	V	41.4	88.6	67.2	85.8	68.6	77.2	—1.4	79.3	67	5.6	
	West Burdwan	Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Moorshedabad	Jessore	29.985	30.019	+0.035	N	30.6	92.5	66.5	88.7	68.5	78.6	0.0	81.8	64	4.3	
	Nuddea	Khoolna	29.985	30.019	+0.035	N	30.6	92.5	66.5	88.7	68.5	78.6	0.0	81.8	64	4.3	
	Jessore	Chittagong	29.908	29.999	+0.035	NNE	27	86.6	68.0	85.7	70.7	78.2	—0.5	80.6	81	0.9	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumagri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.951	—	—	N	245.1	85.1	67.5	82.9	70.2	76.6	—	82.5	71	1.3	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.947	29.987	—	N + NNE	7.2	87.5	66.8	85.1	69.1	77.1	—	82.5	65	0.6	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	9	—	—	NW & C	36.3	89.5	69.9	80.6	68.0	77.3	—	80.0	74	2.6	
	Dacca	Dacca	29.973	30.009	+0.061	NE & V	38	87.8	67.5	80.4	70.0	78.2	—1.1	82.3	68	2.1	
	Commillah	Commillah	29.979	30.015	—	NE	—	82.19	66.8	81.85	69.1	75.4	—	82.0	76	1.7	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.951	—	—	N & NE	64	88.3	64.1	88.3	65.7	77.0	—	79.7	77	2.3	
	Bogra and Pubna	Serajpore	29.968	—	—	N	35	87.4	64.3	84.8	67.2	76.1	—	79.0	73	4.6	
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beaulah	29.915	29.988	—	N & NW	41	86.6	62.2	85.5	66.3	75.2	—	79.6	65	2.9	
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.895	30.020	—	NE	41	86.6	62.1	83.7	64.7	74.3	—	77.7	63	3.3	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.914	30.042	—	NE	69	86.8	61.1	83.9	63.4	75.7	—	78.2	67	2.9	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.723	30.016	—	NNE	69	86.9	60.1	84.3	62.1	73.2	—	78.1	62	1.4	
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	29.110	—	—	NE	264	59.1	43.5	57.9	45.7	51.9	—	54.9	80	1.3
	Purneah	Purneah	29.904	30.054	+0.089	C & V	0	86.7	61.4	85.0	63.5	74.3	—3.1	79.2	65	3.7	
	North Bhagulpore	Durbhunga	29.884	30.056	+0.129	ESE & NW	31	85.4	65.4	84.6	67.2	75.9	—0.4	77.1	72	2.6	
	Mozufferpore	Mothari	29.793	30.024	—	NNE	82	84.6	57.0	80.89	59.4	70.2	—	81.0	58	1.7	
	Durbhunga	Chupra	29.824	—	—	E & C	0	87.5	61.6	86.7	63.2	75.0	—	82.8	86	3.0	
	Chumparun	Dehree	29.698	30.061	—	SSW	—	79.5	63.0	77.89	66.7	72.39	—	77.6	59	5.0	
	Sarun	Buxar	29.807	30.053	—	NW	55	88.9	64.9	87.8	66.1	76.3	—	83.1	48	2.6	
	Shahabad	Arrah	29.825	30.025	—	SW & V	38	86.3	61.9	85.9	64.8	75.4	—	79.0	60	1.4	
SOUTH BENGAL.	Gya	Gya	29.808	30.021	+0.025	C	24	87.8	57.2	83.1	61.2	72.2	—3.9	81.5	54	5.4	
	Patna	Bankipore	29.861	30.049	+0.063	V	34	86.9	62.8	86.4	66.8	76.6	+1.0	80.2	53	3.1	
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.862	30.020	—	V	42	85.9	63.0	83.4	64.7	74.1	—	78.2	65	2.7	
	Monghyr	Doomka	29.321	—	—	NNE	—	86.6	63.0	84.2	66.2	75.2	—	78.2	75	3.3	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Hazaribagh	28.903	30.048	+0.056	V	72	81.9	61.8	78.0	63.1	70.6	—1.0	71.9	63	6.1	
	Hazaribagh	Ranchee	27.879	30.042	—	—	—	82.0	60.8	77.1	62.7	69.9	—	71.9	64	5.7	
	Lohardugga	Chyebassa	29.238	—	—	NE	—	—	60.0	—	65.1	—	—	76.4	65	5.1	
	Manbhoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Singhbhoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of rainfall are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions. The total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one in which the rainfall is at least 0.01 inch.

for the week ending Friday, the 2nd November 1883.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
7'82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	ORISSA.	
0'26	0'74	1'75	4'34	9'13	-4'79	61'22	54'51	+6'71	2'8	1'7	False Point ...		
1'58	0'13	1'05	1'38	7'09	-5'71	57'63	51'05	+6'58	1'0	1'4	Cuttack ...		
NH	0'03	1'03	1'33	6'47	-5'14	50'41	53'54	-2'91	0'3	1'2	Balasore ...		
NH	NH	1'02	1'15	8'96	-7'81	50'52	62'06	-11'54	—	1'3	Saugor Island ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
0'02	NH	0'43	0'80	5'09	-4'29	40'08	50'68	-10'58	—	0'8	Midnapore ...		
NH	NH	0'52	0'96	4'86	-3'90	43'23	51'10	-7'68	—	1'1	Calcutta ...		
NH	NH	0'47	1'02	4'69	-3'67	47'23	46'37	+0'86	—	0'9	Burdwan ...		
0'02	0'21	0'19	0'72	4'39	-3'67	50'76	51'22	-0'46	0'9	0'4	Ranigunge ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
NH	0'01	0'52	0'39	5'10	-4'71	38'35	50'81	-12'46	0'1	0'5	Berhampore ...		
NH	NH	0'41	1'10	4'64	-3'54	34'20	49'99	-15'79	—	1'1	... ..	
NH	NH	0'53	0'72	4'84	-4'12	40'02	53'50	-13'48	—	1'3	Jessore ...		
NH	NH	1'01	3'96	7'19	-3'23	124'03	124'69	-0'66	—	1'3	Chittagong ...	EAST BENGAL.	
NH	NH	1'61	2'05	9'79	-7'74	70'07	81'42	-11'35	—	1'3	Demagri ...		
NH	NH	0'82	3'41	6'00	-2'59	56'21	77'60	-21'45	—	1'5	Barrisal ...		
NH	NH	0'92	4'57	7'28	-2'81	109'05	108'44	+0'61	—	1'5	Noakholly ...		
NH	NH	0'44	1'38	5'00	-3'62	40'63	57'11	-16'48	—	1'2	Furreedpore ...	NORTH BENGAL.	
NH	NH	0'73	3'14	5'06	-1'92	42'43	61'93	-19'50	—	1'3	Dacca ...		
NH	NH	0'34	2'00	6'05	-3'99	64'31	71'28	-6'97	—	1'1	Commillah ...		
NH	NH	0'39	1'54	5'59	-4'05	43'39	69'08	-25'69	—	1'0	Mymensingh ...		
NH	NH	0'23	0'43	5'40	-4'97	34'75	57'91	-23'16	—	0'7	Serajgunge ...	NORTH BENGAL.	
NH	NH	0'39	0'74	5'06	-4'32	28'54	54'67	-26'13	—	0'7	Rampore Beaulah ...		
NH	NH	0'24	0'08	4'62	-4'54	39'14	60'12	-20'98	—	0'8	Dinapore ...		
NH	NH	0'20	0'07	5'02	-4'95	51'24	77'71	-26'47	—	0'4	Rungpore ...		
NH	NH	0'62	0'94	7'95	-7'01	113'44	113'84	-0'40	—	9'6	Julpigoree ...	NORTH BENGAL.	
NH	NH	1'94	1'94	9'94	-8'00	139'53	151'93	-12'40	—	0'8	Darjeeling ...		
NH	NH	0'61	0'05	3'83	-3'80	51'24	58'33	-7'09	—	0'5	Purneah ...		
NH	NH	0'53	0'16	3'25	-3'60	39'97	42'15	-2'18	—	0'5	Durbhunga ...		
NH	NH	0'20	0'01	5'23	-5'22	31'45	45'35	-13'90	—	0'3	Motihari ...	SOUTH BENGAL.	
NH	NH	0'20	0'14	3'83	-3'69	34'72	41'47	-6'75	—	0'7	Chupra ...		
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dehree ...		
NH	NH	0'34	0'95	3'31	-2'36	30'30	39'33	-9'03	—	0'7	Buxar ...		
NH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah ...	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0'03	0'03	0'22	0'59	3'03	-2'44	37'00	39'97	-2'37	0'2	0'6	Gya ...		
NH	NH	0'33	0'47	3'46	-2'99	41'35	39'65	+1'70	—	0'8	Bankipore ...		
NH	NH	0'47	0'53	3'30	-2'77	37'24	41'87	-4'63	—	0'6	Bhagulpore ...		
0'07	0'08	0'35	0'20	4'07	-3'87	39'05	49'84	-10'79	0'7	0'4	Doomka ...	SOUTH BENGAL.	
0'47	0'49	0'23	0'51	2'93	-2'44	40'81	47'53	-6'72	2'5	0'5	Hazaribagh ...		
1'08	1'36	0'29	1'04	3'28	-1'04	45'89	46'74	-0'85	2'5	0'9	Ranchee ...		
0'99	0'11	0'57	0'73	3'17	-2'44	50'90	51'21	-0'31	1'0	1'4	Chyebassa ...		

period for the past 1 year. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received at any one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 2nd of November 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st October to 2nd November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st October to 2nd November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.	
			Saturday, 27th October.	Sunday, 28th October.	Monday, 29th October.	Tuesday, 30th October.	Wednesday, 31st October.	Thursday, 1st November.	Friday, 2nd November.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.					
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	...	...	...	...	1.23	0.57	0.13	3	1.93	5.55	9.78	56.43	40.32
		Khurdah	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.47	0.02	3	0.53	2.41	8.12	69.35	50.07
		Banpur	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.80	0.02	3	2.32	8.47	6.31	63.75	43.30
		False Point	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.14	2	0.26	2.57	12.30	65.94	64.29
		Hookitola	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	...	...	...	0.03	0.32	1.05	...	...	...	7.56	...	48.42	...
		Banki	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.30	...	1	0.40	0.85	6.74	64.69	54.01
		Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	7.34	52.31	52.77
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	6.72	55.90	53.00
	Balasore	Jajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	1	0.11	0.84	6.99	56.82	51.88
		Bhuddruk	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	1	0.05	0.63	5.18	49.57	50.71
		Sorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	6.68	42.53	52.61
		Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.70	7.90	52.05	56.73
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Jellapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.43	5.83	51.77	53.26
		Baripodah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	6.17	47.51	54.79
		Contal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tumlook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Pergunnahs	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	1	0.01	0.46	5.47	38.50	47.49
		Ghattal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	4.36	36.75	54.34
		Diamond Har- bour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipore Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.77	5.10	39.71	54.80
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barnet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	6.20	40.39	48.26
		Buseerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.51	5.60	38.72	51.09
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	4.81	55.20	49.67
		Moheraka (Oloberia.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.47	5.01	37.31	51.46
	Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.01	4.28	48.92	52.04
		Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jehanabad	0.03	2.86	4.61	46.84	46.87
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	5.61	47.85	58.03
		
Burdwan	Culina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	4.83	53.25	47.15	
	Cutwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	4.99	41.69	48.07	
	Rancegunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.69	3.87	64.26	45.08
		
Bankoora	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	4.48	45.77	50.17	
	Bishenpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.17	3.63	45.31	49.79
	Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.81	6.92	43.43	49.46
	Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	2.70	5.16	40.73	56.73
		
Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.16	4.02	62.78	52.55
	Hetampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34	0.34	3.32	45.73	54.73
	
	
	
Nuddea	Bongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishnaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	4.15	48.13	46.04	51.94
	Choodanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.26	4.75	24.04	46.62	46.62
	Meherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.46	4.77	24.33	52.65	52.65
Khowlna	Kooatka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.27	3.97	32.42	47.91
	Kooatka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.45	4.92	35.94	54.82	54.82
	Satkira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bagirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.92	4.93	56.12	52.57	52.57
	Khowlna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	5.82	49.05	50.81	50.81
Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	4.57	33.13	48.62	48.62
	Jhenidah	1.27	4.87	37.80	53.56	53.56
	Magoorah	1.18	4.92	50.10	55.17	55.17
	0.82	3.81	39.56	49.30	49.30
Moorshedabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Haut	0.55	4.19	42.80	51.27	51.27
	Berhampore	0.82	4.04	46.89	50.76	50.76
	Lalbagh	0.22	5.28	35.85	52.45	52.45
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Asimung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jungipore
		Lalgola
	
	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati
		Ruma
		Agartala
	
	
	Backergunge	Patuakhally
		Perozepore
		Burrisal
		Bhola
	
	Noakholly	Noakholly
		Fenny
	
	
	
	Furzedpore	Madaripore
		Furzedpore
		Goulundo
	
	
	Dacca	Munshigunge
		Dacca
		Narainigunge
		Manickgunge
	
	Comilla	Comilla
		Chandpore
		Brahmunberia
...		
...		
Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jamapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 2nd of Nov. 1883—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st October to 2nd November.	Average total rain-fall from 1st October to 2nd November.	Total rain-fall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 27th October.	Sunday, 28th October.	Monday, 29th October.	Tuesday, 30th October.	Wednesday, 31st October.	Thursday, 1st November.	Friday, 2nd November.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH-BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'61	5'01	30'47	55'68
		Seraingunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'53	4'92	41'20	53'23
	Bogra	Sherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'25	5'28	31'97	64'20
		Nowkhilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'32	6'33	27'78	58'17
		Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'81	4'71	39'51	62'25
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	5'22	31'20	56'80
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'41	5'15	27'88	55'22
		Nattore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'54	5'27	25'31	57'40
	Maldah	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'10	4'77	32'19	51'48
		Mohadebore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	4'21	35'15	63'09
	Dinagore	Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'20	3'80	38'15	53'62
		Raigunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'01	4'33	40'30	57'04
		Dinagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'03	6'14	44'70	64'14
		Baloorghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'10	—	34'84	—
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'21	6'05	40'65	63'65
		Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	6'35	45'35	70'42
		Kurigram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	5'59	45'00	77'92
		Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	6'13	—	92'58
	Julpigore	Julpigore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'80	6'34	135'32	114'21
	Cooch Behar	Dinhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	9'44	68'32	100'59
		Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'64	7'27	114'95	114'95
		Miekligunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'05	7'27	107'71	111'00
	Darjeeling Hill.	Matabhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	3'61	11'11	134'68	122'51
		Buxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	4'85	11'77	181'26	197'10
		Silliguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'15	—	103'45	106'80
	Darjeeling Hill.	Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'68	8'15	—	—
		Kalimpong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
NORTH-BHAR	Purneah	Kissengunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	3'61	59'75	67'93
		Arraiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'04	3'90	61'93	63'75
		Purneah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'09	4'25	34'64	62'74
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'03	4'07	54'50	48'87
		Scoopool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'08	2'80	44'09	48'39
	Durbhunga	Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'17	2'83	43'18	39'56
		Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'13	2'03	40'11	44'09
		Madhubani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'11	2'86	42'22	42'83
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'07	2'74	33'37	40'33
		Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'08	3'68	46'74	44'33
		Hajipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'38	4'02	34'13	41'67
	Chumparun	Motihari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'03	3'90	54'25	41'94
		Bettiah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	3'71	32'57	47'00
SOUTH-BHAR	Sarun	Gopalgunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	Nil	3'05	27'56	47'06
		Sewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'06	4'26	32'08	44'01
		Chuprah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	3'39	—	38'03	37'03
	Shahabad	Buxar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'03	3'23	34'70	—
		Dehree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'37	—	—	—
		Bhuboonah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'20	3'26	27'90	41'03
		Sasseram	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'03	3'83	28'08	40'77
	Gya	Arrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'55	2'08	29'55	38'53
		Aurungabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'41	2'78	31'05	40'78
		Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'63	2'58	44'45	40'40
	Patna	Nowadah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'51	2'58	33'82	39'35
		Jehanabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'82	3'17	41'01	39'41
		Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'40	3'44	37'12	40'62
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Bihar	Dinapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'40	3'72	29'35	30'75
		Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'59	3'62	58'54	50'14
		Barrh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'47	3'48	38'57	39'09
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'51	3'25	50'82	37'85
	South Bhagulpore.	Begoeserai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'64	3'67	27'20	45'09
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	1'00	2'47	37'24	42'23
		Jamui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Bhagulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'28	3'49	39'30	39'31
		Banka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'19	3'63	31'50	43'53
		Rajmahal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'06	3'58	28'85	51'09
		Godda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'35	3'29	35'24	43'85
	Lohardugga	Pakour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'10	4'09	45'40	52'18
		Nya Doomka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'13	5'09	45'44	53'83
		Deoghur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'22	4'83	40'03	49'21
		Jamtara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'28	2'75	41'19	40'35
	Singhbhum	Pachamba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'09	3'40	39'16	46'72
		Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'15	3'17	46'97	49'28
		Semantapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'10	3'39	37'44	47'34
		Mahudi Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'20	2'57	37'44	49'75
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'28	3'09	57'02	50'03
		Kanchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'25	2'58	33'35	42'05
		Palanow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'25	2'58	33'35	42'05
	Singhbhum	Chyebassa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'11	3'17	50'00	51'21
		Purulia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'02	3'32	58'17	47'53
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Manbhum	Gobindpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'04	3'91	34'45	47'06
		Gobindpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	Nil	0'19	3'91	34'45	47'06

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER 1883.

THERE is little that calls for remark in the meteorology of the past week. The early termination of the south-west monsoon rains in Bengal has accompanied the prevalence of increased pressure, diminished temperature, and great dryness of the air. These features have been strongly marked during the week under review. The Bay of Bengal is, during the months of October and November, a very important factor in the meteorology of the surrounding coasts. The continuance of moist south-west winds over the south of the Bay, and the setting in of northerly winds in Bengal and at the head of the Bay, accompany other conditions which are favourable to the formation of cyclonic vortices and disturbances. These differ much in character, depending upon slight differences of the conditions under which they are formed. Occasionally they form large areas of diffused cyclonic action, when the fall of the barometer is small, winds are comparatively feeble, weather squally and unsettled, and the accompanying rainfall large in amount and extended over a considerable area. On the other hand they are sometimes concentrated and violent in character, with a well defined centre. In this case there is a clearly marked line of advance of the centre of the cyclonic disturbance, at and near which in the Bay the weather is stormy and dangerous. The rainfall in this case is often locally excessive, but is generally confined within narrower limits than in the previous mentioned class, whilst it accompanies more closely the track of the cyclone. A large proportion of the rain which falls in Southern India at the commencement of the north-east monsoon is undoubtedly due to the formation of these cyclonic vortices. This year, as in 1882, the conditions have apparently been favourable to their occasional formation in the extreme south of the Bay to the south-west of the Andamans and west of the Nicobars. Cyclonic disturbances generated in this part of the Bay invariably, so far as past experience indicates, move westward to the Coromandel coast. They, however, influence the weather over the whole of the Bay, giving cloudy skies, damp atmosphere, and occasional rain to the northern as well as the western shores.

The only important feature in the meteorology of the past week has been the formation of a diffused cyclonic disturbance in the south of the Bay, which advanced across the Madras coast at the end of the week. It gave heavy rain to the Madras Presidency. It apparently began to form on the 28th or 29th of October, and its existence was clearly indicated at the Bengal coast stations on the morning of the 30th, when the skies began to cloud over, the humidity of the air to increase, and the wind directions to shift slightly. It gave moderately heavy rain to Orissa and Chutia Nagpur and light showers to the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal during the last three days of the week under record. The depression crossed the Madras coast apparently on the 2nd of November, when it gradually filled up. It disappeared as a cyclonic disturbance on the morning of the 4th. During the interval skies gradually cleared, in Behar on the 2nd, and in Bengal on the 3rd and 4th. Fine clear weather, such as accompanies the north-east monsoon when it is fully established over the Bay, prevailed on the morning of the 5th, and appears likely to continue for some days at least.

The chief features of the week have been indicated in the preceding remarks. Pressure has been uniformly high. The excess is greatest in North Behar, and probably North Bengal and in East Bengal, that is, in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills. This has occasioned or accompanied an unusual preponderance of northerly winds, and has hence given rise to diminished temperature and great dryness of the air. The deficiency of temperature has been most marked in North Behar, where the mean temperature of the week is nearly 2° below the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province:—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since May 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	88.5	62.5	84.1	70.7	77.4	-0.8	0.46	1.24	-0.78	1.3	1.4	-0.1	2.49	7.40	55.65	53.30
South-West Bengal	82.5	62.7	80.0	68.4	74.2	-0.5	0.03	0.48	-0.45	0.2	0.9	-0.7	0.82	5.05	42.50	51.67
East Bengal	80.5	64.1	85.3	68.9	77.1	-0.8	Nil	0.60	-0.60	0	1.2	-1.2	2.47	6.27	63.23	77.32
North Bengal	87.4	60.1	84.4	64.7	74.5	—	Nil	0.39	-0.39	0	0.5	-0.5	0.47	5.87	58.27	74.33
North Behar	87.5	57.6	84.3	63.3	73.8	-1.8	Nil	0.38	-0.38	0	0.5	-0.5	0.10	3.83	41.31	47.72
South Behar	88.9	57.2	84.1	65.2	74.6	-1.5	0.02	0.35	-0.33	0.2	0.6	-0.4	0.50	3.49	37.27	42.80
Chutia Nagpur	82.0	60.8	77.6	62.9	70.3	-1.0	0.83	0.20	+0.61	2.3	0.7	+1.6	1.08	3.12	44.77	47.50

Saturday, 27th October.—Pressure increased briskly in all districts. The increase was largest in East and North Bengal and Behar, and least in Orissa. Pressure was largely above the normal in all divisions, the average excess being equal to about 0.12".

Temperature has risen slightly in East Bengal, Behar, and in Chutia Nagpur, though in other districts the changes are small and rather variable. Temperature was slightly above the normal in East Bengal, but in all other districts was below it. The average defect was about 2°. North-easterly winds prevail in all districts, except South Behar, where several stations report south-westerly winds. Humidity was low at almost all reporting stations, and the sky almost free from cloud over the whole Province.

Sunday, 28th October.—The changes of pressure during the previous 24 hours were generally small, and did not alter its distribution to any extent. Pressure was largely above the normal, the average excess being about 0.11". Temperature increased in South-West Bengal, but in other districts the changes were generally small and variable. It was below the normal in all districts by small amounts averaging 1°. Winds were a little irregular. Southerly winds prevailed at several stations in Behar and North Bengal. In other districts winds varied from north-east to north-west. Humidity was low in all districts. Except at a few stations in South-West Bengal and Orissa, the sky was cloudless over the whole Province. Fine clear weather prevailed throughout the Province.

Monday, 29th October.—Pressure decreased briskly over the greater part of the reporting area during the preceding 24 hours, and was very uniform over the Province. It was still above the normal, the average excess being about 0.05". Temperature increased in Orissa, but in the other districts the changes were small and variable. Temperature was slightly above the normal in North Behar and was normal in Chutia Nagpur. It was below it by small amounts in all other divisions, the average defect being 1.5°. Southerly winds were reported from some stations in South and North Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Bengal, but north-easterly winds prevailed in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal. Humidity continued fairly low in all districts. With the exception of a few stations in Orissa, the sky was almost cloudless over the whole Province. Fine clear weather, with comparatively low temperature and humidity prevailed in all districts.

Tuesday, 30th October.—Pressure had fallen by small amounts over the whole Province. The fall was greatest in Orissa, where pressure was now below the normal. Temperature increased during the past 24 hours at most of the stations in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. Winds were north-easterly in South-West, East and North Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, and variable in Orissa and South Behar. Humidity was generally increasing. The amount of cloud also increased considerably during the past 24 hours.

Wednesday, 31st October.—Pressure was increasing slowly at almost all the reporting stations, except those in Orissa and in the south of South-West Bengal. The changes were generally, however, small, and Orissa continued to show comparatively low pressure. Temperature had risen at the majority of stations, but the changes were not large. It was below the normal in East Bengal, but rather above it in all other divisions. Winds were a little irregular in direction. They were generally northerly with a strong easterly set in Orissa and South-West Bengal. In Chutia Nagpur and at some stations in South and North Behar winds are south-easterly. Wind velocities were increasing at the southern stations of Orissa, but elsewhere winds were light. Humidity was increasing, while the cloud proportion had become large over the whole Province during the past 24 hours. This was due to the extension of an area of disturbance in the south of the Bay which was giving heavy rain on the Coromandel Coast. Rain was now falling in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, but all other districts were rainless. Gopalpore received 2.54 inches, Cuttack 1.24 inches, and Hazaribagh 0.05 inch.

Thursday, 1st November.—Pressure fell in Chutia Nagpur and in East and North Bengal during the past 24 hours, but in other divisions the changes were small and variable. Pressure was very nearly normal in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa and above the normal in all other districts by amounts ranging from 0.09" at Durbhanga to 0.01" at Saugor Island. Temperature was falling in Orissa, South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur, but in other districts it was almost stationary. It was still slightly above the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and South Behar, and was below it in East Bengal and North Behar, and largely below it in Chutia Nagpur, where Hazaribagh reported a defect of 6°. Winds were north-easterly in North Bengal, East and South-West Bengal and Orissa; northerly in Chutia Nagpur; and north-westerly in Behar. Humidity continued moderate at the majority of stations, but was rather large in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur. The sky had cleared somewhat in Behar and East Bengal, but was completely overcast in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. Rain continued to fall in South Orissa, and to a less extent in Chutia Nagpur. The other districts were rainless.

Friday, 2nd November.—Pressure diminished slightly at the great majority of stations. It was slightly above the average, except in Orissa, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur. Temperature was falling in Orissa. It was either stationary or had risen slightly in the other districts of the Province. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was below the average in Orissa, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur by amounts varying from 2° to 4°. It was slightly above it in Bengal. Winds were light throughout the Province, and irregular locally at a few stations. They were generally from directions varying from north-west in Behar to north and north-east in Bengal and Orissa. Humidity was above the average in Orissa and South Bengal. The sky was overcast in South-West Bengal, and more or less clouded over the remaining districts. Light to moderate showers fell during the previous 24 hours at several of the Orissa, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur stations, and in the western districts of South-West Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 6th November 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 20th October 1883 furnish the following results:—

(1) That births and deaths were recorded at the rates respectively of 27·6 and 33·2 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 24·8 and 28·8 per 1,000 respectively during the preceding week ending 13th October 1883, indicating a considerable increase in the registration of both events.

(2) That these events were registered at the highest rates in the undermentioned Municipalities:—

<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Serampore ..	..	49·1	Burdwan ..	..	62·5
Arrah ..	..	49·0	Bhagulpore ..	..	53·4
Bhagulpore ..	..	47·1	Jessore ..	..	49·0
Midnapore ..	..	44·9	Purneah ..	..	48·5
Gya ..	..	39·6	Ranaghat ..	..	47·9
Durbhanga ..	..	37·8	Gya ..	..	47·1
Patna ..	..	34·4	Patna ..	..	39·3
Chittagong ..	..	30·5	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	..	38·5
Santipore ..	..	30·1	Midnapore ..	..	32·5
Burdwan ..	..	29·0	Hughli ..	..	32·2
			Chuprah ..	..	29·3
			Howrah ..	..	28·1
			Santipore ..	..	28·0
			Poori ..	..	27·8
			Serampore ..	..	27·5
			Durbhanga ..	..	27·5
			Dacca ..	..	26·0

(3) That the mortality from the principal diseases columned in the annexed table were recorded at the mean rates noted below:—

			Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
			20th October.	13th October.
Cholera ..	..	..	2·8	3·6
Small-pox ..	..	..	1	1
Fever ..	..	..	17·1	12·6
Bowel-complaints ..	..	..	3·9	3·7
Injury ..	..	..	5	7
Other causes ..	..	..	8·8	8·1

showing that, in comparison with the preceding week, there occurred a sensible decline of mortality from cholera, with a considerable rise in that from fever, the other diseases exhibiting fractional variations, excepting small-pox, which was fatal only in the Patna Municipality at the rate of 1 per 1,000 of its population.

(4) That of the death-causes above indicated, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" proved conspicuously fatal in the undermentioned municipalities:—

<i>Cholera.</i>		<i>Fever.</i>		<i>Bowel-complaints.</i>		<i>Other causes.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Burdwan ..	12·2	Jessore ..	49·0	Midnapore ..	10·8	Poori ..	19·3
Purneah ..	10·4	Ranaghat ..	41·9			Dacca ..	16·9
Bhagulpore ..	7·2	Burdwan ..	32·0			Narayngunge ..	16·5
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	6·6	Purneah ..	31·1			Bhagulpore ..	15·4
Howrah ..	5·4	Hughli ..	25·5			Burdwan ..	13·7
		Bhagulpore ..	25·4			Gya ..	13·7
		Patna ..	23·4			Suburbs of Calcutta ..	13·0
		Gya ..	23·2			Patna ..	9·7
		Durbhanga ..	22·0				
		Santipore ..	21·5				

(5) That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* were returned at the rates indicated below:—

<i>According to Sex.</i>		<i>According to Class.</i>		<i>According to Age.</i>	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ..	34·8	Christians ..	23·6	Under 1 year ..	282·1
Females ..	31·5	Hindus ..	34·5	1 and under 5 years ..	46·3
		Mahomedans ..	30·8	5 and under 10 ..	24·1
		Budhists ..	24·2	10 and under 15 ..	32·9
				15 and under 20 ..	25·1
				20 and under 30 ..	17·9
				30 and under 40 ..	16·7
				40 and under 50 ..	23·8
				50 and under 60 ..	24·3
				60 years and upwards ..	76·2

F. W. A. DEFAECK,

The 5th November 1883.

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 20th October 1883.

		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										SEX.											
DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF MUNICIPAL FAMILIES.		NUMBER OF—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.		DEATHS FROM—						RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.		DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.			
										All causes.						RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				All causes.		COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.		DEATHS.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
										Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the previous week.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in the previous week.	Males.			Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Burdwan	...	18,063	16,017	34,080	7	12	19	107	153	260	53	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	16,527	16,633	33,160	10	13	29	248	201	449	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hughli and Chinsurah	...	10,179	10,539	20,718	8	9	17	107	121	228	88	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serampore	...	13,559	12,997	26,466	11	14	25	216	275	491	78	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterpara	...	3,046	2,464	5,510	...	1	1	...	94	94	No male births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	60,989	44,639	105,628	26	24	50	128	118	246	108	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	147,203	104,254	251,457	54	50	104	112	103	215	108	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishinagar	...	19,413	22,169	41,582	3	5	8	38	62	100	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranaghat	...	4,028	4,655	8,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santipore	...	11,859	12,542	24,401	6	8	14	129	172	301	75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	4,830	3,465	8,295	...	1	1	...	61	61	No male births.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampore Beulah	...	10,766	9,025	19,791	...	1	1	...	23	23	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjiling	...	4,579	2,439	7,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	42,752	37,379	80,131	21	18	39	136	117	253	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narainganj	...	7,605	4,966	12,571	3	1	4	124	41	165	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	13,340	8,790	22,130	10	8	18	253	70	323	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comillah	...	8,153	5,353	13,506	3	2	5	116	77	193	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna City	...	78,762	81,475	160,237	71	35	106	250	114	314	292	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	...	38,290	37,531	75,821	31	27	58	312	186	396	114	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	20,990	22,503	43,493	24	17	41	287	203	490	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulvipoore	...	23,054	19,638	42,692	11	5	18	134	61	195	226	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbianga	...	33,774	32,322	66,096	25	22	48	197	181	378	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	25,044	27,405	52,449	15	6	21	146	59	205	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	...	29,630	27,813	57,443	27	25	52	244	236	471	108	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	...	23,154	20,366	43,520	11	6	17	100	54	154	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	...	8,463	6,553	15,016	5	1	6	173	35	208	500	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poori	...	13,027	11,203	24,230	6	6	12	128	128	257	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	766,251	633,429	1,399,680	394	313	707	154	123	276	125	71	3	438	101	13	254	859	26	472	378	318	312	124	116	124			

13			14			15			16																				
MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.				Class.		Age.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.																			
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and up-wards.									
Burdwan	Burdwan	22	19	483	983	...	7	7	5	4	4	6	4	3	1	2	531.5	161.3	60.9	82.6	60.5	30.4	30.2	35.3	31.2	70.2
Midnapur	Midnapur	15	6	...	...	...	301	432	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	2	6	...	2	140.0	22.1	...	...	33.9	42.5	18.8	84.7	56.8
Hoochli	Hoochli and Chinsurah	17	7	...	...	...	379	533	...	3	8	2	...	...	4	1	...	3	3	163.4	156.1	29.9	...	...	27.1	7.4	...	47.8
Serampore	Serampore	11	3	...	...	...	227	108.8	...	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	366.2	86.4	20.7	46.8	...	...	...	...	113.1
Howrah	Howrah	2	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pargunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	4	120	62	...	...	270	287	36.2	19	7	3	1	1	5	5	7	...	9	407.4	55.7	21.2	6.7	6.0	10.0	11.8	26.6	104.4
Nudda	Kishinagar	11	3	...	...	...	51.4	41.6	35.4	27	14	13	41	25	19	12	14	9	12	294.6	45.1	34.2	119.1	72.2	17.0	12.1	31.4	43.8
Jessore	Ranghat	8	...	...	...	...	177	18.0	...	...	2	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	32.0	57.4	13.7	36.5	7.2	14.9	...	17.7
Rajshahiye	Santipore	11	2	...	...	...	333	15.0	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	502.4	...	...	...	83.5	...	125.1	...	131.8
Darjiling	Jessore	3	5	...	...	...	34.6	68.0	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	80.2	...	31.8	...	3.8	35.2	25.4	18.0	60.3
Dacca	Rampore Beaulah	...	5	...	...	...	...	26.5	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	131.1	166.4	...	51.6	68.0	...	...
Chittagong	Darjiling	2	...	1	...	...	22.6	...	31.5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	429.8	...	25.0	28.9	...	12.5	25.9	...	...
Tipperah	Dacca	21	19	...	...	...	27.1	25.1	...	9	2	1	2	3	7	4	2	1	9	246.6	14.1	5.2	13.1	21.4	23.8	17.8	12.4	84.0
Patna	Narainganj	1	5	...	...	...	8.2	42.2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	539.1	45.6	...	45.8	...	...	24.3	...	...
Gya	Chittagong	4	3	...	...	...	35.8	10.2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	184.7	...	...	...	21.5	...	...	...	65.3
Shahabad	Comillah	...	2	...	...	...	...	14.1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.9	...	...	13.8	...	...	...
Moulvibore	Patna City	97	24	...	...	...	42.4	30.5	...	31	10	9	5	2	6	10	14	8	26	374.0	35.8	27.8	18.1	9.3	10.8	25.4	38.7	37.9
Durbhanga	Gya	53	13	...	...	...	45.9	51.7	...	20	8	3	4	1	7	5	10	1	10	531.0	65.5	23.5	30.9	9.9	24.7	20.4	53.2	7.9
Sarun	Arrah	10	4	...	...	...	16.8	16.8	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	86.7	11.7	20.5	...	...	6.6	24.2	...	90.2
Bhagulpore	Moulvibore	15	4	...	...	...	26.0	16.7	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	165.4	38.0	34.7	...	...	6.1	14.9	20.8	42.7
Monghyr	Durbhanga	25	9	...	...	...	27.9	26.6	...	8	11	...	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	267.2	75.2	...	...	9.4	12.9	18.6	14.0	65.1
Purneah	Chuprah	28	2	...	...	...	35.4	8.7	...	1	1	4	1	2	4	1	3	2	11	36.0	9.8	53.7	10.1	25.1	21.9	6.4	24.9	164.4
Poori	Bhagulpore	47	12	...	...	...	61.5	36.2	...	10	11	3	5	1	11	3	8	3	6	435.5	103.5	26.6	41.3	12.4	23.3	16.8	64.8	24.4
	Monghyr	22	3	...	...	...	25.6	13.4	...	8	4	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	280.1	33.4	14.7	9.1	...	10.1	...	8.2	39.2
	Purneah	9	5	...	...	...	51.0	45.9	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	43.5	33.3	47.5	91.1	28.0	53.5
	Poori	13	...	...	...	...	38.1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.8
	TOTAL	5	613	231	1	...	23.6	34.5	30.8	164	98	61	73	48	94	74	74	45	119	483.1	46.3	24.1	31.9	25.1	17.9	16.7	23.8	2.3	76.2

F. W. A. DEFABECK,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 5th November 1883.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCK OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAME OF MARTS.	1st week of Nov. 1882.	1st week of Dec. 1882.	1st week of Jan. 1883.	1st week of Feb. 1883.	1st week of March 1883.	1st week of April 1883.	1st week of May 1883.	1st week of June 1883.	1st week of July 1883.	1st week of August 1883.	1st week of Sept. 1883.	1st week of Oct. 1883.	1st week of Nov. 1883.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balaghat...	2,69,000	2,50,000	3,85,300	5,50,500	7,40,000	8,35,000	6,59,000	6,52,000	5,87,500	6,11,500	4,85,500	4,88,000	3,81,000
Ooltadanga ...	85,500	47,600	57,100	48,200	89,200	1,06,400	1,07,500	1,22,300	1,22,500	95,925	1,05,000	78,300	75,100
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomer- tooly, Haikhol, and Culpay Ghat.	6,49,600	5,98,200	6,62,650	6,11,400	7,22,200	9,14,200	7,92,900	9,50,100	9,59,400	7,86,700	8,89,200	8,97,700	7,45,300
Patheriazhat, Posta, and Jorabagan.	10,500	16,500	21,700	15,200	19,500	18,200	3,400	15,500	15,400	10,500	11,700	12,200	8,000
Tollygunge, Chittah, Kidderpore, and Moonsirunge.	1,06,200	1,04,800	1,17,800	1,00,000	1,11,600	1,20,400	1,37,200	1,51,100	1,12,200	1,02,650	1,14,500	1,29,920	91,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Soldratty, Nowabgunge, Bhaddressur, and Chander- nagore.	17,181	9,750	7,294	6,012	6,575	12,625	13,525	10,387	12,958	12,660	16,887	20,568	18,619
Total ...	10,07,981	10,14,450	17,41,944	18,19,512	21,80,175	24,96,835	22,03,525	23,61,357	22,79,658	21,09,944	20,92,787	20,86,713	18,16,219
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	5,402	4,408	5,672	780	3,376	3,736	2,922	1,536	2,320	4,568	2,648	4,014	272
(By Port Com- missioners' re- turns.)	(on 4th Nov. 82.)	(on 2nd Dec. 82.)	(on 3rd Jan. 83.)	(on 3rd Feb. 83.)	(on 3rd March 83.)	(on 4th April 83.)	(on 3rd May 83.)	(on 4th June 83.)	(on 3rd July 83.)	(on 4th August 83.)	(on 3rd Sept. 83.)	(on 3rd Oct. 1883.)	(on 3rd Nov. 83.)
On boats un- loaded ...	22,309	37,123	36,690	21,292	69,114	38,296	25,109	23,192	40,764	17,989	20,588	30,584	15,709
(By Canal returns)	(1st to 3rd Nov. 82.)	(1st to 3rd Dec. 82.)	(1st to 3rd Jan. 83.)	(1st to 3rd Feb. 83.)	(1st to 3rd March 83.)	(1st to 3rd April 83.)	(1st to 3rd May 83.)	(1st to 3rd June 83.)	(1st to 3rd July 83.)	(1st to 3rd August 83.)	(1st to 3rd Sept. 83.)	(1st to 3rd Oct. 1883.)	(1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	16,59,807	10,74,893	19,06,991	19,56,913	23,35,194	29,14,089	22,35,297	24,62,227	25,72,037	21,65,266	21,07,073	21,81,022	18,54,096
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	6 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	9 lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	12 lakhs.	14 lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	11 lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th November 1883.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1883.

			Inches.	Date.	hour.
The mean pressure of the month	...	...	29.873		
The average pressure of 24 years	...	...	29.832		
The highest pressure during the month	...	...	30.043	27th & 28th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	...	...	29.661	6th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	...	...	0.382		
			Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month			286.8		
°					
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	80.1		
The average temperature of 24 years	...	...	81.5		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	92.4	6th	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	65.2	26th	
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	27.2		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	13.8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	19.7	27th	
Per cent.					
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	80		
The average humidity of 24 years	...	...	79		
Inches.					
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	0.819		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	...	...	0.854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	...	3.10		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	0.75		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet high)	...	...	0.74		
The average fall of 48 years	...	...	5.61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.50	13th	
Days.					
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	3		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	...	...	10		
°					
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	...	...	145.8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	...	58.1		
The greatest sun temperature	...	...	156.4	11th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	...	66.7	11th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	...	66.8		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	7.1		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	...	...	10.1	27th	
Miles.					
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	...	68.1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	...	129.0	21st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	...	11.0	18th 9 to 10 A.M.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points...					

N. 170, NE. 53, E. 74, SE. 21, S. 64, SW. 100, W. 74, NW. 93, Calm 87.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.8 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 6th November 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
28th October to 3rd November 1883.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point	Humidity	Prevailing direction.				
1883.		D		Inches.	D	F	F	F	F	Inches	F	%				Inches	
Oct.	28th	143.5	9.7	29.961	76.2	85.7	17.7	68.0	70.9	0.688	68.1	78	NNE and N by W...	63	Nil.	Partially cloudy, Δ .	
	29th	139.7	10.0	.928	76.2	85.6	17.4	68.2	69.7	.641	66.0	73	N by W and NNW	74	"	Chiefly clear, Δ .	
"	30th	142.3	8.0	.908	76.6	85.3	16.6	68.7	69.9	.643	66.1	72	NNW and N by W	77	"	Chiefly cloudy, σ , \equiv , Δ .	
"	31st	145.7	4.8	.921	77.6	84.8	13.4	71.4	70.0	.633	65.6	68	N by W and NNW	95	"	Chiefly cloudy, σ .	
Nov.	1st	129.0	0.5	.906	76.4	83.6	13.4	70.2	71.3	.699	65.6	77	NNW ...	74	Not measur- able.	Chiefly cloudy, σ , d .	
"	2nd	121.3	Nil	.927	74.8	79.7	6.3	73.4	69.7	.661	66.9	77	NNW and N ...	101	"	Chiefly cloudy, σ , g .	
"	3rd	139.6	2.5	.958	75.5	82.2	12.0	70.2	70.9	.697	68.4	79	N and N by W ...	82	"	Cloudy, σ , g .	

The mean pressure of the seven days

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total number of hours of bright sunshine of the seven days

The mean temperature of the seven days

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days

The maximum temperature during the seven days

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days

The mean relative humidity during the seven days

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total fall of rain from 28th October to 3rd November 1883

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The total fall from 1st January to 3rd November 1883

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 σ overcast, g gloomy, Δ dew, \equiv fog, d drizzling rain.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA.
1st 5th November 1883.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1883.

		°	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	80.9	
The highest temperature during the month	...	93.3	5th, 7th
The lowest temperature during the month	...	66.9	26th
The range of temperature during the month	...	26.4	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	14.7	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	19.9	26th
		%	
The mean humidity during the month	...	78	
		Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	833	
The total rainfall of the month	...	0.86	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	0.71	13th
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	2	

JOHN ELIOT,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 6th November 1883.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th October to 3rd November 1883.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1883.		o	o	o	o	o	Inches.	o	%	Inches.
October	28th	77.1	87.3	16.2	69.1	72.3	.730	69.8	78	Nil
"	29th	78.0	87.3	17.8	69.5	71.1	.669	67.3	70	"
"	30th	76.4	87.3	18.1	69.2	71.0	.687	68.0	75	"
"	31st	77.5	87.0	14.6	72.4	69.5	.615	64.8	65	"
November	1st	76.1	83.0	11.7	71.3	71.4	.707	68.9	78	"
"	2nd	76.3	82.4	8.8	73.6	70.2	.658	66.8	73	"
"	3rd	75.5	83.8	13.0	70.8	70.7	.688	68.1	79	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 76.7

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 18.2

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 87.3

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 74

The total fall of rain from 28th October to 3rd November 1883 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 5th November 1883.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements shewing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of September 1883.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Jaggery	953	4,765	1,361	49	1,219	13 9 11	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Indigo seeds	90	50	541	1½	55	2 11 4	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
26	Rubble	8,518	212	10,074	360	3,607	94 3 2	.....
8	Ghooting or Gengooty	3,979	1,150	6,693	239	3,583	46 0 2	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
42	Passenger boats ... ..	.....	.....	25,054	895	2,684	125 5 11	.....
41	Empty do. ... ..	.....	.....	13,734	490	4,414	48 4 1	.....
3	Straw	120	15	240	8	25	1 3 3	.....
...	Passengers (2,081 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 3 1	.....
124	Total	13,660	6,192	57,697	2,060	15,592	340 8 11	4 08
97	Total of same month last year	14,653	31,897	45,447	1,623	6,416	237 8 7	0 68

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
21	Laterite rubble	7,155	258	13,098	468	1,403	32 11 4	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
21	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	5,943	212	637	14 13 3	.....
42	Total	7,155	258	19,041	680	2,040	47 8 7	4 47
154	Total of same month last year	22,394	775	59,239	2,115	6,346	147 15 8	0 44

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
124	Private, including miscellaneous	13,660	6,192	57,697	2,060	15,592	340 8 11	.....
42	Government stores, including miscellaneous	7,155	258	19,041	680	2,040	47 8 7	.....
166	Grand Total	20,815	6,450	76,738	2,740	17,632	388 1 6	.....
251	Grand Total of same month last year	36,957	32,672	104,686	3,738	12,762	385 8 3	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	241 6 7
Amount of tollage for the month	388 1 6
Total	629 8 1
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	456 9 0
Balance at the end of the month	172 15 1

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
ARTICLES OF FOOD.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
67	Paddy	6,500	9,000	13,327	476	11,076	152 8 2	.....
109	Rice	37,300	1,11,500	65,298	2,332	120,826	1,156 0 1	.....
3	Turmeric	270	1,350	666	20	440	7 5 6	.....
7	Gram	900	3,600	1,522	54	2,760	25 6 6	.....
3	Pulses and other crops	700	3,500	1,298	46	1,932	20 5 0	.....
18	Jaggery	1,740	8,700	3,093	110	2,153	29 12 19	.....
5	Betel leaves	130	600	325	12	166	3 7 3	.....
16	Salt	2,340	11,700	4,666	167	6,017	63 10 10	.....
1	Oil	200	3,000	537	19	1,026	10 8 0	.....
5	Mustard	500	2,500	901	32	850	13 13 2	.....
7	Spices	1,050	11,000	2,092	75	3,150	32 14 6	.....
12	Fish (salt)	40	250	112	4	44	0 12 11	.....
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
8	Thread	1,500	25,000	2,695	96	4,632	42 10 4	.....
2	Cotton	100	1,000	328	12	192	1 8 0	.....
4	Jute	650	5,150	1,030	37	456	9 6 0	.....
4	Hides	1,000	10,000	2,140	76	3,984	37 3 6	.....
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
1	Bricks	200	15	262	9	72	1 4 0	.....
7	Laterite rubble	2,100	40	3,780	135	5,855	54 0 6	.....
2	Lime	350	100	600	21	355	6 5 6	.....
1	Sleeper	600	1,500	1,020	36	1,224	20 0 0	.....
FUEL.								
9	Firewood	2,200	220	3,891	140	5,470	53 1 0	.....
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
1	Earthenpots	10	5	35	1	16	1 0 9	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Timbers (98 in number) ... ..	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	14 12 11	.....
54	Passenger boat (passengers 2,380 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	18,816	672	35,505	540 15 7	.....
209	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	28,393	1,014	34,074	191 15 0	.....
1	Straw	50	10	105	4	120	1 10 0	.....
4	Oil-cake	500	500	1,326	47	1,880	18 12 0	.....
31	Sundries	6,350	22,600	13,226	472	23,074	228 13 5	.....
...	Logs (3 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 3	.....
1	Kerosine oil	400	4,000	675	24	1,008	16 15 6	.....
1	Gunny-bags	200	1,500	304	11	462	4 14 0	.....
...	Fine for losing ticket ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
583	Total	67,880	2,36,690	1,72,363	6,154	2,68,159	2,756 15 5	0 2'0
492	Total of same month last year	42,835	1,97,775	1,27,400	4,550	1,95,769	1,972 15 1	0 2'0

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
20	Laterite stone	8,000	150	14,402	514	20,091	213 1 6	.....
1	Lock gates and beams	...	...	508	21	282	15 1 6	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
28	Empty boats	...	...	6,328	226	8,176	40 1 9	.....
55	Total	8,000	150	21,328	761	28,540	272 4 9	0 1'8
26	Total of same month last year	3,900	4,500	8,874	317	13,314	130 4 9	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
583	Private, including miscellaneous	67,880	2,36,690	1,72,363	6,154	2,68,159	2,756 15 5	.....
55	Government stores, including miscellaneous	8,000	150	21,328	761	28,540	272 4 9	.....
638	Grand Total	75,880	2,36,840	1,93,691	6,915	2,96,709	3,029 4 2*	.....
458	Grand Total of same month last year	40,735	2,02,335	1,36,274	4,867	2,09,074	2,103 3 10	.....

* Of this Rs. 860-8 is the collection of Gobri Canal Locks, Rs. 658-6-2 of Kendrapara Canal extension, and Rs. 2,010-6 of Kendrapara Canal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1883. 1901

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River—concluded.

	MEMO.			Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	3,746	1 5
Amount of tollage for the month	3,029	4 2
			Total	6,775	5 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,862	14 9
Balance at the end of the month	4,912	6 10

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
19	Paddy	4,000	6,000	6,235	222	7,446	77 2 6	...
111	Rice	11,500	34,500	21,836	780	20,156	278 2 3	...
1	Cocoanut	40	50	60	2	68	0 12 0	...
4	Grain	250	1,000	759	27	902	9 1 0	...
4	Jaggery	600	3,000	979	35	875	9 6 9	...
37	Salt	5,000	25,000	9,276	311	10,923	111 8 0	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
5	Unwrought timber	100	600	216	8	772	15 14 0	...
	FUEL.							
2	Charcoal	150	200	412	15	400	3 12 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
11	Passenger boat (passengers 27 in number)	...	...	978	35	601	7 5 6	...
114	Empty boats	...	...	17,135	362	10,452	53 9 0	...
9	Straw	500	100	1,602	57	798	10 2 3	...
18	Sundries	1,800	10,000	3,492	125	3,876	35 12 0	...
335	Total	23,940	80,450	55,980	1,999	63,269	612 7 3	0 2'0
173	Total of same month last year	12,930	66,370	28,993	1,037	32,051	325 5 3	0 2'0

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Bamboos	100	20	205	7	231	2 8 0	...
1	Tiles	300	50	442	16	528	5 5 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
3	Empty boats	...	...	1,731	62	2,046	10 0 0	...
5	Total	400	70	2,378	85	2,805	17 13 0	0 1'2
6	Total of same month last year	...	...	421	15	495	2 8 0	1'0

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
335	Private, including miscellaneous	23,940	80,450	55,980	1,999
5	Government stores, including miscellaneous	400	70	2,378	85
340	Grand Total	24,340	80,520	58,358	2,084
184	Grand Total of same month last year	12,930	66,370	29,414	1,032

	MEMO.			Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	738	10 3
Amount of tollage for the month	630	4 5
			Total	1,368	14 8
Less tollage on steamers for April 1883 written back	388	9 6
				980	
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	594	5 0
Balance at the end of the month	586	0 6

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Paddy	400	600	786	27	194	4 10 6	.....
15	Rice	1,500	4,590	2,286	82	1,066	14 3 6	.....
3	Pulses and other crops	400	1,600	858	31	372	5 5 0	.....
4	Jaggery	400	2,000	791	28	336	6 7 0	.....
1	Salt	100	500	218	8	56	1 5 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Cotton	50	500	189	7	84	1 1 0	.....
1	Castor seed	300	1,000	555	20	241	3 7 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
35	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	2,371	84	893	10 2 3	.....
...	Small dongsahs (115 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 15 3	.....
64	Total	3,150	10,700	8,018	287	3,241	78 0 6	0 28
50	Total of same month last year	8,310	12,510	9,667	345	3,472	66 2 2	0 30

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Laterite stone	3,000	50	5,118	183	183	31 14 0	.....
6	Gravel	1,800	30	3,035	109	703	18 14 6	.....
2	Pantles	200	30	381	14	168	2 5 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
13	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	4,409	157	555	13 11 3	.....
24	Total	5,000	110	12,943	463	1,609	66 12 9	0 80
35	Total of same month last year	8,600	130	16,345	583	3,831	95 6 3	0 48

ABSTRACT.

	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
64	Private, including miscellaneous	3,150	10,700	8,018	287	3,241	78 0 6
24	Government stores, including miscellaneous	5,000	110	12,943	463	1,609	66 12 9
88	Grand Total	8,150	10,810	20,961	750	4,850	144 13 3
85	Grand Total of same month last year	11,510	12,640	26,012	928	7,303	161 8 5

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	330 0 9
Amount of tollage for the month	144 13 3
Total	474 14 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	139 5 6
Balance at the end of the month	335 8 6

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1883. 1903

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Rice	650	1,950	1,146	41	574	7 5 6	.....
4	Jaggery	500	2,500	905	32	552	5 9 0	.....
1	Salt	100	500	272	10	180	1 11 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
12	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	816	29	348	2 7 3	.....
...	Small dongahs (10 in number) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	.....
24	Total	1,250	4,950	3,139	112	1,654	19 11 9	0 17
19	Total of same month last year	500	2,000	2,064	74	532	11 0 8	0 38

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Gravel	2,000	40	3,198	114	798	20 0 0	.....
2	Panteles	200	30	375	13	234	2 5 0	.. ..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
8	Empty boats ... ..	.....	.....	1,484	53	448	4 10 3	.....
16	Total	2,200	70	5,057	180	1,480	26 15 3	0 35
16	Total of same month last year	2,000	40	5,542	198	1,386	28 14 0	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
24	Private, including miscellaneous	1,250	4,950	3,139	112	1,654	19 11 9	.....
16	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,200	70	5,057	180	1,480	26 15 3	.....
40	Grand Total	3,450	5,020	8,196	292	3,134	46 11 0	.....
35	Grand Total of same month last year	2,500	2,040	7,006	272	1,918	39 14 8	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	65 1 0
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	46 11 0

Total	...	...	...	...	111 12 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	52 15 0

Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	68 13 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.
Midnapore Canal.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
(1)—PRIVATE								
ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
288	Paddy	56,977	44,976	1,08,305			1,526 1 6	
567	Rice	1,24,776	2,06,761	2,35,140			2,511 8 3	
17	Wheat	1,530	4,920	3,901			24 11 0	
191	Gram	26,790	74,073	61,935			448 15 6	
31	Fruits and vegetables	5,772	10,947	11,935			163 13 9	
143	Sugar (unrefined)	24,945	74,590	49,500			231 6 0	
174	Salt	63,600	1,84,425	1,30,525			1,411 12 6	
14	Oil	1,240	6,280	4,039			27 5 9	
1	Spices	200	800	400			1 8 0	
35	Betel leaves	1,449	10,274	4,470			31 12 2	
4	Betel-nuts	790	4,720	1,905			28 9 0	
46	C. coconuts (number 135,800)	2,880	3,173	9,685			84 0 0	
2	Onion	150	301	350			4 7 6	
31	Curd	4,050	8,816	9,750			68 4 0	
STIMULANTS.								
3	Intoxicating drugs	150	715	845			20 1 0	
34	Tobacco	4,480	26,900	11,040			143 3 9	
CLOTHING.								
26	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1,589	1,58,900	5,595			33 12 6	
17	Ditto ditto (European)	1,495	1,24,000	4,675			29 1 3	
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
32	Brass	6,705	3,61,250	15,575			112 0 6	
24	Copper	4,500	1,15,750	12,800			87 13 6	
4	Iron	575	4,050	1,875			11 6 0	
1	Other fibres, raw	200	1,000	400			3 8 0	
9	Silk	346	63,100	1,740			6 15 9	
14	Cotton	1,440	27,945	4,805			48 2 9	
66	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	10,020	3,28,100	26,500			195 10 6	
20	Jute	3,340	10,429	7,875			37 2 6	
16	Hides	2,725	38,905	6,250			64 11 0	
6	Horns	700	3,500	2,025			7 9 6	
18	Indigo	6,150	69,150	12,475			281 9 0	
7	Linseed	2,910	8,730	5,950			63 13 6	
2	Other oil-seeds	700	700	1,375			12 0 6	
44	Mustard seed	2,875	31,100	18,850			94 0 6	
4	Oil seed	910	3,630	1,990			15 7 6	
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
1	Bricks (3,000 in number)	150	56	525			1 3 6	
18	Tiles (25,000 in number)	1,545	1,840	6,290			23 13 6	
20	Lime	1,900	1,750	4,655			22 3 3	
66	Sand	16,075	2,538	29,505			112 4 3	
45	Unwrought timber and piles, No. 410	5,053	11,263	8,050			131 1 9	
28	Sol. piles, No. 3,308	6,662	7,726	5,895			66 15 6	
LIVE-STOCK.								
5	Bullock, oxen and cow 10 in No.	18	170	480			3 10 9	
FUEL.								
53	Coal and coke	9,600	5,610	21,075			117 11 6	
33	Charcoal	12,900	7,420	27,475			239 2 0	
33	Firewood	6,570	9,859	13,120			156 8 9	
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
81	Earthenware and pots	10,475	2,656	22,140			128 6 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1,211	Passenger boats			80,355			628 10 0	
1,285	Empty boats			1,18,830			1,195 15 6	
53	Straw, 1,300 kahuns	15,854	5,220	39,475			109 3 6	
61	Oil-cake	13,040	13,440	30,210			110 13 0	
14	Furniture	520	1,910	1,515			15 6 0	
5	Mats	370	4,825	1,095			20 14 6	
2	Gunny No. 450	225	650	450			1 11 0	
	Passengers (number 17,710)						275 14 1	
4	Saggi	350	1,050	850			9 6 0	
1	Canes	190	200	275			1 0 6	
66	Miscellaneous	8,437	6,983	19,060			142 3 6	
7	Other oils	1,000	4,350	2,825			31 12 6	
10	Boats passed free							
	Demurrage, &c.						17 1 3	
4,980	Total	4,77,933	20,93,045	12,12,600	43,306	7,38,301	11,533 11 10	0 2'11
4,749	Total of same month last year	4,08,482	15,74,885	10,34,740	36,954	6,11,650	10,013 6 3	0 2'6

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	
4,980	Private, including miscellaneous	4,77,963	20,93,045	12,12,600	43,306	7,38,301	11,533 11 10
4,980	Grand Total	4,77,963	20,93,045	12,12,600	43,306	7,38,301	11,533 11 10*
4,749	Grand Total of same month last year	4,08,482	15,74,885	10,34,740	36,954	6,11,650	10,013 6 3

* This includes tolls on the Narainghur channel, amounting to Rs. 231-3-9.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1883. 1905

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

MEMO.					Rs. A. P.		
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	1,559	8	8
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	11,533	11	10
Total					13,093	4	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	10,434	2	9
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	2,659	1	9

Hidgellie Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
430	Paddy	81,245	71,083	1,50,155	...	...	1,735	7 3
282	Rice	80,030	1,17,746	1,40,095	...	...	1,415	0 0
26	Fruits and vegetables	1,560	3,938	8,400	...	...	50	1 3
15	Jaggery	1,520	4,680	3,055	...	...	45	6 9
1	Sugar	10	100	125	...	...	0	13 9
48	Salt	12,000	34,750	27,775	...	...	320	5 3
2	Curd	40	80	250	...	...	1	11 6
19	Oil	1,880	4,830	3,080	...	...	40	8 9
2	Fish	10	23	270	...	...	1	12 6
STIMULANTS.								
91	Tobacco	11,220	64,310	25,240	...	...	284	13 3
CLOTHING.								
4	Cotton piece-goods (European)	690	3,440	1,405	...	...	26	8 6
STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.								
6	Iron	920	3,630	2,140	...	...	19	3 0
2	Cotton	1,450	6,400	3,435	...	...	52	15 3
1	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	30	150	60	...	...	0	12 6
6	Jute	330	870	740	...	...	5	1 0
1	Hides	60	100	125	...	...	0	13 9
1	Mustard-seed	200	600	625	...	...	11	5 3
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
1	Tiles	200	50	400	...	...	2	12 0
1	Building stores	30	60	60	...	...	0	9 0
5	Ghooting lime	330	610	695	...	...	7	1 9
3	Ghooting	300	30	575	...	...	3	15 3
5	Unwrought timber and piles	510	1,650	735	...	...	10	15 3
2	Bamboos	400	130	945	...	...	5	5 4
FUEL.								
2	Coal and coke	80	20	160	...	...	2	14 0
2	Firewood	220	10	205	...	...	1	6 3
COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.								
8	Earthware and earthen pots	270	75	600	...	...	5	2 6
MISCELLANEOUS.								
86	Passenger boats	...	...	5,590	...	...	77	12 3
635	Empty do.	...	...	70,780	...	...	720	0 6
111	Straw	24,340	8,204	54,075	...	...	378	9 0
4	Oil-cake	200	230	430	...	...	2	14 9
11	Mats	1,280	6,300	3,800	...	...	26	8 6
24	Miscellaneous	610	960	1,520	...	...	20	11 3
1,861	Total	2,22,645	5,35,009	5,12,485	18,303	3,01,912	5,312	5 6 0 3 3
1,533	Total of same month last year	1,51,723	2,22,896	3,70,240	13,223	2,48,281	4,179	4 9

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Pontoon	30	1,000	70	...	...	1	4 0
1	Total	30	1,000	70	2	72	1	4 0
Total of same month last year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
1,861	Private, including miscellaneous ...	2,22,645	3,33,000	5,12,483	18,303	3,01,012	5,312 5 6	.....
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous ...	30	1,000	70	2	72	1 4 0	.....
1,862	Grand Total ...	2,22,675	3,34,000	5,12,553	18,305	3,01,084	5,313 9 6	.....
1,633	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,51,723	2,22,896	3,70,240	13,223	2,48,281	4,179 4 9	.....

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	879 7 0
Amount which could not be credited last month ...	3 15 3
Amount of tollage for the month ...	5,313 9 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	6,196 15 9
Balance at the end of the month ...	5,203 6 3
	993 9 6

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Rice ...	600	1,200	1,075	38½	1,707½	19 9 6	.....
4	Wheat ...	1,400	2,800	2,082	74½	6,181	63 4 6	.....
16	Fruits and vegetables ...	4,500	8,900	7,361	263	20,562½	207 15 6	.....
2	Jaggery ...	290	295	712	25½	534	5 7 9	.....
3	Salt ...	371	1,179	633	22½	1,164½	12 11 0	.....
1	Ghee ...	60	1,500	120	4½	331	2 15 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
5	Tobacco ...	1,077	3,845	3,091	109½	6,558½	108 14 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Iron and nuts ...	86	325	217	7½	439	4 5 0	.....
1	Cotton ...	200	1,900	362	13	754	7 8 9	.....
4	Hides ...	660	5,000	1,151	37½	2,484	29 4 3	.....
154	Linseed ...	72,542	2,19,825	98,292	3,576½	2,55,700	2,666 1 3	.....
1	Mustard seed ...	400	1,200	551	19½	1,482	16 2 6	.....
20	Kuth ...	7,000	25,000	10,351	369½	30,782	516 6 6	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Building stores ...	245	1,350	463	16½	345½	3 9 3	.....
47	Stone lime ...	14,225	5,625	19,347	690½	55,724½	569 15 3	.....
4	Kunkur ...	1,800	180	2,348	82½	5,094	25 11 9	.....
4	Bullahs (732 in number) ...							.....
	Bamboos (3,875 in number) ...		300				1 10 9	.....
	FUEL.							
1	Charcoal ...	50	19	121	4½	90½	0 13 0	.....
10	Firewood ...		500				7 12 0	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
7	Earthenware and earthen pots ...	180	34	559	19½	232½	4 5 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
35	Miscellaneous ...	6,195	20,660	13,091	467½	51,441½	325 14 3	.....
5	Passenger boat ...			367	11½	506	5 9 0	.....
169	Empty boats ...			23,258	829½	42,076½	212 0 3	.....
3	Sugar cane mills ...	500	12,200	1,937	37	1,229	12 1 0	.....
2	Rancegunge pipes ...	190	400	457	16½	1,243½	12 7 9	.....
6	Gunny bags ...	305	1,930	1,696	60½	2,835½	28 2 3	.....
484	Total ...	1,12,901	3,16,867	1,89,027	6,750½	4,71,389½	4,678 5 6	0 1 9
237	Total of same month last year ...	35,702	1,02,854	70,461	2,540	1,47,516	1,440 5 6	0 1 9

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1883. 1907

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
8	Building stones	1,950	270	3,673	131½	967	37 4 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							.....
11	Empty boats for stones, &c. . . . .	.....	.....	1,835	65	3,728½	17 12 9	.....
1	For conveying Government pipes . . . . .	.....	.....	57	2	10½	0 0 9	.....
1	Stones, &c. . . . .	.....	.....	90	3½	67½	0 10 3	.....
21	Total	1,950	270	5,635	201½	4,773	55 11 9	0 2 2
6	Total of same month last year . . . . .	.....	.....	117	4	65	0 6 6	0 1 2

ABSTRACT

		Mds. -	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
484	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,12,861	3,16,867	1,89,027	6,750 2	4,71,389 1	4,678 5 6	...
21	Government stores, including ditto ...	1,950	270	5,655	20 1	4,773	55 11 9	...
505	Grand Total ...	1,14,751	3,17,137	1,94,682	6,95 2	4,76,162 1	4,734 1 3	...
243	Grand Total of same month last year ...	35,763	1,02,854	70,578	2,544	1,47,581	1,440 12 0	...

MEMO.				R.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	222	0	8
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	4.734	1	3
			Total	4.956	1	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	4,407	15	0
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	248	1	3

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
32	Wheat	15,573	31,146	26,566	732	7,320	133 10 0
2	Spices (zeerah)	711	14,220	1,000	35	2,240	6 4 0
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.						
1	Hides	211	530	350	12	840	2 3 0
2	Linseed	648	1,292	925	33	2,240	5 12 6
1	Mustard-seed	636	1,272	700	25	1,730	4 6 0
	BUILDING MATERIALS.						
1	Ghooting lime	200	40	375	13	689	7 8 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
10	Grind mill-stone	5,340	516	6,925	247	2,470	21 10 3
1	Passenger boat ... ..	.....	.....	100	3	210	0 10 0
11	Empty ditto ... ..	.....	.....	1,175	42	832	4 7 6
	Excess toll realized for wrong calculation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15 3
61	Total ...	23,317	49,016	32,050	1,142	18,591	188 6 0
39	Total of same month last year ...	12,915	37,422	18,775	608	8,698	103 2 0

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

BUILDING MATERIALS.		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Building stones	400	20	750	26	1,287	7 8 0
3	Total ...	400	20	750	26	1,287	7 8 0
54	Total of same month last year ...	11,375	603-12	18,490	659	6,590	164 8 0

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A P.	
61	Private, including miscellaneous	23,317	49,016	32,050	1,143	18,591	188 6 0	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	400	20	750	26	1,287	7 8 0	.....
63	Grand Total	23,717	49,036	32,800	1,169	19,878	195 14 0	.....
93	Grand Total of same month last year	24,190	37,985-12	37,175	1,327	15,288	267 10 6	.....

	MEMO.					Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	195 14 0
Amount of tollage for the month	195 14 0
				Total	...	195 14 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	Nil.
Balance at the end of the month	

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Paddy	383	287	833	29	1,756	17 8 0	.....
56	Rice	13,127	32,817	21,627	768	38,568	425 14 6	.....
62	Wheat	19,071	47,077	28,371	1,013	60,374	411 5 6	.....
19	Pulses and other crops	2,351	2,351	4,281	152	2,800	30 10 9	.....
17	Fruits and vegetables	4,512	13,536	7,092	252	3,264	33 14 6	.....
7	Sugar	1,260	12,600	2,310	82	2,502	27 11 6	.....
24	Salt	4,664	13,692	8,104	291	13,224	130 12 3	.....
1	Oil	68	680	108	6	420	5 4 6	.....
2	Spices	714	2,856	1,014	36	2,520	15 10 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
3	Tobacco	607	6,070	907	32	507	5 5 9	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Iron	1,135	3,405	1,535	54	648	7 4 9	.....
1	Hides	134	2,144	234	8	456	4 14 9	.....
8	Linseed	799	2,397	1,909	71	4,485	31 2 6	.....
1	Mustard seed	564	1,692	714	25	1,750	10 15 0	.....
1	Til seed	98	382	108	7	390	3 13 3	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
25	Building stores	8,435	17,305	12,185	435	29,538	130 10 0	.....
14	Stone lime	1,460	.....	3,560	127	4,606	70 5 0	.....
10	Kunkur	2,725	218	4,225	151	2,680	18 6 6	.....
	Bullahs } (47,150 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 15 0	.....
	Bamboos }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	FUEL.							
7	Firewood	2,226	890	3,226	115	1,332	13 10 9	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
29	Passenger boats	.....	.....	2,379	84	2,436	25 8 0	.....
127	Empty	.....	.....	14,398	514	7,143	43 9 6	.....
4	Straw	209	190	699	25	276	2 13 6	.....
8	Gunny	418	.....	1,213	43	468	5 1 0	.....
431	Total	64,975	1,61,219	1,21,193	4,320	1,82,153	1,493 2 0	0 1 5
616	Total of same month last year	57,463	1,33,211	1,08,255	3,413	1,57,950	1,216 1 3	0 1 4

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	MISCELLANEOUS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
6	Dak bags	24	45,325	618	22	216	2 8 3	.....
1	Furniture	74	2,315	174	6	252	2 5 6	.....
2	Stores, &c.	1,534	16,585	1,934	69	4,528	39 13 0	.....
9	Total	1,632	58,225	2,726	97	4,996	44 10 9	0 1 7
2	Total of same month last year	42	6	289	10	180	0 14 9	0 0 9

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
431	Private, including miscellaneous	64,975	1,61,219	1,21,193	4,320	1,82,153	1,493 2 0	.....
9	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,632	58,225	2,726	97	4,996	44 10 9	.....
440	Grand total	66,607	2,19,444	1,23,919	4,417	1,87,149	1,537 12 9	.....
618	Grand total of same month last year	57,505	1,33,217	1,08,544	3,423	1,58,130	1,217 0 0	.....

* The increase is probably owing to large traffic of food staples.

MEMO.

					Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 1 6
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,537 12 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	.....	.....	Total	1,613 14 3
Balance at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457 1 3
					150 18 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1883. 1909

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—43 $\frac{3}{4}$ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Rice	700	900	1,625	58	2,088	44 1 6	.....
19	Wheat	4,287	6,100	5,273	188	5,950	92 10 0	.....
1	Gram	495	750	500	18	936	10 6 3	.....
10	Fruits and vegetables	2,879	3,598	3,000	107	5,564	63 11 9	.....
2	Sugar	650	2,600	850	30	1,230	11 11 0	.....
1	Salt	100	600	225	8	288	3 1 6	.....
2	Ghee	650	15,000	850	30	1,230	11 11 0	.....
	STIMULANTS.							
1	Tobacco	100	430	175	6	216	2 6 6	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Linseed	650	1,950	850	30	1,230	11 11 0	.....
1	Castor seed	10	30	75	3	108	1 0 6	.....
2	Mowah	357	357	357	12	624	5 0 6	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
...	Bullahs 275 No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 3	.....
	FUEL.							
...	Firewood 700 in No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1 3	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Passenger boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 6	.....
38	Empty boats	624	1,400	3,690	132	3,032	18 2 0	.....
2	Gunny bags	25	400	200	7	216	2 0 0	.....
96	Total	11,427	32,115	17,670	629	22,712	284 7 0	0 2 4
26	Total of same month last year	3,268	5,922	5,010	176	6,726	102 3 9	0 2 0

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
...	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boats	.....	.....	150	5	246	1 9 3	.....
2	Total	.....	.....	150	5	246	1 9 3	0 1 2
44	Total of same month last year	1,710	10,000	7,935	281	11,860	78 11 9	0 1 0

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
96	Private, including miscellaneous	11,427	32,115	17,670	629	22,712	284 7 0	.....
2	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	150	5	246	1 9 3	.....
98	Grand total	11,427	32,115	17,820	634	22,958	286 0 3	.....
70	Grand total of same month last year	4,978	15,922	12,945	457	18,586	180 15 6	.....

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	105 11 0
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	286 0 3
Total	.....	391 11 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	343 2 3
Balance at the end of the month	.....	48 9 0

1910 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 7, 1883.

ABSTRACT.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.		TRAFFIC, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldunda	388 1 6	1,792 0 8	385 8 3	1,959 12 8	
Kendrapara	3,029 4 2	19,068 9 0	2,103 3 10	15,066 6 5	
High Level, Range I	630 4 3	2,986 11 6	327 13 3	1,656 13 2	
Ditto, ditto II	144 13 3	1,725 4 3	161 8 5	2,073 11 2	
Ditto, ditto III	46 11 0	424 7 11	59 14 8	360 10 7	
Total Orissa Circle ...	4,239 2 2	25,998 1 4	3,018 0 5	21,057 6 0	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	11,533 11 10	60,688 8 11	10,015 6 3	53,374 7 4	
Hidgelies Tidal	5,313 9 6	37,823 14 3	4,179 4 9	31,821 6 3	
Total South-Western Circle ...	16,847 5 4	98,512 7 2	14,192 11 0	85,195 13 7	
SONE CIRCLE.					
Eastern Main and Patna	4,734 1 3	15,128 8 9	1,440 12 0	14,544 6 9	
Western Main	195 14 0	1,733 2 9	267 10 6	1,748 7 9	
Arrah	1,537 12 9	10,381 12 3	1,217 0 0	5,098 11 3	
Buxar	286 0 3	3,940 8 3	180 15 6	1,060 6 2	
Total Sone Circle ...	6,753 12 5	29,184 0 0	3,106 6 0	22,451 15 11	
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,840 3 9	1,53,094 8 6	20,317 1 5	1,28,705 3 6	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANAL.	TRAFFIC, 1883-84.						TRAFFIC, 1882-83.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.												
	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kendrapara ...	1,743	...	2,524 0 9	8,617	2,487	14,375 3 7	1,935	...	2,810 4 4	7,695	...	14,106 1 10
High Level	636	1,740	821 8 6	2,840	5,004	3,809 6 10	246	328	169 7 0	888	1,152	530 12 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,379	1,740	3,345 9 3	11,457	7,491	17,084 10 5	2,181	328	2,979 11 4	8,583	1,152	14,636 14 4
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Midnapore	10,586	306	1,000 0 0	67,355	2,133	6,000 0 0	15,830	260	4,628 0 0	85,576	1,833	26,066 0 0
Total South-Western Circle ...	10,586	306	1,000 0 0	67,355	2,133	6,000 0 0	15,830	260	4,628 0 0	85,576	1,833	26,066 0 0
SONE CIRCLE.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	817	3,643	888 6 3	3,041	10,582	2,929 3 3	1,085	3,129	899 11 6	7,463	17,540	6,524 14 3
Western Main and Buxar ...	1,526	3,064	973 8 0	20,621	38,598	13,008 9 8	1,376	1,656	824 3 11	4,004	9,669	2,820 13 6
Arrah	2,662	2,805	1,784 0 0	15,783	11,673	9,237 0 0	1,907	714	1,351 0 0	6,333	3,826	4,604 0 0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,005	9,512	3,645 14 3	37,445	60,853	25,264 12 11	4,468	5,499	3,074 15 5	18,760	31,039	13,949 11 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,970	11,558	7,991 7 6	116,267	70,477	48,949 7 4	22,409	6,087	10,682 10 9	112,919	34,044	55,252 10 0

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1883-84.		EARNINGS, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	7,584 11 5	43,642 11 9	5,997 11 9	35,694 4 4	
Midnapore Canal	12,533 11 10	66,688 8 11	14,641 6 3	80,610 7 4	
Hidgelies Tidal Canal	5,313 9 6	37,823 14 3	4,179 4 9	31,821 6 3	
Sone Canals	10,399 10 6	47,354 6 3	6,191 5 5	36,101 11 7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,831 11 3	1,95,549 9 2	30,999 12 2	1,83,927 13 6	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of August 1883.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Esti- mated full dis- charge.	Average discharge in month.	Dis- charge utilized.	Approx- imate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approx- imate area of land under irrigation up to the same date of the last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1883-84.		RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Kharreef.	ANNUAL LEASES.					Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.			
										Khar- reef.	Rubbee.	Sugar- cane.	Bhadol. weather.	Total.								
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	C. ft. 1,259	C. ft. 354.92	C. ft. 57.21	Acr. 4,297	Acr. 53,683	Acr. 6,661	Acr. 683	Acr. 31	Acr. 68	Acr. 779	Acr. 7,440	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	Whole month discharging. No discharge during the month.			
		Gobri ...	372.82	105.46	3.43	...	4,696	...	369	...	...	...	17	367	...	...	...	...		...
		Pattanamondoo ...	1,042	33.53	9.42	346	13,809	...	350	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...		...
		High Level, ...	675	97.53	21.24	1,028	14,260	...	1,426	...	...	...	86	1,512	...	...	...	...		...
		Talunda, 1st ...	1,300	136	136	389	9,954	...	323	...	...	...	265	588	9.85	43.59	15.00	57.42		...
		Talunda, 2nd ...	650	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Matchong ...	650	81	81	5,498	22,309	...	5,499	...	...	...	346	5,845	...	...	...	...		...
		High Level, Sec- tion II.	727.16	115.37	115.37	101	64	...	...	...	...	...	440	440	...	...	...	...		...
		High Level, Sec- tion III.	727.16	...	...	...	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Total	11,657	150,709	...	14,229	...	1,153	553	228	1,933	16,192	
South- Western	Midnapore ...	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole month discharging. No discharge during the month.	
		Midnapore ...	1,411	190	124	71,966	83,824	...	73,311	...	...	...	...	73,311	16.85	38.15	17.09	44.74		...
		Howrah ...	522	...	...	9,894	10,212	...	10,174	...	...	...	...	10,174	12.31	43.00	6.80	32.59		...
		Total ...	...	...	...	81,869	94,036	...	83,485	...	...	...	...	83,485	...	...	...	...		...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,927	...	...	...	...	92,927	...	...	...	...		...
		Shahabad ...	4,342	1,530	157	6,513	3,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Buxar ...	1,259	309	305	18,839	12,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Arrah ...	1,669	925	889	62,836	50,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Eastern Main ...	1,466	871.71	839.21	18,963	17,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Patna ...	...	...	...	97.42	85,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Sons	Patna	Gya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whole month discharging. No discharge during the month.	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	1,90,039	200,922	...	97,744	...	1,153	4,375	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the correspond- ing period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The 6th November 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1883 on 1,509 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	191,303	2,79,212 7 0	23,56,758 30	6,61,909 14 3	19,581 2 8	9,60,703 7 11	64,160½	114,688½	178,848½
Or per mile of railway...	.....	185 0 6	.....	438 10 3	12 15 8	636 10 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	3,132,495	33,09,147 1 0	3,69,71,245 10	99,38,942 13 0	2,79,074 14 7	1,35,27,164 12 7	977,512½	2,092,353	3,069,865½
Total for 17 weeks...	3,323,798	35,88,359 8 0	3,92,28,004 0	1,06,00,852 11 3	2,98,656 1 3	1,44,87,868 4 6	1,041,673	2,207,041½	3,248,714½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	172,041	2,41,855 3 2	18,39,302 20	5,14,939 5 4	22,805 13 10	7,79,600 6 4	68,207	105,419	173,626
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	.....	160 8 3	.....	341 12 1	15 2 2	517 6 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	3,022,223	33,80,677 5 8	3,57,63,668 30	91,50,055 15 6	3,39,497 12 5	1,30,70,231 1 7	973,194	1,852,415	2,825,609

Approximate statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH OCTOBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 28TH OCTOBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH OCTOBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,506½	7,79,600	517	1,509	9,60,703	637	1,506½	2,46,62,295	16,368	1,509	2,85,56,264	18,924	38,93,969	.....

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1883, on 206½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	61,144	45,140 0 0	3,17,208 0	82,091 0 0	1,081 0 0	1,28,312 0 0	7,923½	10,573½	18,497½
Or per mile of railway...	296	218 5 4	1,534 10	397 0 10	5 3 8	629 9 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	686,416	3,71,409 0 0	31,66,966 0	7,13,535 0 0	14,581 0 0	10,99,525 0 0	101,639½	94,431	196,070½
Total for 14 weeks...	747,560	4,16,549 0 0	34,84,114 0	7,95,626 0 0	15,662 0 0	12,27,837 0 0	109,564½	105,004½	214,569½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	44,772	29,469 0 0	4,58,685 0	1,65,922 0 0	4,800 0 0	2,03,191 0 0	5,913	15,678½	21,591½
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year...	261	171 9 3	2,672 16	983 8 7	27 15 2	1,183 1 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	605,887	3,55,138 0 0	50,07,255 0	15,54,953 0 0	14,629 0 0	19,24,780 0 0	84,599	164,423½	249,022½

Includes Rs. 216 on account of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1883, on 206½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week...	59,692	32,168 0 0	2,73,095 0	59,549 0 0	130 0 0	91,847 0 0	7,865½	8,851½	16,717½
Or per mile of railway...	245	155 9 5	1,323 14	288 0 5	0 10 1	444 3 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	747,560	4,23,549 0 0	34,84,114 0	7,95,626 0 0	15,662 0 0	12,34,837 0 0	109,564½	105,004½	214,569½
Total for 14 weeks...	798,161	4,55,717 0 0	37,57,719 0	8,55,175 0 0	15,792 0 0	13,26,684 0 0	117,430½	113,850½	231,280½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year...	43,139	33,588 0 0	4,27,803 0	1,45,276 0 0	5,350 0 0	1,54,214 0 0	5,913	12,550½	18,473½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year...	251	195 9 0	2,490 34	845 13 9	31 2 4	1,072 9 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	647,026	3,83,786 0 0	54,35,058 0	17,00,329 0 0	19,979 0 0	21,03,094 0 0	90,312	176,983	267,295

Includes Rs. 13 on account of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1883 on 206½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	51,888	32,923 0 0	2,43,927 0	54,692 0 0	264 0 0	87,879 0 0	7,478	7,680½	15,167½
Or per mile of railway ...	251	159 3 10	1,179 33	264 8 6	1 4 6	425 0 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	798,161	4,55,717 0 0	37,57,719 0	8,55,175 0 0	15,792 0 0	13,28,684 0 0	117,430½	113,856½	231,286½
Total for 16 weeks ...	850,049	4,88,640 0 0	40,01,646 0	9,00,867 0 0	16,056 0 0	14,14,563 0 0	124,908½	121,546	246,454½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	47,507	34,706 0 0	3,26,244 0	1,07,745 0 0	1,031 0 0	1,43,482 0 0	6,449½	12,037½	18,486½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	244	180 4 8	1,736 13	559 11 5	5 5 9	745 5 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	694,533	4,23,492 0 0	57,61,302 0	18,07,974 0 0	21,010 0 0	22,52,476 0 0	99,761½	189,020½	288,781½

Includes Rs. 40 on account of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th October 1883 on 206½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	50,777	36,704 0 0	2,70,411 0	56,160 0 0	260 0 0	93,124 0 0	7,919	8,187½	16,106½
Or per mile of railway ...	246	177 8 5	1,308 0	271 10 1	1 4 2	450 6 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	850,049	4,88,640 0 0	40,01,646 0	9,00,867 0 0	16,056 0 0	14,14,563 0 0	124,908½	121,546	246,454½
Total for 17 weeks ...	900,826	5,25,344 0 0	42,72,057 0	9,66,027 0 0	16,316 0 0	15,07,687 0 0	132,827½	129,733½	262,560½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	39,460	24,552 0 0	3,27,458 0	1,03,482 0 0	153 0 0	1,28,187 0 0	6,341	10,066½	16,407½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	205	127 8 8	1,742 26	537 9 1	0 12 9	665 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	733,993	4,43,044 0 0	60,88,760 0	19,11,456 0 0	21,163 0 0	23,80,663 0 0	103,102½	199,086½	302,188½

Includes Rs. 105 on account of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1883. { Ranaghat section 20½ } 35
 { Dum-Dum „ 14½ }

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section ...	3,223	985 0 0	11,993 0	307 0 0	8 0 0	1,300 0 0	345	256	601
Dum-Dum do. ...	6,653	972 0 0	3,247 0	49 0 0	12 0 0	1,033 0 0	500½	36½	627
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section ...	155	47 7 6	578 0	14 12 9	0 6 2	62 10 5	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do. ...	467	63 3 4	227 34	3 7 0	0 13 6	72 7 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section ...	32,684	9,152 0 0	1,37,772 0	3,890 0 0	73 0 0	13,124 0 0	8,872½	3,680½	12,553
Dum-Dum do. ...	87,740	11,004 0 0	44,265 0	636 0 0	266 0 0	11,903 0 0	7,789	361	8,150
Total for 14 weeks—									
Ranaghat Section ...	35,907	10,137 0 0	1,49,765 0	4,206 0 0	81 0 0	14,424 0 0	4,217½	3,916½	8,134
Dum-Dum do. ...	94,393	11,976 0 0	47,512 0	685 0 0	278 0 0	12,939 0 0	8,379½	397½	8,777
Total of both sections ...	130,300	22,113 0 0	1,97,277 0	4,891 0 0	359 0 0	27,363 0 0	12,597½	4,313½	16,911

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1883. { Ranaghat section 20½ } 35
 { Dum-Dum „ 14½ }

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section ...	1,915	728 0 0	11,629 0	249 0 0	8 0 0	985 0 0	347	234	581
Dum-Dum do. ...	7,213	1,095 0 0	3,766 0	98 0 0	10 0 0	1,203 0 0	602½	24½	627
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section ...	92	35 1 4	561 35	12 0 0	0 6 2	47 7 6	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do. ...	506	76 13 6	264 11	6 14 0	0 11 3	84 6 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section ...	35,907	10,137 0 0	1,49,765 0	4,206 0 0	81 0 0	14,424 0 0	4,217½	3,916½	8,134
Dum-Dum do. ...	94,393	11,976 0 0	47,512 0	685 0 0	278 0 0	12,939 0 0	8,379½	397½	8,777
Total for 15 weeks—									
Ranaghat section ...	37,822	10,865 0 0	1,61,324 0	4,455 0 0	89 0 0	15,469 0 0	4,564½	4,150½	8,715
Dum-Dum do. ...	101,006	13,071 0 0	51,278 0	783 0 0	288 0 0	14,142 0 0	8,982	422	9,404
Total of both sections ...	138,828	23,936 0 0	2,12,702 0	5,238 0 0	377 0 0	29,611 0 0	13,546½	4,572½	18,119

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1883.

Ranaghat section 20½ }
Dum-Dum „ 14½ }

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the year—									
Ranaghat section ...	2,551	733 0 0	12,342 0	336 0 0	7 0 0	1,076 0 0	350	231	581
Dum-Dum do. ...	6,364	923 0 0	73 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	929 0 0	183½	11	187
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section ...	123	85 5 2	594 31	16 3 1	0 5 5	51 13 8	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do. ...	447	64 13 4	5 5	0 2 3	0 4 6	65 3 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section ...	37,822	10,865 0 0	1,61,424 0	4,455 0 0	89 0 0	15,409 0 0	4,564½	4,150½	8,715
Dum-Dum do. ...	161,696	13,071 0 0	51,278 0	783 0 0	288 0 0	14,143 0 0	8,982	422	9,404
Total for 16 weeks—									
Ranaghat section ...	40,373	11,598 0 0	1,73,766 0	5,791 0 0	96 0 0	16,485 0 0	4,914½	4,381½	9,296
Dum-Dum do. ...	107,970	13,994 0 0	51,331 0	785 0 0	292 0 0	15,071 0 0	9,167½	423½	9,591
Total of both sections ...	148,343	25,592 0 0	2,25,117 0	5,576 0 0	288 0 0	31,556 0 0	14,082½	4,604½	18,687
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	1,403	451 0 0	5,453 0	129 0 0	3 0 0	583 0 0	305½	151	456½
Dum-Dum do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	68	21 11 9	262 32	6 3 6	0 2 4	28 1 7	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	1,403	451 0 0	5,453 0	129 0 0	3 0 0	583 0 0	305½	151	456½
Dum-Dum do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of both sections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Miles open. Total.

Bengal Central Railway Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1883.

Ranaghat section 20½ }
Dum-Dum „ 14½ }

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week—									
Ranaghat section ...	2,696	796 0 0	13,551 0	431 0 0	4 0 0	1,231 0 0	269	312	581
Dum-Dum do. ...	5,532	833 0 0	49 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	844 0 0	627	.....	627
Or per mile of railway—									
Ranaghat section ...	130	38 5 0	653 2	20 12 4	0 3 1	59 5 2	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do. ...	388	58 7 4	3 17	0 2 3	0 10 1	59 3 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year—									
Ranaghat section ...	40,373	11,598 0 0	1,73,766 0	4,791 0 0	96 0 0	16,485 0 0	4,914½	4,381½	9,296
Dum-Dum do. ...	107,970	13,994 0 0	51,331 0	785 0 0	292 0 0	15,071 0 0	9,167½	423½	9,591
Total for 17 weeks—									
Ranaghat section ...	43,069	12,394 0 0	1,87,317 0	5,223 0 0	100 0 0	17,716 0 0	5,183½	4,693½	9,877
Dum-Dum do. ...	113,562	14,827 0 0	51,400 0	787 0 0	301 0 0	15,915 0 0	9,794½	423½	10,218
Total of both sections ...	156,571	27,221 0 0	2,38,717 0	6,009 0 0	401 0 0	33,631 0 0	14,978½	5,116½	20,095
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	1,669	501 0 0	5,162 0	119 0 0	4 0 0	624 0 0	429	153	581
Dum-Dum do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	80	24 2 4	248 31	5 11 0	0 3 1	30 1 2	.....	.....	.....
Dum-Dum do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year—									
Ranaghat section ...	3,072	952 0 0	10,615 0	248 0 0	7 0 0	1,207 0 0	733½	304	1,037½
Dum-Dum do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of both sections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.	Percentage of increase.
			16th Sept. 1882.	15th Sept. 1883.	To 16th Sept. 1882.	To 15th Sept. 1883.			
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
20th September ...	Northern Bengal	230	37,313 0 0	41,818 0 0	13,69,162 0 0	15,72,290 0 0	2,12,128 0 0	.....	15'6
15th „ ...	Tirhoot	168	11,385 0 0	17,869 0 0	4,72,129 0 0	6,92,608 0 0	1,30,479 0 0	.....	27'6
22nd „ ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	56	2,694 0 0	4,948 0 0	1,36,293 0 0	2,14,049 0 0	77,757 0 0	.....	57'05
22nd „ ...	Nalhati	27½	1,081 0 0	1,392 0 0	49,936 0 0	60,007 0 0	10,161 0 0	.....	20'3
	Total	479½	52,683 0 0	65,917 0 0	20,18,459 0 0	24,49,044 0 0	4,30,585 0 0	.....	31'3

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1883 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,540	3,531 0 0	35,032 30	3,153 13 0	47 12 0	6,732 9 0	1,928	468	2,396
Or per mile of railway	132	6 11 9	612 20	55 2 2	6 13 4	117 11 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	156,045	80,336 13 0	5,59,335 0	26,494 14 0	709 1 0	1,07,540 12 0	26,165	8,035	34,200
Total for 15 weeks	163,585	83,867 13 0	5,94,567 30	26,646 11 0	756 13 0	1,14,273 5 0	28,093	8,501	36,594
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	*24,920	†17,528 1 0	*24,850 0	†2,546 4 0	†394 9 0	†20,468 14 0	*1,530	*1,520	*3,050
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	437	307 8 2	436 0	44 10 9	6 14 9	359 1 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	194,772½	1,08,583 10 6	3,47,325 0	36,018 12 0	1,590 5 5	1,46,192 11 11	24,020	22,070	47,020

* Represents approximate figures, as audited figures are not obtainable.
† Represents audited figures of the corresponding week of previous year.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH OCTOBER 1882.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1882 TO 14TH OCTOBER 1882.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 13TH OCTOBER 1883.			Total increase in 1883.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	20,469	359	57½	6,733	118	57	2,74,273	4,812	7½	2,33,504	4,002	.....	40,769



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th November 1883.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Bardwan, Nov. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings cool; sky clear. Prospects of crops unfavourable.
	Culna	Nil	
	Cutwa	0.23	
	Raneegunge	0.62	Weather—cool and clear. Thin pieces of clouds float about at times. The result of personal enquiries made by the Collector between Indpore in thana Khatra and Bankoora, and about eight miles round, is very favourable. Owing to irrigation, which is plentifully carried on, most villages will reap a full 12-anna crop. The District Superintendent of Police writes that 8 annas crop is, in his opinion, a low estimate, except about parts of thana Onda. Public health good.
	2 Bankoora, " 10 "	Nil	
	Bishenpore	Nil	
	Maliara	0.58	
	Khatra	0.50	Weather—cool, dry, and cloudy at the beginning of the week. Rain is still wanted for the <i>amun</i> and <i>rubbee</i> crops. Price of rice continues to rise. Public health satisfactory.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 10 "	0.01	
	4 Midnapore, " 10 "	Nil	
	5 Hooghly, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cool for the time of year. There has been no improvement in the prospects of the crops during the week, since there has been no rain. Public health good.
	Howrah, " 12 "	Nil	Weather—fine and bright. Rain wanted for both winter crops and <i>amun</i> . Jute cutting finished, and crop estimated to be an eleven-anna one. Price of rice rising. Public health good.
	Ooleoberiah	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.— <i>concl'd.</i>			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24. Pergunnahs, Nov. 12 '83	Nil	Weather—clear and pleasant. Prospects of crops continue very unsatisfactory. Public health generally good, though cases of fever reported from Baraset, Bussirhat and Sudder sub-divisions.
	7 Nuddea, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of <i>amun</i> , except in Kooshtea sub-division, very unfavourable, as also of winter crops. Fever on the increase. Cholera has appeared in parts of the district.
	Kooshtea " "	Nil	
	Meherpore " "	0.01	
	Choodanga " "	0.05	
	Ranaghat " "	Nil	Weather—cool at night, bright in the day time; no appearance of rain. Crops still suffering from want of rain. Early rice has dried up, but late rice in fair condition. Winter sowings delayed. There is fever in many places, and cases of cholera here and there.
	8 Khoolua, " 10 "	Nil	
	Jessore, " 10 "	Nil	
	Jhenida " "	Nil	
	Magura " "	Nil	Weather—cold in the morning, evening and night, but warm in the day. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> crop has commenced, outturn on high lands estimated at from 4 to 6 annas, and on low lands from 8 to 10 annas. Most of the plants of the <i>amun</i> crop have been killed or severely injured by the drought, which also has impeded and in some places stopped the sowing of the winter crops. Price of rice rising in every sub-division. Fever prevalent in Jhenida, Narail and Magura sub-divisions.
	Narail " "	Nil	
	Bongong " "	Nil	
	10 Moorshedabad, " 10 "	Nil	
RAJSHAHEE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	11 Dinagepore Nov. 12 '83	Nil	<i>Amun</i> on high lands in a bad state, but on low lands and in places where irrigation is possible it is reported to be good. On the whole an 8-anna crop is expected. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings being hindered owing to want of rain. Fever prevails in thana Dewanseri and in the town of Jangipore.
	12 Rajshahye, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—rainless. <i>Amun</i> getting worse. Moisture deficient for <i>rubbee</i> . Rice selling at from 13 to 21 seers per rupee.
	Nattore " "	Nil	Weather—cool. No sign of rain. <i>Amun</i> on high land being used as fodder. <i>Rubbee</i> being sown in most places. Cholera has appeared in the town of Nattore.
	13 Nowgong " 10 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amun</i> very bad. Prospects of winter crops good. Fever prevalent. Cholera reported from the Kurigram sub-division.
	Rungpore " 10 "	Nil	Another rainless week. Cold weather is setting in gradually, though the midday sun is still very hot. State and prospects of <i>amun</i> crop continue to be very bad. A very large part of that crop is an entire failure.
	Gaibanda " "	Nil	
	Kurigram " "	Nil	
	14 Bogra, " 10 "	Nil	
	15 Pubna, " 10 "	0.02	Weather—hot during day and cool at night. State of <i>amun</i> crop bad. Ground being sown with winter crops.
	16 Darjeeling, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—bright. <i>Haimanti</i> paddy progressing tolerably in the Hills. Sowing of spring crops nearly complete in the Terai. Public health good.
	17 Julpigoree, " 10 "	Nil	Cold weather has set in. Prospects of crops reported to be good. Rice, sugar-cane, and pulses are reported promising.
	Cooch Behar up to 7th Oct.	Nil	Weather—not sufficiently cool yet. Some rain would do good to late rice.
	Dinhatta up to 5th Oct.	Nil	Tobacco seedlings being still planted out. Fields being prepared for other cold-weather crops. Public health generally good.
	Mathabhanga up to 3rd Oct.	Nil	
	Meckligunge up to 3rd Oct.	Nil	
<i>Eastern Districts</i>			
DACCA DIVN.	18 Dacca, Nov. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—hot during the day, cool at night and in the morning. Paddy and sugarcane being cut. Sowing of mustard and pulses continues. Ploughing of lands for tobacco, chillies, and potatoes is going on. State of the crops continues good.
	Manickgunge " "	Nil	Weather—fine. Prospects of <i>amun</i> unfavourable; outturn expected to be about 8 annas. Sugarcane doing well. <i>Rubbee</i> crops being sown. Prices steadily rising. Fever much prevalent.
	Munshigunge " "	Nil	
	Naraingunge " "	Nil	
	19 Farreedpore, " 10 "	Nil	
	Goalundo " "	Nil	Weather—seasonable; cloudy on the last day of the week. Prospects of crops on high lands not very promising. Public health good. Cattle-disease still continues in Patuakhali sub-division.
	Madaripore " "	Nil	
	20 Backergunge, " 8 "	Nil	
	Mymensingh, " 9 "	Nil	
	Jamulpore " "	Nil	Nights cold, but days still warm. No sign of rain, which is much wanted. Crops no better than in last report. Prospects in Jamalpore and Attea gloomy.
	Kishoregunge " "	Nil	
	Attea " "	Nil	
	Netrokona " "	Nil	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Nov. 13 '83	Nil	Weather—fine, with cloudy mornings at times. Prospects of crops fair, but rain wanted. Prices somewhat high. General health good. Cattle-disease continues.
	23 Noakholly, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—coldish; generally clear; mild northerly wind; nights and mornings very foggy. State of crops good. Rain very much wanted.
	24 Tipperah, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—still warm. Reports are good, but the police reports blight in Chowdagram and want of moisture in high land.
	Brammunberia " "	Nil	Weather—warm and unsettled. Foggy mornings. Gathering of cotton continues. Plough-paddy and sugarcane doing well. Mustard being sown.
	Chandpore " "	Nil	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—becoming colder day by day. Prospects of chillies, tobacco, and other winter crops fair. <i>Amun</i> paddy doing well. Public health good.
	Hill Tipperah " 7 "	Nil	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna, Nov. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice on high land has withered, and in some places is being cut as fodder. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings in progress. Prices rising.
	27 Gya. „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Prospects of crops very bad. Rice crop is lost and <i>rubbee</i> sowings are retarded. Prices steadily rising.
	28 Shahabad. „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops good, but a little rain is wanted.
	Bhabooah „ „	Nil	Prospects of paddy crop gloomy.
	Buxar „ „	Nil	
	29 Darbhunga, „ 10 '83	Nil	Weather—getting cold. Paddy on high land nearly destroyed. Irrigation going on where facilities exist. Paddy on low land too partially affected. Sowing of <i>rubbee</i> crops partly obstructed on account of drought. Rain wanted. Prospects gloomy. Fever prevalent in the south. Prices rising.
	30 Mozufferpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—bright and rainless. Rice and <i>rubbee</i> crops are suffering for want of rain. The west wind has done much mischief to the standing paddy which is now in ear. Prices of food-grains rising. Fever prevalent.
	Hajeeepore „ „	Nil	
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	Sectamarhi „ „	Nil	
	31 Serun, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fair; days hot, nights cool. Except in low lands, and where irrigation is practicable, the paddy crop has been entirely destroyed and is being cut as fodder for cattle. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings at a stand-still. No sign of rain. Prospects extremely bad. Prices rapidly rising. Common rice now sells at 12 seers per rupee, the price prevalent at this season in the famine year of 1873-74. Public health good.
	Sewan „ „	Nil	
	Gopalgunge „ „	Nil	
	32 Champaran, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—bright and rainless. A fall of rain now will not materially affect the outturn of the <i>aghani</i> paddy, but it is much wanted to give moisture for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Prices rising. Health good.
	33 Monghyr, Nov. 10 '83	Nil	Weather—very warm for the time of year. Occasional clouds. Prospects of rice crop becoming more hopeless in consequence of the absence of rain. It is now feared that the average outturn in the southern portion of the district (the chief rice tract) will not be more than 4 annas. A sufficient fall of rain even now, however, would alter the prospects for the better. The prospects in the Beguserai sub-division, where <i>rubbee</i> is chiefly grown, and where the rain fall has been greater, are better.
	Beguserai „ „	Nil	
	Jamui „ „	Nil	
	34 Bhagulpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear; no rain anywhere. Rice plants on high lands withering up and being cut as fodder; those on low lands still reported to be good. Cultivation of <i>rubbee</i> is going on, but prospects not favourable. Mustard and linseed plants coming out, and <i>koorti</i> , <i>kalai</i> , &c., reported to be doing well. Fever continues to prevail at Protabgunge and other places in the Soopole sub-division.
	35 Parneah, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. Prospects of <i>aghani</i> paddy not favourable. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings have commenced.
ORISSA.	Kissenguage „ „	Nil	
	Arrareah „ „	Nil	
	36 Maldah, „ 10 „	Nil	Fleecy clouds have appeared since the 8th. Weather warm in the day, cool at night; wind north north-west. Prospects of late rice on high lands very bad. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings retarded for want of moisture in the land. Common rice selling at 12 and 13 seers per rupee. General health good.
	37 Sonthal Pergis, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—rainless; clear and hot in the day. Much upland paddy will yield nothing. Low land paddy will be as much as 14 annas in many places where irrigation has been resorted to. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects poor. Latest accounts represent the probable outturn of the rice crop in the Rajmehal Daman as only 4 annas of that of a normal year.
	Deoghur „ „	Nil	
	Godda „ „	Nil	
	Rajmehal „ „	Nil	
	Jamtara „ „	0.28	
	Pakour „ „	Nil	
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack, Nov. 9 '83	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Laghoo</i> crop ripening and in some places being cut. <i>Sarad</i> in ear; in some places ripening. Partial loss of crop is apprehended for want of rain. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, „ 8 „	1.44	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>sarad</i> crop generally good. <i>Beali</i> being harvested. Winter crops doing well. Public health good. Common rice selling at from 22 to 42 seers per rupee
	Khoorda „ „	0.85	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	40 Balasore, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Rain cannot now be expected to do good if it were to come. Bhadrak sub-division has a full crop; Soroh thana about a 12-anna crop; only the Baliapal thana is bad. The Collector reckons on a 10-anna crop at least for the district all round. Public health generally good, but fever shews itself in the three northern thanas.
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41 Hazaribagh, Nov. 9 '83	0.38	Weather—clear and cold. Paddy prospects not improved. The late rain that fell in places has aided the <i>rubbee</i> sowings; but there are tracts in which heavy rain is wanted. Prices same as in last week. General health good.
	42 Lohardugga „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cool. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings ensured by recent rain. Ten annas crop of winter rice expected in Palamow; eight annas in head-quarters sub-division. Prices higher in head-quarters; lower in Palamow. Health good.
	Daltongunge „ „	1.87	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Lohardugga „ „	1.69	
	43 Singbhoom, „ 9 „	0.11	Weather—seasonable; becoming cold. Winter rice has suffered from want of rain. Rain is also required for <i>rubbee</i> crops. General health good. Cattle-pox reported from several villages.
	44 Manbhoom, „ 10 „	0.03	Weather—clear and cool. From 4 to 6 annas of the upland rice crop has probably been lost; of the low land crop it is hoped that not more than from 2 to 3 annas may have failed. Recent rain has done much good, but the distribution is uncertain. Public health good.
	Govindpore „ „	0.15	

Published for general information.

Calcutta, Statistical Dept.,
The 13th November 1883.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.															
			AIR PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.						HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		
			Highest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Mean, 10 A.M., for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M., humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Rainfall.
CHITTAGONG.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.983	29.766	29.905	29.955	—	88.6	79.8	85.2	78.0	81.4	—	75	—	3.1	—	9.33
	False Point	False Point	30.025	29.765	29.937	29.958	+0.48	93.5	85.0	88.3	73.9	81.1	-0.4	69	-11	5.2	+0.0	2.31
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.968	29.717	29.875	29.936	+0.51	96.4	85.2	90.3	74.5	82.4	+0.6	60	-16	3.9	-0.2	2.45
	Balasore	Balasore	30.017	29.737	29.903	29.962	—	94.0	81.0	89.5	72.5	81.0	—	66	—	2.2	—	2.16
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	30.029	29.760	29.891	29.957	+0.42	91.2	70.0	87.9	76.2	82.1	+0.9	73	-9	5.0	+0.5	0.57
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.940	29.682	29.836	29.971	—	91.5	81.7	85.5	71.1	78.3	—	69	—	2.5	—	0.32
	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	Calcutta	30.044	29.768	29.936	29.958	+0.47	92.5	82.2	87.8	73.6	80.7	-0.3	69	-15	3.2	-1.2	0.75
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.965	29.697	29.833	29.934	+0.24	97.6	84.4	90.7	73.1	81.9	-0.6	61	-17	2.6	-1.8	0.70
EAST BENGAL.	West Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom.	Ranigunj	29.722	29.360	29.571	—	—	96.0	82.1	91.5	72.1	81.8	—	53	—	2.0	—	0.12
	Moorsheadabad	Berhampore	30.002	29.722	29.899	29.968	+0.40	93.7	86.7	90.0	72.8	81.7	0.0	68	-10	3.3	-1.6	0.22
	Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	30.037	29.758	29.926	29.960	+0.50	94.3	86.4	90.6	73.3	82.0	+4.0	71	-7	3.5	-1.2	1.27
NORTH BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.962	29.725	29.873	29.964	+0.44	93.2	88.0	86.3	74.0	80.1	-0.3	83	0	3.0	-1.2	3.86
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	—	—	—	—	—	91.8	71.0	87.3	73.4	80.4	—	—	—	3.2	+2.3	0.83
	Backergunj	Barrisal	30.059	29.789	29.905	—	—	89.9	67.5	84.8	73.4	79.1	—	81	—	1.5	—	3.05
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.967	29.756	29.896	29.936	—	92.8	86.8	87.7	73.8	80.8	—	72	—	3.7	—	3.29
SOUTH BENGAL.	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	?	?	?	—	—	96.5	86.9	87.7	73.7	80.7	—	74	—	2.0	—	0.38
	Dacca	Dacca	30.023	29.754	29.918	29.955	+0.30	91.8	67.5	88.4	74.3	81.4	-0.2	73	-8	2.6	-1.6	1.59
	Commillah	Commillah	30.044	29.750	29.916	29.952	—	91.1	66.8	83.6	73.3	78.5	—	74	—	3.3	—	2.27
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.025	29.747	29.883	—	—	92.3	84.1	88.7	72.5	80.6	—	76	—	3.8	—	0.68
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunj	30.016	29.745	29.908	—	—	94.4	84.3	88.0	72.2	80.1	—	74	—	2.2	—	0.23
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beau-leah.	29.968	29.681	29.804	29.939	—	98.6	82.2	88.6	71.5	80.0	—	70	—	3.3	—	2.54
	Dinapore	Dinapore	30.000	29.696	29.834	29.933	—	92.6	82.1	88.2	71.3	79.4	—	67	—	3.7	—	Nil
	Rangpore	Rangpore	29.961	29.695	29.848	29.974	—	92.8	81.6	88.5	70.6	79.5	—	71	—	2.6	—	Nil
NORTH BENGAL.	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree	29.825	29.469	29.664	30.023	—	90.0	81.1	86.9	68.9	77.9	—	73	—	2.3	—	1.70
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	23.176	22.950	23.060	—	—	65.1	43.5	66.8	49.2	55.0	—	87	—	5.1	—	0.68
	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	29.956	29.663	29.837	29.964	+0.46	92.7	81.4	88.3	69.5	79.0	-0.8	69	-9	3.1	-0.1	0.99
	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.	Durbhunga	29.937	29.638	29.806	29.978	+1.10	92.4	85.4	87.6	72.5	80.1	+0.8	74	-3	2.6	-1.1	0.13
SOUTH BENGAL.	Chumparum	Motihari	—	—	—	—	—	89.1	57.9	82.8	68.0	75.4	—	62	—	3.3	—	0.22
	Sarun	Chupra	29.897	29.589	29.762	—	—	95.0	81.6	89.2	70.2	79.7	—	91	—	2.2	—	0.34
	Arrah	Arrah	29.884	29.581	29.780	29.947	—	95.4	80.9	89.1	68.5	78.9	—	60	—	2.1	—	0.50
	Shahabad	Dehree	29.749	29.418	29.627	29.986	—	90.9	63.0	83.1	70.9	77.0	—	52	—	2.6	—	0.27
SOUTH BENGAL.	Buxar	Buxar	29.863	29.570	29.731	29.977	—	87.9	61.9	81.0	69.7	80.4	—	47	—	2.3	—	0.51
	Gya	Gya	29.689	29.408	29.570	29.949	+0.18	96.3	86.2	91.5	63.6	77.6	-2.0	48	-15	2.4	-1.1	0.62
	Patna	Bankipore	29.920	29.613	29.782	29.968	+0.48	95.5	82.8	90.5	71.2	80.9	-1.1	55	-12	3.1	-0.6	0.08
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	Bhagulpore	29.906	29.619	29.769	29.980	—	93.9	80.5	88.7	69.6	79.2	—	62	—	6.4	—	0.28
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Naya Doomka	29.566	29.280	29.455	—	—	93.1	81.0	88.9	69.3	79.1	—	74	—	0.5	—	0.51
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28.056	27.817	27.950	29.969	+0.08	89.5	59.3	85.5	66.7	76.0	+1.3	46	-20	2.5	-1.6	0.10
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.	Ranchoe	28.008	27.711	27.839	29.963	—	89.2	60.4	84.7	65.5	76.1	—	44	—	1.6	—	Nil
	Singbhoom	Chnibassa	29.304	29.037	29.180	—	—	—	60.0	—	69.4	—	—	62	—	1.9	—	0.0

Bengal for the month of October 1883.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.												
Of month.					Since 15th May.							
Mean of district.	Normal mean of district.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean of district.	Variation from mean.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.			
4.16	8.27	-4.11	7.0	9.9	61.04	53.64	+7.40	80.3	78.3	Gopalpore ...	Pooree ...	ORISSA.
1.28	6.06	-5.38	4.3	7.6	57.54	50.62	+6.92	72.7	69.4	False Point ...	Cuttack ...	
1.08	6.14	-5.06	2.3	7.5	50.18	52.98	-2.80	70.9	73.7	Cuttack ...	Balasore ...	
1.05	8.70	-7.65	1.7	8.4	50.41	61.80	-11.39	78.1	80.7	Balasore ...	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	
0.80	5.02	-4.22	1.3	5.9	40.08	50.50	-10.51	69.0	70.4	Saugor Island ...	Midnapore ...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.96	4.72	-3.76	2.0	8.0	43.41	50.97	-7.56	82.9	89.0	Midnapore ..	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Ho ghly.	
1.02	4.56	-3.54	3.0	6.2	47.22	46.20	+1.02	72.3	74.2	Calcutta ..	Burdwan ...	
0.65	4.33	-3.68	1.4	6.8	50.79	51.15	-0.36	70.8	80.8	Burdwan ..	West Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom.	
0.38	4.82	-4.44	1.4	6.5	38.34	50.54	-12.20	70.8	75.9	Ranigunj ...	Moorshedabad ...	
1.10	4.55	-3.45	2.2	6.6	33.92	49.87	-15.95	64.6	74.4	Berhampore ...	Nudden ...	
0.69	4.72	-4.03	2.1	7.4	39.97	53.70	-13.73	78.6	86.2	Jessore ...	Jessore and Khoolna ...	
3.76	6.87	-3.11	5.0	9.0	124.44	124.37	+0.07	108.0	103.1	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	
2.48	9.63	-7.17	5.6	11.5	70.47	81.55	-11.08	117.5	108.0	Demagri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
3.41	5.68	-2.27	3.2	9.3	56.22	77.14	-20.92	93.9	104.5	Barrisal ...	Backergunj ...	EAST BENGAL.
3.32	6.79	-2.97	4.5	9.9	108.31	107.84	+0.47	102.2	109.3	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	
1.05	4.90	-3.85	3.3	7.7	40.30	57.70	-17.40	77.1	87.0	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	
3.15	4.79	-1.64	3.7	7.3	42.55	61.65	-19.10	86.5	86.9	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	
2.46	5.86	-3.40	3.2	8.4	64.71	71.16	-6.46	92.1	97.8	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	
1.55	5.55	-4.00	2.5	7.5	43.40	69.08	-25.68	74.2	91.9	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	NORTH BENGAL.
0.43	5.33	-4.90	2.5	6.1	34.76	57.79	-23.03	60.6	75.3	Serajgunj ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	
0.68	5.06	-4.38	2.3	6.8	28.46	54.75	-26.29	75.7	77.3	Rampore Beau- leah.	Rajshahye ...	
0.06	4.61	-4.55	0.8	5.7	41.62	59.59	-17.97	72.5	75.8	Dinapore ...	Dinapore ...	
0.05	6.03	-5.98	0.3	5.8	51.23	78.11	-26.88	72.9	75.6	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	
0.94	7.93	-6.99	1.4	8.4	113.42	113.89	-0.47	91.4	99.2	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	NORTH BEHAR.
2.73	9.87	-7.11	3.5	8.8	142.17	152.52	-10.35	108.0	116.8	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Tracts...	
0.05	3.84	-3.79	1.2	4.4	51.24	58.50	-7.26	58.8	64.1	Purneah ...	Purneah and North Bishulpore.	
0.16	3.25	-3.09	1.2	3.6	30.96	42.09	-2.13	54.9	54.8	Durbhunga ...	Mozufferpore and Dur- bhunga.	
0.01	5.22	-5.21	0.3	2.9	31.46	45.89	-14.43	47.6	52.2	Motihari ...	Chumparun ...	
0.21	3.83	-3.62	1.5	3.8	34.79	41.51	-6.72	53.0	55.2	Chupra ...	Sarun ...	SOUTH BEHAR.
0.05	3.82	-2.87	2.0	3.9	30.31	39.70	-9.39	51.2	59.5	Arrah ...	Shahabad ...	
0.57	2.77	-2.20	1.5	4.2	37.58	39.73	-2.15	48.5	53.4	Dehree ...	Gya ...	
0.47	3.46	-3.09	2.0	4.1	41.09	39.76	+1.33	56.9	57.1	Buxar ...	Patna ...	
0.53	3.31	-2.78	1.4	4.4	37.23	42.14	-4.91	53.0	64.8	Bankipore ...	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	
0.11	4.07	-3.96	0.8	5.4	38.97	49.69	-10.72	72.1	70.9	Bhagulpore ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	CHOTA NAG- PUR.
0.15	2.94	-2.79	2.0	5.8	40.18	47.54	-7.36	73.7	77.7	Naya Doonka...	Hazaribagh ...	
0.43	3.19	-2.76	1.8	5.2	44.77	45.21	-0.44	73.0	76.8	Hazaribagh ...	Lohardugga and Man- bhoom.	
0.62	3.14	-2.52	1.0	7.3	50.85	51.15	-0.30	78.0	80.6	Ranchee ...	Singbhoom ...	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ORISSA	Poores	Poores					0.17							0.17	2.00	1.04				0.07	
		Khurdah				0.06								0.20	0.40	0.73				0.15	
		Banpur			0.16									0.06	1.83					0.06	
		False Point																			
		Hookitola																			
	Cuttack	Jacatsingapore*	0.07												0.26	0.07					0.03
		Cuttack													0.32	0.04	0.05				0.01
		Kendrapara													0.50						0.06
		Jajpore													0.30	0.20					
		Balasore													0.66						
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Balasore	Chandbali													0.22	0.24					
		Bhuddruck												0.15	0.20						
		Sorah													1.08						
		Balasore													1.48						
		Jeliasore													0.01					0.01	
	Midnapore	Contai												0.58	1.31						
		Sanger Island		0.32											0.05						
		Tamluk												1.10	0.40						
		Midnapore													0.45						
		Ghattal													0.44						
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour													0.70						
		Alipore Jail												0.14	0.57					0.06	
		Barrackpore														0.83				0.34	
		Dum-Dum													0.45					0.01	
		Barasat													0.24						0.06
	Howrah	Howrah												0.62	0.45					0.20	
		Moherreka													1.71						
		Hooghly													0.14						
		Serampore												0.09	0.08					0.03	2.63
		Hooghly													0.59						
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Burdwan	Culina	0.79											0.31	0.22					0.08	
		Burdwan												0.30	0.08	0.02					
		Culina													0.05	0.12					
		Raigunge	0.10													0.02					
		Bankoora															0.01				
	Bankoora	Bankoora													0.14						
		Bishenpore													0.11	1.70					
		Maliara																		0.00	
		Khatra	1.60																		
		Beerbhoom													0.01						
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory																			
		Hetampore																			
		Nuddea																		0.30	0.20
		Bongong													0.02						
		Ranachhat													2.26						
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Nuddea	Kishnaghur													0.43	0.03					
		Choodanga													0.16						
		Meherpore												0.06	0.78						1.20
		Kooshtea																			
		Khoolna													0.56					0.16	0.20
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Khoolna	Satkira												0.25						0.25	
		Bagirhat													0.07	0.06					
		Khoolna																			
		Jessore																			
		Narail													0.11					0.06	0.20
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Jessore	Jessore													0.15	0.05					1.00
		Jhenidah													0.51					0.31	
		Mugoorah																			
		Moorshedabad													0.26	0.08					
		Kandi													0.22						
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut																			
		Berimpore																			
		Lalbagh																			
		Azingunge																			
		Jungipore																			
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Chittagong	Lalgola													0.15						
		Cor's Bazar												0.24	2.24	1.05					
		Chittagong		0.30	0.07									0.48	0.58	2.07	0.03				
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		1.45	0.78	0.12								0.53	0.16	0.61	0.02				
		Rangamati			0.25									0.85	0.10	0.11					
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Backergunge	Agartola													2.30	0.45					
		Patnakhally		0.70										3.70							
		Perozepore												2.00	0.13	0.23					
		Kurisal		0.51										0.75	1.32	0.60					0.48
		Bhola												1.15	1.17	0.20					
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Noakhally	Noakhally		0.15										0.22	2.00	0.00				0.05	0.56
		Fenny												0.11	3.50	0.07					
		Farreedpore												0.29	1.45	0.14					
		Madaripore												0.13							
		Goaland												0.12	0.05	0.27				0.20	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Dacca	Munshigunge												1.29	4.52	0.20					
		Dacca												0.94	0.78	0.08					
		† Narainigunge												0.28	1.23	1.60					
		Manickgunge													0.18	1.50				0.11	0.5
		Comilla												0.05	2.05	0.23				0.25	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Comilla	Chandpore												0.50	0.75	0.30					
		Brahmunberia												0.27	2.32					0.14	0.23
		Mymensingh												0.73	2.05					0.22	0.62
		Kishoregunge																			
		Atia																	0.37	0.47	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Mymensingh	Mymensingh																		0.38	0.77
		Jamulpore													0.02					0.17	0.53
		Netrokona																			0.01

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank.
 * Not received from 1st 1883.
 † Ditto ditto 20th 1883.

Bengal in October 1883.

	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 31st October 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st October 1883.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
003	0.14	0.02	4.06							1.23	8	11.7	4.85	8.14	2.60	57.64	53.40	Pooree.	Pooree	ORISSA.
006	0.04	0.30							0.50	0.80	9	7.3	7.55	5.29	4.96	65.48	59.97	Khurda.	Pooree	
	0.04	0.32								0.50	9	7.3	7.55	5.29	4.96	65.48	59.97	Banpur.	Pooree	
	0.04	0.37								0.24	2	7.1	0.81	0.57	—	69.98	69.40	False Point.	Pooree	
																—	—	Hookitola.	Pooree	
	0.13								0.03	0.32	7	—	0.93	—	0.32	—	—	Jagatsingapore	Cuttack	
	0.03								0.05	0.05	7	9.9	0.55	5.79	0.82	65.98	56.31	Banki.	Cuttack	
	0.70										3	9.8	1.80	6.57	0.70	64.51	57.26	Kendrapara.	Cuttack	
	0.94										3	6.5	1.50	6.04	0.94	64.93	50.43	Jajpore.	Cuttack	
	0.07										2	7.6	0.73	6.09	0.66	62.25	58.09	Chandbali	Balasore	
	0.12										4	7.0	0.63	4.70	0.24	56.24	56.96	Bhuddruck.	Balasore	
	1.55										3	5.9	1.90	6.13	1.55	50.01	57.16	Sorah.	Balasore	
	0.62										2	9.2	1.70	7.21	1.08	61.81	65.57	Balasore.	Balasore	
											1	6.1	1.48	5.37	1.48	59.79	59.30	Jhila-ore.	Balasore	
											2	9.0	0.02	4.40	0.01	54.63	59.11	Baripodah.	Balasore	
											2	6.8	1.80	8.88	1.31	63.54	60.34	Contal	Midnapore	
											2	10.2	0.57	9.43	0.52	63.18	72.79	Saugor Island.	Midnapore	
											2	4.6	1.50	4.97	1.10	62.25	56.84	Tumlook.	Midnapore	
											1	7.1	0.45	5.28	0.45	48.06	56.92	Midnapore.	Midnapore	
											1	6.0	0.44	3.81	0.44	43.18	59.98	Ghatial.	Midnapore	
											1	8.3	0.70	6.85	0.70	52.62	66.11	Diamond Har-	24-Pergunnahs	
											3	9.2	0.77	4.61	0.57	47.64	61.67	bour.	24-Pergunnahs	
											0	7.1	Nil	3.54	—	47.21	53.22	Alipore Jail.	24-Pergunnahs	
											2	7.7	1.17	4.74	0.83	48.32	57.84	Barackpore.	24-Pergunnahs	
											3	7.2	1.51	4.69	0.61	45.24	56.02	Dum-Dum.	24-Pergunnahs	
											2	7.9	0.33	4.43	0.24	62.93	60.04	Baraset.	24-Pergunnahs	
											2	9.7	0.47	4.45	0.45	44.39	61.49	Howrah	Howrah	
											2	7.1	1.91	3.73	1.71	58.52	59.36	Moheareka.	Howrah	
											1	9.3	0.14	4.60	0.14	48.81	55.97	Serampore	Hooghly	
											4	8.6	2.83	4.20	2.63	54.55	59.10	Hooghly.	Hooghly	
											1	6.6	0.50	4.95	0.50	62.98	62.01	Jehanabad.	Hooghly	
											4	5.3	2.26	4.17	0.83	54.03	50.95	Culina	Burdwan	
											3	6.5	0.70	4.02	0.38	60.29	57.59	Burdwan.	Burdwan	
											2	6.8	0.17	4.28	0.12	44.47	54.36	Cutwa.	Burdwan	
											2	6.2	0.12	3.59	0.10	69.61	50.94	Raneegunge.	Burdwan	
	0.05										2	6.9	0.66	4.67	0.05	50.97	55.58	Bankoora	Bankoora	
											1	7.8	0.14	2.92	0.14	63.28	56.82	Bishnupore.	Bankoora	
											2	8.3	1.81	4.75	1.70	48.28	50.84	Maliara.	Bankoora	
											2	7.3	2.40	4.60	1.50	54.77	58.61	Khatra.	Bankoora	
											1	6.8	0.01	3.73	0.01	66.37	55.56	Bh. Soory	Beerbhoom	
											0	4.6	Nil	2.03	—	47.49	58.08	Hetampore.	Beerbhoom	
	0.09										2	6.2	0.45	4.72	0.25	43.69	58.20	Bongong	Nudda	
											2	5.5	0.71	3.82	0.62	55.42	64.43	Ranaghat.	Nudda	
											1	8.0	2.26	4.08	2.26	27.68	55.02	Kishnaghat.	Nudda	
											2	6.2	0.46	4.52	0.43	33.67	61.00	Choodanga.	Nudda	
	0.10										2	6.3	0.26	3.70	0.16	39.08	56.32	Meh-rpore.	Nudda	
	0.02										4	7.5	2.45	4.23	1.59	49.03	62.78	Kooshtea.	Nudda	
											3	7.8	0.92	4.55	0.56	63.46	62.65	Satkira	Khoorna	
											2	6.1	0.50	5.17	0.25	59.94	69.48	Razirhat.	Khoorna	
											2	7.5	0.13	4.52	0.07	46.40	63.88	Khoorna.	Khoorna	
											0	8.0	Nil	3.55	—	43.48	57.83	Narail	Jessore	
											3	8.6	1.27	5.76	0.96	48.19	60.49	Jessore.	Jessore	
											3	6.5	1.18	4.64	1.00	38.49	63.34	Jhenidah.	Jessore	
											2	7.4	0.82	3.49	0.51	53.12	59.31	Magoorah.	Jessore	
											2	7.0	0.55	3.67	0.29	46.16	55.79	Kandi	Moershadabad	
											3	5.9	0.82	4.03	0.47	49.07	54.62	Rampore Haut	Moershadabad	
											1	6.5	0.22	5.46	0.22	38.93	55.29	Berhampore.	Moershadabad	
											0	6.2	Nil	4.30	—	33.86	53.92	Lalbagh	Moershadabad	
											1	7.2	0.63	5.72	0.93	41.86	54.50	Azingunge.	Moershadabad	
											2	6.2	0.89	3.93	0.85	35.52	52.93	Jaungipore.	Moershadabad	
											1	6.8	0.15	4.87	0.15	41.20	54.42	Lalgola.	Moershadabad	
											4	9.1	3.93	7.65	2.94	153.22	139.71	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong	
											6	8.9	3.59	5.76	2.07	121.56	101.88	Chittagong.	Chittagong	
											7	11.1	3.61	7.83	1.45	96.85	96.87	Rangamati.	Chittagong	
											4	12.0	1.31	9.51	0.85	96.01	89.38	Ruma.	Chittagong	
											2	8.5	2.81	4.96	2.36	71.19	78.24	Agartola.	Chittagong	
											2	10.1	4.40	6.24	3.70	76.62	96.89	Patuakhally	Backergunge	
											3	8.2	3.28	5.82	2.90	56.99	76.67	Perozepore.	Backergunge	
											5	9.8	3.46	4.45	1.32	67.89	77.62	Burrisal.	Backergunge	
											3	9.2	2.52	4.94	1.17	79.83	91.71	Bhoia.	Backergunge	
											4	9.5	3.27	7.48	2.90	134.82	109.84	Noakholly	Noakholly	
											5	10.4	4.58	6.28	3.39	122.12	120.21	Fenny.	Noakholly	
											3	8.5	1.88	4.52	1.45	59.82	69.46	Madaripore	Furredpore	
											2	7.8	0.43	4.55	0.40	54.97	70.38	Furredpore.	Furredpore	
											5	6.9	0.84	5.00	0.27	53.23	64.16	Goalundo.	Furredpore	
											3	7.1	6.01	5.80	4.52	60.23	88.95	Munshigunge	Dacca	
											3	7.8	1.70	5.40	0.94	54.91	72.95	Dacca.	Dacca	
											5	6.9	1.73	4.05	1.30	45.86	61.02	Narsingunge	Dacca	
											4	8.1	2.57	3.98	2.05	88.57	91.40	Manickgunge.	Dacca	
											5	9.2	1.55	7.12	0.75	92.85	93.38	Comilla	Comilla	
											4	7.9	2.92	4.90	2.32	79.78	78.47	Chandpore.	Comilla	
											4	8.4	3.02	5.63	2.05	74.14	85.83	Brahmunberia	Comilla	
											0	6.3	Nil	3.12	—	55.34	67.42	Kishoregunge.	Mymensingh	
											2	8.9	6.84	5.51	0.47	56.65	93.76	Atin.	Mymensingh	
											3	6.2	1.42	5.22	0.77	45.69	78.12	Mymensingh.	Mymensingh	
											5	—	2.31	—	0.96	78.17	—	Jamnapore.	Mymensingh	
											5	—	2.31	—	0.96	78.17	—	Netrokona.	Mymensingh	

If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall column are left blank.
October 1883.
Calcutta

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NORTH BENGA	Pubna	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	0'54	...	...	...	0'60	...	...	0'30
		Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	0'05	...	...	0'38	...	...	...
	Bogra	Sherpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	...	...	...
		Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	0'11
		Rogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Beaulah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'31	...	1'02	0'06	0'02	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	Nattore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	0'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagopore	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...
		Mohadebore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Churamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raigunge	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	Dinagopore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balourghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhawanigunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH BEHAR	Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	...	...	...	0'22	0'64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling Hill.	Miekligunge	...	...	...	0'03	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Matabhanga	...	...	...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buxa	...	...	...	0'25	1'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Katimpore	...	...	...	0'06	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Bhagulpore.	Kissengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arraresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	Maddapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Soopool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpran	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Motihari	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Gopalgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chupra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jehree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhuboah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nowadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Bhagulpore.	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Barrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Begoeserai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Hazaribagh	Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Banka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardurga	Rajmehal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	Nya Docmka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	Pachamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Seemtagurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received from 13th to

Bengal in October 1883—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 31st Oct. 1883.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st Oct. 1883.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5	7.0	151.	4.87	0.60	41.80	65.75	Pabna	Pabna	NORTH BENGAL.
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5	5.9	0.62	4.54	0.28	49.89	60.08	Sherajgunge.	Bogra	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	5.9	0.25	4.59	0.20	38.86	69.36	Sherpore		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3	6.1	0.32	5.56	0.18	37.22	62.78	Nowkhilla.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	6.6	0.31	5.05	0.31	45.35	76.88	Bozra.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	5.7	Nil	4.56	—	55.11	60.15	Panchbibi.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	4	7.3	1.41	5.16	1.02	51.97	59.41	Beaulah	Rajshahy.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	5.9	0.54	4.91	0.34	37.40	63.28	Natore.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3	—	0.91	—	0.35	—	—	Nowgong.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	7.1	0.10	4.34	0.08	34.80	52.88	Maldah	Maldah.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	6.2	Nil	3.52	—	37.53	63.46	Mohadebporo	Dinagpore.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	6.0	0.20	3.04	0.20	40.62	55.48	Churamon.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	5.1	0.01	3.79	0.01	48.51	60.28	Raigunge.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	5.5	0.03	5.15	0.03	54.74	76.27	Dinagpore.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	—	0.10	—	0.10	—	—	Baloorghat.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	5.3	0.21	5.60	0.21	53.83	70.66	Bhawanigunge	Rungpore.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	6.2	Nil	5.20	—	57.00	84.85	Rungpore.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	5.1	Nil	4.95	—	64.68	86.76	Kurigram.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	6.8	Nil	4.46	—	70.48	98.33	Bagdogra.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	6.5	0.86	7.74	0.64	142.97	130.38	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	10.3	Nil	5.58	—	84.54	115.06	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	5.5	0.20	5.19	0.10	133.69	130.73	Cooch Behar.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	8.5	0.05	5.18	0.03	116.57	122.24	Mickilgunge.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	11.3	3.61	6.21	3.50	144.04	132.41	Matabhanga.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	5	10.2	4.85	11.03	2.83	208.08	219.89	Buxa	Darjeeling Hill.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	—	0.15	—	0.15	—	—	Siliguri.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	7.5	0.68	6.55	0.64	113.65	120.54	Darjeeling.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3	—	0.48	—	0.30	84.15	—	Kalimpong.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	4.4	Nil	3.28	—	64.58	72.95	Klasengunge.	Purneah	NORTH BENGAL.
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.5	0.04	3.58	0.04	68.52	68.75	Arcaeah.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	5.2	0.09	4.27	0.09	38.28	64.99	Purneah.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	5.0	0.03	4.56	0.02	58.40	63.90	Maddanore	North Bhagui-pore.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	3.8	0.08	2.56	0.06	48.14	51.36	Soopol.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	2.9	0.17	2.62	0.17	44.82	42.93	Tajpore	Durbhunga.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.3	0.13	2.70	0.13	42.13	47.21	Durbhunga.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.7	0.11	2.65	0.11	45.23	46.88	Madhubani.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.4	0.07	2.55	0.07	37.04	43.56	Sitamarhi	Mozufferpore.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.8	0.08	2.89	0.08	49.40	43.34	Mozufferpore.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.6	0.38	4.11	0.24	36.71	44.05	Hajipore.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	2.9	0.03	3.75	0.03	37.48	47.40	Motihari	Chumpanun.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	3.0	Nil	3.41	—	37.42	50.73	Beitiah.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	3.0	Nil	6.72	—	50.80	48.73	Gopalgunge.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.8	0.06	3.98	0.06	35.34	45.92	Sewan.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	3.8	0.36	2.72	0.20	38.88	38.70	Chupra.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.1	1.03	3.07	0.82	36.72	38.73	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BENGAL.
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	—	0.37	—	0.22	—	—	Ichree.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	2.8	1.20	3.11	0.70	29.70	42.66	Bhubooah.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	3.5	1.03	3.63	0.63	30.73	41.96	Sasseram.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	5.1	0.65	2.74	0.40	32.19	44.55	Arrah.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.3	0.41	2.60	0.41	33.31	41.53	Aurangabad.	Gya.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.4	0.52	2.46	0.42	46.36	39.99	Gya.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	3.0	0.51	2.44	0.51	36.89	41.45	Nowadah.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.1	0.82	2.94	0.60	43.88	40.67	Jehanabad.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.5	0.40	2.83	0.28	30.75	41.15	Patna.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	3.7	0.40	2.93	0.30	31.45	40.87	Dinapore.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.6	0.59	3.38	0.54	60.32	44.00	Behar.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	3.7	0.47	3.25	0.45	40.57	41.83	Barrh.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	4.3	0.51	3.05	0.51	52.42	40.93	Beagoosera.	Monghyr.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.7	0.55	3.96	0.59	58.96	44.76	Monghyr.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	3.8	1.00	2.37	0.76	58.92	43.98	Jamul.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	4.5	0.28	4.20	0.28	40.90	46.53	Bhagulpore	South Bhagul-pore.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	4.5	0.19	3.38	0.19	39.42	40.12	Banka.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	4.7	0.06	3.16	0.06	28.90	53.62	Rajmehal	Southal Pergunnahs.	
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	4.2	0.35	3.05	0.18	37.47	47.81	G-da.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	6.3	0.10	4.11	0.10	48.20	57.69	Pakour.		
0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	7.2	Nil	4.60	—	46.73	58.17	Nya Doorka.		
0.05	0.04	0.05																		

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1883.

OCTOBER is the month of transition from the south-west monsoon to the north-east monsoon. The Bombay branch of the south-west monsoon current decreases rapidly in strength during the early part of September, and has usually no influence on the meteorology of Northern or Central India in October. The meteorological conditions in Bengal are in one respect similar to what they are in May or June. The sea winds which blow into it during the month of October come up as in May from the Bay of Bengal only, and the rainfall is therefore due only to winds blowing over and from the Bay. In other respects the conditions at the beginning and the end of the south-west monsoon are dissimilar. In October temperature is approximately uniform over Northern India, and decreases rapidly and unequally during the month. The main effect of decreasing temperature in Northern India is to produce a considerable amount of descending air motion, northerly winds and a rising barometer. The northerly winds which blow at that time, (*i.e.* during the north-east monsoon) near the earth's surface do not extend further northwards than the Himalayas, and probably originate there. Hence they are of feeble intensity in Northern India, and extend southwards with the establishment of the north-east monsoon. They do not displace the south-west monsoon winds after a series of violent struggles as is occasionally stated in such works as Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, neither does their setting in at the head of the Bay, and the continuance of the south-westerly winds at the entrance to the Bay, necessarily give rise to cyclones. The change from one monsoon to the other is not a struggle, but is the gradual decay of one action, and the subsequent establishment of the other. The south-west winds become less strong and gradually die away southwards, and suggest the appearance of a southward retreat. Immediately to the north light variable airs and calms prevail, which change into steady northerly winds further north. There is thus a region of calms and light airs usually interposed, and this travels southwards as the one set of winds decreases in strength, and the opposite increases and becomes more and more fully established. Finally, north-easterly winds prevail over the whole of the Bay, usually before the end of November, when the north-east monsoon is fully established in India. The character of the retreat of the south-west monsoon will depend mainly upon its strength. If it has been weak, the south-west monsoon rains proper will terminate earlier than usual. If the south-west monsoon has been unusually strong, it will be later in retreating than usual, and will thus continue to give general rain in Bengal for some time in October. The rainfall due to the continuance of south-west monsoon winds and conditions in Bengal usually continues until the 7th or 10th of October, and occasionally as late as the 15th of October. In the present year, as anticipated in last month's meteorological summary, no general rain accompanying south-west monsoon winds fell in Bengal after the 29th of September, which is hence the proper date of their termination. General rain due to the continuance of the south-west monsoon in October will evidently on the average decrease rapidly from the 1st of the month, and will be larger in amount in the neighbourhood of the coasts than in the interior, and will depend much less upon the neighbourhood of hills than in the earlier monsoon months.

There is a second cause or action which frequently gives rise to heavy rainfall in Bengal during the month of October. The meteorological conditions present in the Bay are such as to favour the formation of cyclonic disturbances. They differ considerably in extent and intensity, but occasionally, and under exceptional circumstances, are of great extent and intensity. They frequently advance northwards, and pass across the Bengal or Orissa coasts, and give heavy rain to the districts over which they progress. If they advance westwards across the Madras coast, they usually give rise to some atmospheric disturbance over the whole of the Bay. In consequence of this, at such times skies cloud over in Bengal, and occasional rain falls. The rainfall which occurs during the passage of a cyclone in Bengal is usually more local and larger than during rainbursts of the south-west monsoon. It is frequently locally excessive along and near the line of march of the centre of the cyclonic disturbance. It is thus irregular in occurrence and capricious in character.

The preceding remarks indicate that the rainfall in Bengal during the month of October is due to two entirely different actions—the first, the continuance of the south-west monsoon conditions and rainfall; and the other, the occasional advance across the country of cyclonic disturbances originating in, and coming up from, the Bay of Bengal. The average distribution of rainfall for the month is thus less regular than for other months during the year, and the actual distribution in any one year is frequently very irregular.

Average distribution of rainfall.—The lines of equal rainfall for October are much more irregular than for the preceding months. The following statement in which a few minor peculiarities in the distribution are neglected gives a fairly approximate view. The average rainfall in Behar (with the exception of the Purneah and North Bhagulpore districts) and in Chutia Nagpur (excluding the districts immediately bordering on South-West Bengal) varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 4 inches. The amount is least in the Gya district, for which it averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It varies between four and six inches for the previous excepted districts, the western districts of Orissa, and the whole of Bengal, excluding the Julpigori district and a narrow strip extending along the coast, and cut off by a curved line running through Cuttack, Jajpore, Diamond Harbour, Port Canning, Perozepore, Patuakhally,

Chandpur and Chittagong. Over this narrow coast area, the width of which varies from 20 to 60 miles, the average rainfall exceeds 6 inches and is greatest at False Point where it is 11·4 inches, and Saugor Island, where it is 10 inches.

Meteorological summary of the month.—The past month has been very abnormal. It has been marked by excessive pressure, great dryness of the air, and deficient rainfall. The ordinary south-west monsoon rains terminated on the 29th of September, on which day the last general rainfall accompanying ordinary south-west winds occurred throughout the Province. The early termination of the rains thus deprived Bengal of one source of supply of October rainfall. Two cyclonic disturbances, or series of cyclonic disturbances, were generated in the Bay during the month. They were formed in the south of the Bay. They lacked concentration, and hence formed shallow and extensive barometric depressions. They advanced towards the west coast of the Bay. They affected the weather in Bengal, in the manner already explained, and gave it overcast skies, with light to moderate rain for brief periods. The first was generated about the 10th of the month, and crossed the Madras coast on the 14th. A small subsidiary or secondary disturbance advanced across the Bengal coast into East Bengal on the 13th. East Bengal received moderately heavy rain during the period of disturbance; light to moderate showers fell in North and South-West Bengal, and in Orissa. Behar and Chutia Nagpur were outside this disturbance, and received no rain. The second was generated in the south of the Bay during the last week of the month. Its centre crossed the coast in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras on the 2nd of November. It gave moderate rain to Orissa, and light showers in Chutia Nagpur and the adjacent districts of South Behar and South-West Bengal. The rainfall of the month in Bengal has thus occurred solely in connection with two distant cyclonic disturbances. The second source of rainfall in October, *i.e.* well developed cyclonic disturbances passing from the Bay over Bengal, has thus been conspicuously absent.

Pressure, which always rises rapidly at the termination of the rains, has, in consequence of the peculiar features of the month, been excessive during the month. The average excess for the month (excluding the doubtful stations of Gya and Durbhunga) ranges from ·03" at Dacca to 06" at Hazaribagh. It is apparently greatest for the North Behar stations at which the deficiency of rainfall is most marked. The early termination of the rains and consequent excessive pressure were followed by abnormally steady northerly winds. This, and the absence of sea winds, gave rise to unusual dryness of the air, and to deficient cloud amount. The average humidity for the month is 11 per cent. below the normal. At Hazaribagh, where the deficiency was most marked, the average humidity of the month is 46 as compared with the normal 66. The early commencement of the north-east monsoon in Bengal has affected the mean temperature less than the other elements of meteorological observation. This was due to the high day temperature accompanying clear skies, and a dry atmosphere. The night temperature, on the other hand, was below the normal. The combination of these two opposite variations was to give slightly increased mean temperature in Chutia Nagpur and South-West Bengal, and normal mean temperature over the remainder of the Province.

The rainfall was confined mainly to East Bengal and Orissa, in which divisions an average fall slightly exceeding two inches was received. In the remaining divisions the average rainfall was less than an inch, and was least in North Behar. The following comparative table gives the more important facts of temperature and rainfall for each of the seven meteorological divisions:—

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICT.	TEMPERATURE							RAINFALL.						
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Average for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since May, 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
ORISSA	86·4	61·0	88·3	74·7	81·5	—0·1	2·07	6·90	—4·83	4·2	8·2	—4·0	55·41	52·55
South-West Bengal	97·6	61·7	89·1	73·2	81·2	+0·8	0·80	4·02	—4·12	1·9	7·1	—5·2	42·18	52·03
East Bengal	93·2	64·1	86·8	73·5	80·2	—0·3	2·59	6·04	—3·45	3·6	8·6	—5·0	65·97	76·37
North Bengal	98·6	61·1	88·0	70·9	79·4	—	0·46	5·84	—5·38	1·5	6·6	—5·1	54·93	73·22
North Behar	95·0	57·9	87·0	70·1	78·5	0·0	0·10	3·88	—3·78	1·1	3·7	—2·6	40·25	47·46
South Behar	97·9	56·2	89·0	69·0	79·0	—0·5	0·49	3·53	—3·04	1·5	4·5	—3·0	37·18	42·27
Chutia Nagpur*	89·5	59·3	85·0	66·1	75·5	+1·3	0·32	3·05	—2·76	1·8	5·7	—3·9	43·80	47·74

* Singhbhum being excepted in the abstract.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th November 1883.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
					AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
					Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.			
ORISSA.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore ...	29°949	29°909	—	NNW	151	83°6	68°9	80°2	73°3	76°7	—	77°8	76	1°4			
	False Point ...	False Point ...	29°983	30°005	—0°09	NW & NE	134	84°9	60°5	83°8	67°0	75°4	—1°7	80°2	64	2°1			
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29°920	30°063	—0°05	NE	31	88°4	62°8	87°0	68°6	77°8	—0°3	81°4	59	1°7			
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29°957	30°017	—	NE	53	88°0	58°0	85°9	64°2	75°1	—	79°8	57	0°6			
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore ...	Saugor Island ...	29°980	30°007	—0°13	N & NNE	182	85°2	64°4	84°1	68°6	76°3	—1°0	78°0	63	1°9			
	South 24-Pergunnahs ...	Midnapore ...	29°875	30°012	—	NW	—	82°0	58°2	80°4	62°8	71°6	—	80°6	53	2°0			
	Howrah ...	Calcutta ...	29°985	30°007	+0°15	NW	86	86°1	60°8	83°2	66°1	74°7	—1°6	77°8	55	—			
	Hooghly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29°912	30°014	—0°03	NNW	55	87°6	58°9	84°2	65°0	74°6	—2°1	78°8	51	2°6			
	Bankoora ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Beerbhoom ...	Ranigunge ...	29°623	—	—	N	89	87°5	60°1	85°8	62°3	74°0	—	80°0	65	2°0			
	West Burdwan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	29°942	30°011	—0°11	N	53°8	86°6	60°2	84°7	84°6	74°3	—2°6	78°7	55	1°4			
	Nuddea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
EAST BENGAL.	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29°966	30°000	—0°05	N	48	89°0	58°0	85°9	64°0	75°0	—2°5	81°1	56	2°3			
	Khoolna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29°884	29°975	—0°14	N	41	86°1	63°0	85°4	70°3	77°9	+0°4	76°6	79	0°9			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	Demagri ...	—	—	—	Observations not received.													
	Backergunge ...	Barrisal ...	?	?	?	N & NNW	?	84°1	59°1	83°2	64°9	74°1	—	80°9	63	1°0			
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	29°920	29°960	—	N	7°5	87°1	64°5	85°6	68°4	77°0	—	80°1	65	0°4			
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	29°926	—	—	NW	85°6	84°5	62°0	82°7	65°7	74°3	—	79°0	58	3°0			
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	29°946	29°981	—0°15	N	38	86°8	65°0	84°4	68°3	76°4	—1°5	81°3	60	2°4			
	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	29°944	29°980	—	NW	—	82°1	63°9	79°7	68°2	74°0	—	79°6	72	1°7			
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29°942	—	—	NNE	79	88°3	61°6	87°0	63°9	75°4	—	79°3	73	1°1			
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pubna ...	Serajunge ...	29°943	—	—	NW	51	85°9	59°3	84°6	63°5	74°0	—	78°9	65	1°6			
	Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beaulah ...	29°918	29°991	—	N & NW	63	85°6	54°7	83°2	61°3	72°3	—	80°7	51	1°0			
	Dinagore ...	Dinagore ...	29°855	29°978	—	NE	48	86°6	57°1	84°0	62°2	73°1	—	78°6	67	0°4			
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	29°893	30°020	—	NE	62	85°8	57°6	85°1	61°0	73°1	—	78°9	63	0°7			
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	29°702	29°994	—	ESE	72	85°9	59°1	84°9	61°1	73°0	—	78°9	61	0°0			
	Cooch Behar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling ...	23°086	—	—	NNE	58	57°6	41°0	56°7	42°8	49°8	—	53°5	75	0°3			
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	29°884	30°014	+0°40	Calm	7	86°2	54°0	84°8	59°7	72°2	—2°3	78°5	58	0°0			
	North Bhagulpore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Mozafferpore ...	Durbhunga ...	29°877	30°040	+0°77	NW	51	84°4	60°4	83°1	63°6	73°4	—1°1	77°3	67	0°0			
SOUTH BENGAL.	Durbhunga ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Chumparun ...	Motihari ...	29°810	30°040	—	NW	110	79°6	51°4	78°1	55°2	66°7	—	78°7	53	0°3			
	Saran ...	Chupra ...	29°818	—	—	N	3	86°0	57°1	85°0	60°3	71°7	—	80°6	88	0°0			
	Dehree ...	—	29°692	30°065	—	SSW	—	79°9	69°0	77°8	63°0	70°4	—	78°0	43	0°3			
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29°806	30°052	—	NW	51	86°9	56°9	84°8	69°5	72°6	—	80°6	47	0°0			
	Arrah ...	—	29°822	30°022	—	V	43	85°3	56°0	84°4	68°1	71°3	—	77°1	48	0°0			
	Gya ...	Gya ...	29°657	30°020	—0°17	Calm	24	88°3	53°2	84°7	60°3	72°5	—1°7	82°6	47	1°4			
	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29°850	30°039	+0°08	V	34	86°4	58°8	85°2	61°4	73°3	—0°6	75°0	42	0°0			
	South Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	29°847	30°014	—	NW	48	85°4	56°0	83°7	66°3	72°0	—	78°7	45	0°1			
	Monghyr ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
CENTRAL NAGPUR.	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Doomka ...	29°505	—	—	NW	—	85°1	55°1	82°3	60°0	71°2	—	77°6	66	0°0			
	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27°989	30°035	+0°01	V	103	79°6	56°8	77°2	59°8	68°5	—2°1	72°2	49	1°7			
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ...	27°865	30°022	—	—	—	78°2	53°5	76°2	59°1	67°2	—	72°6	46	1°3			
	Manbhoom ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Singhbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	29°226	—	—	V	23°9	85°4	57°0	84°0	61°5	72°8	—	76°5	63	1°7			

Explanation of Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same time. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the rainfall are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions from that district, (i.e.) the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 9th November 1883.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	
	RAINFALL.													
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.				
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.						
0'00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.	
Nil	0'26	0'81	0'85	1'43	-0'58	61'48	58'32	+6'16	0'5	1'2	False Point	Cuttack		
Nil	Nil	0'35	0'10	0'06	-0'29	57'03	51'40	+5'23	0'0	0'8	Cuttack	Cuttack		
Nil	Nil	0'54	0'03	0'86	-0'83	50'41	53'88	-3'45	0'0	0'8	Balasore	Balasore		
Nil	Nil	0'33	Nil	0'63	-0'30	50'52	62'39	-11'87	0'0	0'8	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
Nil	Nil	0'18	Nil	0'23	-0'23	40'08	50'84	-10'76	0'0	0'6	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs		
Nil	Nil	0'22	Nil	0'35	-0'35	43'42	51'32	-7'90	0'0	0'1	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs		
Nil	0'08	0'24	0'08	0'38	-0'30	47'31	46'61	+0'70	0'3	0'7	Burdwan	Howrah		
0'00	0'17	0'16	0'39	0'21	+0'17	50'93	51'38	-0'45	0'7	0'6	Ranigunge	Hooghly	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
Nil	Nil	0'28	Nil	0'35	-0'35	38'35	51'09	-12'74	0'0	0'5	Berhampore	Burdwan		
0'01	0'32	0'01	0'41	-0'40	34'21	50'31	-16'11	0'3	0'4	.....	Bankoora	Beerbhoom	
Nil	Nil	0'25	Nil	0'35	-0'35	40'02	53'75	-13'73	0'0	0'7	Jessore	West Burdwan		
Nil	Nil	0'65	Nil	0'97	-0'97	124'63	125'34	-0'71	0'0	1'2	Chittagong	Nuddea	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
Nil	1'36	Nil	1'53	-1'53	70'07	82'78	-12'71	0'0	1'9	Demagri	Jessore	Khoolna		
Nil	0'52	Nil	0'82	-0'82	56'21	78'18	-21'97	0'0	1'2	Barrisal	Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
Nil	0'45	Nil	1'04	-1'04	103'05	108'89	+0'16	0'0	1'0	Noakholly	Backergunge	Backergunge		
Nil	0'19	Nil	0'29	-0'29	40'63	57'30	-16'67	0'0	0'7	Furzedpore	Noakholly	Noakholly	EAST BENGAL.	
0'21	Nil	0'25	Nil	0'51	-0'31	42'43	62'18	-19'75	0'0	0'7	Dacca	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	
Nil	Nil	0'33	Nil	0'53	-0'53	64'31	71'61	-7'30	0'0	1'0	Commillah	Dacca	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	0'28	Nil	0'32	-0'32	43'39	69'36	-25'97	0'0	0'8	Mymensingh	Commillah	Commillah	
Nil	Nil	0'36	Nil	0'42	-0'42	34'75	58'27	-23'52	0'0	0'5	Serajgunge	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	0'22	Nil	0'24	-0'24	28'54	54'89	-26'35	0'0	0'6	Rampore Beaulah	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra and Pubna		
Nil	0'09	Nil	0'09	-0'09	39'14	66'21	-21'07	0'0	0'3	Dinapore	Rajshahye	Rajshahye		
Nil	0'12	Nil	0'12	-0'12	51'24	77'83	-26'59	0'0	0'2	Rungpore	Dinapore	Dinapore		
Nil	Nil	0'02	Nil	0'03	-0'03	113'44	113'86	-0'42	0'0	0'0	Julpigoree	Rungpore	Rungpore	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0'01	Nil	0'08	-0'08	139'53	151'94	-12'41	0'0	0'2	Darjeeling	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
Nil	Nil	0'03	Nil	0'03	-0'03	51'24	58'36	-7'12	0'0	0'1	Purneah	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	
Nil	Nil	0'04	Nil	0'04	-0'04	39'97	42'19	-2'22	0'0	0'2	Durbhunga	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
Nil	Nil	0'02	Nil	0'02	-0'02	31'45	45'37	-13'92	0'0	0'1	Motihari	Purneah	Purneah	NORTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0'03	Nil	0'03	-0'03	34'72	41'50	-6'78	0'0	0'2	Chupra	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore	
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dehree	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
Nil	Nil	0'16	Nil	0'16	-0'16	30'30	39'48	-9'18	0'0	0'2	Buxar	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah	Chumparun	Chumparun	SOUTH BENGAL.
Nil	Nil	0'19	0'03	0'19	-0'16	37'60	40'16	-2'56	0'0	0'3	Gya	Sarun	Sarun	
Nil	Nil	0'13	Nil	0'13	-0'13	41'35	39'78	+1'57	0'0	0'2	Bankipore	Shahabad	Shahabad	
Nil	Nil	0'14	Nil	0'14	-0'14	37'24	42'01	-4'77	0'0	0'3	Bhagulpore	Gya	Gya	
0'11	Nil	0'17	0'08	0'17	-0'09	39'05	49'98	-10'93	0'0	0'5	Doomka	Patna	Patna	SOUTH BENGAL.
0'15	Nil	0'27	0'02	0'27	+0'33	40'81	47'80	-6'99	0'0	0'0	Hazaribagh	South Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
1'08	0'01	0'14	1'22	0'21	+1'01	45'09	46'88	-0'89	0'1	0'7	Ranchee	Monghyr	Monghyr	
0'01	Nil	0'22	0'11	0'27	-0'16	50'96	51'43	-0'47	0'0	1'3	Chyebassa	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sonthal Pergunnahs	

period for the past 1 year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The "means for the district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 14, 1883.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 9th of November 1883.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rainfall from 1st to 9th November.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 9th November.	Total rainfall since 15th May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 3rd November.	Sunday, 4th November.	Monday, 5th November.	Tuesday, 6th November.	Wednesday, 7th November.	Thursday, 8th November.	Friday, 9th November.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Poores	Poores	0.74	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.74	1.44	1.36	57.23	50.03
		Khurdah	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.32	0.81	1.14	60.67	50.03
		Bampur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.92	1.03	63.75	48.81
		False Point	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.26	1.03	63.94	66.46
		Hookitola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.00	0.00	—	—
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	Nil	0.30	0.83	64.09	54.55
		Cuttack	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	Nil	0.30	0.83	64.09	54.55
		Kendrapara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
	Balasore	Jaspore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Chandbali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Bhuddruck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Sorah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Balasore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Jelapora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Baripodah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Contai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Sangor Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Tumruk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
	24 Pargunnahs	Midnapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Ghatatal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Diamond Harbour	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.44	0.63	53.31	53.03
		Alipore Jail	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.39	0.39	39.72	53.03
		Barackpore	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.39	0.39	39.72	53.03
	Howrah	Dum-Dum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.24	0.55	38.80	48.67
		Barnet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.24	0.55	38.80	48.67
		Buseerhat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Howrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Howrah (Oloberia)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
	Hooghly	Serampore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Hooghly	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Howrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Howrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
	Burdwan	Culna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Burdwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.32	0.32	33.72	40.01
		Cutwa	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.23	0.23	0.23	41.92	48.36
		Raneegunge	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.03	0.03	0.03	54.31	45.21
		Bankoora	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.11	0.11	45.77	50.36
	Bankoora	Rishenpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.03	0.03	45.31	49.81
		Mahira	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.58	0.58	0.58	45.01	49.81
		Khatra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.03	0.03	45.31	49.81
		Beerbhoom	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.16	0.16	62.79	52.67
		Hetampore	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.07	0.41	0.41	45.79	54.09
	Nudda	Bongong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Ranaghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Kishnaghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Choodanga	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	24.04	46.01
		Mherpore	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	24.43	53.16
	Koolna	Koolna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.17	0.17	32.43	48.07
		Satira	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.20	0.20	33.94	50.69
		Bagirhat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.20	0.20	33.94	50.69
		Koolna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.20	0.20	33.94	50.69
		Koolna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.20	0.20	33.94	50.69
	Jessor	Narail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Jessor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Jhemidah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Magorah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Magorah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
	Moorshedabad	Kandi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Rampore Hant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Berhampore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Lalbagh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.35	0.35	38.49	52.14
		Azimungo	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	24.04	46.01
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Jungipore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.12	0.12	33.07	48.61
		Lalgaia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.31	0.31	38.12	50.81
		Cox's Bazar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.31	0.31	38.12	50.81
		Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.31	0.31	38.12	50.81
		Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.31	0.31	38.12	50.81
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangmati	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	1.22	1.22	111.94	130.06
		Itama	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.72	0.72	106.94	129.04
		Agartala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	1.52	1.52	67.89	86.74
		Agartala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	1.52	1.52	67.89	86.74
		Agartala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	1.52	1.52	67.89	86.74
	Backergunge	Patuakhally	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.59	0.59	64.01	90.33
		Perozepore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.75	0.75	48.26	71.15
		Burrisal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.50	0.50	60.86	84.35
		Bhola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.83	0.83	59.97	84.35
		Bhola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.83	0.83	59.97	84.35
	Noakhally	Noakhally	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	0.98	0.98	112.22	109.26
		Fenny	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	1.09	1.09	104.42	109.42
		Fenny	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Nil	1.09	1.09	104.42	109.4